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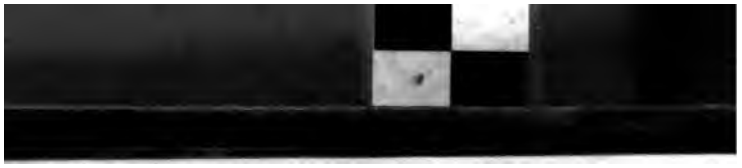

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A

Medium of Inter-Communication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES,
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"When found, make a note of."—Captain Cuttle.

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OUR SEVENTH VOLUME.

We might, without any offence against truth or modesty, begin our Seventh Volume by congratulating ourselves and our Readers on the continued success and increasing circulation of our work. As to Truth, our Readers can only judge in part, and must take our word for the rest; but they may see enough in our pages to lead them to do so. Let them but look at the signatures which from time to time appear in our columns, and they will see enough to prove that we have the sanction of a list of names, high in literary reputation, such as it might seem ostentatious to parade in our columns on an occasion like the present. We abstain the more readily, because we have felt it our duty to do the thing so frequently and fully in our prospectuses. And as to Modesty, can there be any want of it in saying that with such—or perhaps we should say by such—contributors we have produced a work which the public has found acceptable? With such contributors, and others whom we should be proud to name with them, if they had given names which we cannot but know, but do not feel authorised to decypher—with such help, what sort of animal must an editor be who could fail to make a work worth reading? In fact, if not our highest praise, it is the plainest proof of the value of our publication, that we have done little or nothing except to give the reader the greatest possible quantity of matter in a legible form, wholly unassisted by graphic ornament or artistic decoration of any kind—without even the attraction of politics, scandal, or polemics.

Our pride is that we are useful; and that fact is proved by another to which it has given rise, namely, that we are favoured with many more contributions than we can possibly find room for; and therefore, instead of employing the occasion which offers for a few words with our Readers, by way of introduction to a new Volume, in any protracted remarks on what we have done, we would rather confer with them on the ways and means of doing more.

In the first place, let us say explicitly that we do not mean by the most obvious method of increasing the bulk of our publication. It is quite clear that we

could print twice as much on twice as many pages; but this is not what we mean. Those who refer to our earliest Numbers will see "how we are grown," and we are perfectly convinced that we are now quite grown up — that our quantity (to change the figure) is quite as much as our company wish to see set on the table at once, and our price quite as agreeable as if it were larger; for to enlarge the work without enlarging the price would be quite out of the question.

But, in the course of what we may now call considerable experience, during which we have seen the work grow up into the form which it now wears, we have been led to think, that if our friends will allow us to offer a few suggestions (on which some of them may perhaps improve), we may be able, with the same space and cost, to oblige more Correspondents; and not only by that means, but by rendering our information more select and valuable, increase the gratification of our Readers.

Our name suggests the idea of a work consisting of two parts; and, with regard to the first, we can only offer such obvious remarks as, that the more a writer condenses what he has to say, the less room his communication will occupy in print—and the less room he occupies, the more he will leave for others, &c. These are weighty and important truths, but such as we need not insist on.

But when we look at the other part, passing under the single name of "Queries," it becomes obvious that our work, instead of having, as its title would import, what Sir Thomas Browne calls a "bicapitous conformation," does in fact consist of three parts, which must be ranged under three different heads, and dealt with in three different ways. A little, modest, demure-looking Query slips into print, and by the time it has been in print a fortnight, we find that it has a large family of Replies, who all come about it, and claim a settlement on the ground of their parentage.

Now, it is on this matter that we think some improvement may be made. We would not on any account diminish our number of Queries, and would wish even our Notes to be notes of interrogation as well as information. But between Queries and Replies, notwithstanding their family connexion, there is an essential difference. In every case the Query, in order to its answering the end for which it is proposed, must be public; but in a great many cases the Reply need not be so. The Query may be a very proper and curious one, and interesting in a high degree to the proposer and several other persons, but the Reply to it may involve details not generally interesting.* We shall not be thought to discourage such inquiries (while we consider the opportunity which we afford for making them one of the most valuable features of our work) if we illustrate this by suggesting that A. wishes for genealogical or family history; B. wants to know what the author of such or such a book which he is editing means by such or such a reference; C., who is editing another, wants a collation of this or that edition; D., who is writing a third book, in order to correct and enrich it, wants as many things (and heartily glad should we be to help him to get them) as would occupy half-a-dozen of our Numbers; and so we might go on, were it not quite unnecessary to pursue in detail the illustration of what is so plain. Now it has occurred to us, that if Correspondents who wish to make inquiries, the answers to which would obviously be of no general interest, would, with their Query, enclose a stamped envelope, directed in any way which they may think proper, it would often be in our power not only to transmit to them answers to their inquiries, but to put them in direct communication with those who could give them further information; and who would in many cases communicate with individuals of whose respectability and capacity they were satisfied, more freely than they would through a public channel. We shall be glad to know how far such a plan would be approved of. We must add, that it would enable us to make use of many Replies which it is impossible, under present circumstances, to insert; and we believe that many Answerers would not only be as well pleased to learn that their Replies had been transmitted to the Querist, but that, with a knowledge that they would be so transmitted, they would write with more freedom and fulness than if they expected the Reply to be published. One thing only we should bargain for—and, having cut ourselves off from all hope of gain by desiring to have the envelopes directed, we think we have a right to ask it—it is, that if in this correspondence, of which we are the medium, they come to any curious and generally interesting results, they will send them to us, *pro bono publico*.

* A valued Correspondent, who has strongly urged the adoption of the course which we are now recommending to our Readers, thus illustrates his position:—

"It seems to be a very good thing to have a medium of genealogical inquiry; but why should all the world be troubled with the answers to a man who writes,—

'Sir,—I shall be obliged to anybody who can give me a full account of my family. JOHN SMITH.'

"Again, supposing X. Y. wants to borrow some not very common book which one happens to have, I am not going to write (and if I did so write you would not print it), 'If X. Y., as soon as he sees this, will call on the Pump at Aldgate, he will find my copy of the book tied to the spout, if the charity-boys have not cribbed it; and he can return it or not, according to his conscience, if he has any."

Notes.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, AND THEIR VALUE AS HISTORICAL EVIDENCES.

The work that is now going on at the Society of Antiquaries in reference to the collection of royal proclamations in their library, is one in which not merely the Fellows of that Society, but all historical students, are deeply interested. The Society possesses one of the three known largest collections of these public documents. They were formerly bound up in volumes of several different sizes, intermixed with a variety of fugitive publications, such as ballads and broadsides, which formed altogether a very incongruous collection. A short time since it was found that the binding of many of the volumes was very much worn, and that some of the documents themselves had been considerably torn and damaged. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, offered his services to the Council to superintend an entire new arrangement, mounting, binding, and calendaring, of the whole series of proclamations. His offer was of course gratefully accepted, and the work is now in active progress.

The collection is certainly the most important that is known, and is especially so in the reign of Elizabeth; in reference to which there is no collection at all approaching to it, either in completeness or value. Still there are many proclamations wanting: several of the Fellows of the Society have come forward most liberally to fill up gaps. MR. PAYNE COLLIER led the way in a contribution of great value; MR. SALT followed MR. COLLIER with a munificent donation of a whole collection relating to Charles II. and James II.; and upon Mr. Lemon's suggestion, and with the joint concurrence of Mr. Secretary Walpole and the Keeper of the State Paper Office, an interchange of duplicates has been effected between that office and the Society of Antiquaries, which has added forty proclamations to the Society's collection.

My principal reason for addressing you upon this subject is to ask you to suggest to your readers that a similar interchange of duplicates might be effected between the Society and any persons who chance to have duplicate proclamations in their possession.

It is of the very highest literary and historical importance that we should get together, in some accessible place, a collection of proclamations, which if not actually complete (a consummation hardly to be expected), shall yet approach to completeness. The collection at Somerset House offers the best opportunity for forming such a collection. It is by far the most nearly complete in existence, and is strong in that particular part of the series in which other collections are most defective, and in which missing proclamations are the most difficult to be supplied. At the Society of Antiquaries the collection will be accessible to all literary inquirers, and no doubt the Society will publish a proper catalogue, which is already in preparation by Mr. Lemon.

It is obvious that any person who chooses to contribute such stray proclamations, or copies of proclamations, as he may chance to have in his possession, will be helping forward a really good work, and the possessor of duplicates may not only do the same, but may benefit his own collection by an interchange.

The value of proclamations as historical authorities, and especially as authorities for the history of manners, and of our national progress, is indisputable. As I write, I have before me the *Booke of Proclamations* of James I. from 1603 to 1609; and the page lying open affords a striking illustration of what I assert. It gives us A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF OUR POST-OFFICE.

Immediately on the accession of James I., the high north road from London to Edinburgh was thronged with multitudes of pilgrims hastening to the worship of the newly risen sun. Robert Carey became, in the words of Cowper's enigma, "the parent of numbers that cannot be told." Scotland has never poured into the south more active or more anxious suppliants than then traversed the northward road through Berwick. All ordinary accommodation soon fell short of the demand. Messengers riding post from the council to the king were stayed on the road for want of the ordinary supply of post-horses, all which were taken up by lords and gentry—rushing northward in the fury of their new-born loyalty. As a remedy for these inconveniences, the lords of the council issued a proclamation, calling upon all magistrates to aid the postmasters "in this time so full of business," by seeing that they are supplied with "fresh and able horses as necessitie shall require." Of course the supply was merely of horses. Travellers could not in those days obtain carriages of any kind. The horses were directed to be "able and sufficient horses, and well furnished of saddles, bridles, girts and stirropes, with good guides to looke to them; who for their said horses shall demand and receive of such as shall ride on them, the prices accustomed."

The new state of things became permanent. London, after James's removal from Edinburgh, being really the seat of government for the whole island, the intercourse both ways was continuous, and further general orders for its management were published by proclamation. There were at that time, on all the high roads through the country, two sorts of posts:—1. Special messengers or couriers who rode "thorough post," that is, themselves rode through the whole distance, "with horn and guide." Such persons carried with them an authentication of their employment in the

public service. In 1603, they were charged "twopence halfe-peny the mile" (raised in 1609 to threepence) for the hire of each horse, "besides the guide's groats." The hire was to be paid beforehand. They were not to ride the horses more than one stage, except with the consent of "the post of the stage" at which they did not change. Nor were they to charge the horse "with any male or burden (besides his rider) that exceedeth the weight of thirtye pounds." Nor to ride more than seven miles an hour in summer or six in winter. 2. The other sort of post was what was termed the "post for the packet." For this service every postmaster was bound to keep horses ready; and on receipt of a "packet" or parcel containing letters, he was to send it on towards the next stage within a quarter of an hour after its arrival, entering the transaction in "a large and faire ledger paper book." Two horses were to be kept constantly ready for this service, "with furniture convenient," and messengers "at hand in areadinesse." The postmaster was also to have ready "two bags of leather, at the least, well lined with bayes or cotton, to carry the packet in." He was also to have ready "hornes to sound and blow, as oft as the post meets company, or foure times in every mile."

The "post for the packet" was at first used only for the carriage of despatches for the government or for ambassadors, but a similar mode of conveyance soon began to be taken advantage of by merchants and private persons. Difficulty in obtaining posts and horses for the conveyance of private packets, led to the interference of "certain persons called hackney-men, tapsters, hostlers, and others, in hiring out their horses, to the hinderance of publique service, danger to our state, and wrong to our standing and settled postes in their several stages." The government of James I. thought, in its blindness, that it could put a stop to the dangerous practice of transmitting unofficial letters, by rendering it penal for private persons to carry them; that of Charles I., wiser, in this respect, in its generation, settled a scheme for their general conveyance through the medium of "a letter office." But the "post for the packet," with his leathern bag and his twanging horn (the origin, of course, of our mail-coach horn), continued down to a late period, and probably still lingers in some parts of the kingdom. Cowper, it will be remembered, describes him admirably. JOHN BRUCE.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

We are all well acquainted with the ingenious artifices by which modern advertisers thrust their wares upon the attention of newspaper readers. We may, perhaps, have been betrayed into the expression *of some rude Saxon expletive*, when, in the columns *devoted to news and general information*, we have in our innocence been tempted with a paragraph that commenced with "a clever saying of the illustrious Voltaire's," and dovetailed into a panegyric of Messrs. Aaron and Son's Reversible Paletots; or we may have applauded the clever logician who so clearly demonstrates, that as Napoleon's bilious affection frequently clouded his judgment in times of greatest need, the events of the present century, and the fate of nations, would have been reversed, had that great man only been persuaded to take two boxes of Snooks's Aperient Pill, price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, with the Government stamp on a red ground (see Advt.). All these things we know very well; but, of the fugitive literature that does not find a place in the advertising columns of *The Times*, but flashes into Fame only in the pages of some local oracle, or in some obscurer broad-sheet, how often must it remain unappreciated, and doomed to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." That this may not be said of the following burst of advertising eloquence, I trust it may be found worthy a niche in the temple of "N. & Q." In its composition the author was probably inspired by the grand scenery of the Cheviots, in a village near to which his shop was situate. It was one of those "generally-useful" shops where the grocer and draper held equal reign, and anything could be got, from silks and satins to butter and Bath bricks. The composition was printed and distributed among the neighbouring families; but shortly after, when the author heard that it had not produced the exact effect he had wished, he, with the irritability that often accompanies genius, resolved to get back and destroy every copy of his production, and deny to the world that which it could not appreciate. Fortunately for the world's welfare, I preserved a copy of his hand-bill, of which this, in its turn, is a faithful transcript:

"To the Inhabitants of G. and its neighbourhood.

"The present age is teeming with advantages which no preceding Era in the history of mankind has afforded to the human family. New schemes are projecting to enlighten and extend civilisation, Railways have been projected and carried out by an enterprising and spirited nation, while Science in its gigantic power (simple yet sublime) affords to the humane mind so many facilities to explore its rich resources, the Seasons roll on in their usual course producing light and heat, the vivifying rays of the Sun, and the fructifying influences of nature producing food and happiness to the Sons of Toil; while to the people of G. and its neighbourhood a rich and extensive variety of Fashionable Goods is to be found in my Warehouse, which have just been selected with the greatest care. The earliest visit is requested to convey to the mind an adequate idea of the great extent of his purchases, comprising as it does all that is elegant and useful, cheap and substantial, to the light-hearted votaries of Matrimony, the Matrons of Reflection, the Man of Industry, and the disconsolate Victims of Bereavement. J— M—."

The peroration certainly exhibits what Mrs. Malaprop calls "a nice derangement of epitaphs:" and, as for the rest, surely "the force of" bathos "could no further go." CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

ON A PASSAGE IN "KING HENRY VIII.," ACT III. SC. 2.

One of the most desperately unintelligible passages in Shakspeare occurs in this play, in the scene between the King and the Cardinal, when the latter professes his devoted attachment to his service. It stands thus in the first folio:

Car. "I do professe
That for your Highnesse good, I euer labour'd
More then mine owne: that am, haue, and will be
(Though all the world should cracke their duty to you,
And throw it from their Soule, though perils did
Abound, as thicke as thought could make 'em, and
Appear in formes more horrid) yet my Duty,
As doth a Rocke against the chiding Flood,
Should the approach of this wilde Riuer breake,
And stand vnshaken yours."

Upon this Mason observes:

"I can find no meaning in these words (that am, have, and will be), or see how they are connected with the rest of the sentence; and should therefore strike them out."

Malone says:

"I suppose the meaning is, '*that* or *such a man*, I am, have been, and will *ever* be.' Our author has many hard and forced expressions in his plays; but many of the hardnesses in the piece before us appear to me of a different colour from those of Shakspeare. Perhaps, however, a line following has been lost; for in the old copy there is no stop at the end of this line; and, indeed, I have some doubt whether a comma ought not to be placed at it, rather than a fullpoint."

Mr. Knight, however, places a fullpoint at *will be*, and says:

"There is certainly some corruption in this passage; for no ellipsis can have taken this very obscure form. Z. Jackson suggests 'that *aim has* and will be.' This is very harsh. We might read 'That *aim* I have and will,' *will* being a noun."

Mr. Collier has the following note:

"In this place we can do no more than reprint exactly the old text, with the old punctuation; as if Wolsey, following 'that am, have, and will be' by a long parenthesis, had forgotten how he commenced his sentence. Something may have been lost, which would have completed the meaning; and the instances have not been unfrequent where lines, necessary to the sense, have been recovered from the quarto impressions. Here we have no quarto impressions to resort to, and the later folios afford us no assistance, as they reprint the passage as it *stands in the folio 1623, excepting that the two latest end the parenthesis at 'break.'*"

I cannot think that the poet would have put a short speech into Wolsey's mouth, making him forget how he commenced it! Nor do I believe that anything has been lost, except the slender letter *I* preceding *am*. The printer or transcriber made the easy mistake of taking the word *true* for *haue*, which as written of old would readily occur, and having thus confused the passage, had recourse to the unconscionable long mark of a parenthesis. The passage undoubtedly should stand thus:

Car. "I do profess
That for your highness' good I ever labour'd
More than mine own; that *I* am *true*, and will be
Though all the world should *lack* their duty to you,
And throw it from their soul: though perils did
Abound, as thick as thought could make them, and
Appear in forms more horrid; yet my duty
(As doth a rock against the chiding flood,)
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours."

Here all is congruous and clear. This slight correction of a palpable printer's error redeems a fine passage hitherto entirely unintelligible. I do not insist upon the correction in the fourth line of *lack* for *crack*, yet what can be meant by *cracking a duty?* The duke, in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, speaks of his daughter as "*lacking* duty;" and seeing how very negligently the whole passage has been given in the folio, I think there is good ground for its reception. With regard to the correction in the second line, I feel confident, and doubt not that it will have the approbation of all who, like myself, feel assured that most of the difficulties in the text of our great poet are attributable to a careless printer or transcriber.

When I proposed (Vol. vi., p. 468.) to read "*rail* at once," instead of "*all* at once," in *As You Like It*, Act III. Sc. 5., I thought the conjecture my own, having then only access to the editions of Mr. Collier and Mr. Knight; I consequently said, "It is somewhat singular that the passage should hitherto have passed unquestioned." My surprise was therefore great, on turning to the passage in the *Variorum Shakspeare*, to find the following note by Warburton, which had escaped my notice:

"If the speaker intended to accuse the person spoken to only for *insulting* and exulting, then, instead of '*all* at once,' it ought to have been *both* at once. But, examining the crime of the person accused, we shall discover that the line is to be read thus:

'That you insult, exult, and *rail* at once,'

for these three things Phœbe was guilty of. But the Oxford editor improves it, and, for *rail* at once, reads *domineer*."

I have no recollection of having ever read the note before, and certainly was not conscious of it. The coincidence, therefore, may be considered (as Mr. Collier observed in respect to the reading of *palpable* for *capable*) as much in favour of this conjecture.

That the most careful printers can *misread*, and consequently *misprint*, copy, is evident from the following error in my last Note:—Vol. vi., p. 584., col. 1, for "in the edition which I gave of the *part*," read "*poet*." This mistake, like most of those I have indicated in the first folio Shakspeare, might easily occur if the word was indistinctly written. S. W. SINGER.

Mickleham.

NOTES ON BACON'S ESSAYS.

As I find that the editor of *Bacon's Essays* for Bohn's *Standard Library* has not verified the quotations, I venture to send you a few "N. & Q." on them, which I hope to continue from time to time, if they prove acceptable. In compliance with the recommendation of MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE and the REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE (Vol. vi., p. 558.), I append my name and address.

N.B. The paging and notes of Bohn's edition are followed throughout.

Preface, p. xiii. note *. "Speech on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings." See Burke's *Works*, vol. viii. p. 15. [ed. 1827.] Speech on the first day of reply.

Ditto, p. xv. Letter to Father Fulgentio. See Montagu's *Bacon*, vol. xi. pref., p. vii.; vol. xii. p. 205.

Ditto, ditto. Spenser's *Faery Queene, &c.* See preface to Moxon's *Spenser* (1850), p. xxix., where this story is refuted, and Montagu, xvi., note *x*.

Ditto, p. xvi. "It was like another man's fair ground," &c. See Montagu, xvi. p. xxvii.

Ditto, ditto. "I shall die," &c. Ditto, xxxiv. and note *ww*.

Ditto, p. xvii. note †. Dugald Stewart. Supplement to *Encycl. Brit.*, vol. i. p. 54. [ed. 1824.]

Ditto, ditto. Hatton, not Hutton, as in *Eliza Cook's Journal*, vi. 235.

Ditto, ditto. Love an ignoble passion. Essay x. *ad init.*

Ditto, p. xviii. "Says Macaulay." Review of B. Montagu's *Bacon Essays*, p. 355. [ed. 1851.]

Ditto, ditto. A pamphlet. Montagu, vi. 299.

Ditto, p. xix. "A place in the Canticles." Cap. ii. 1. Bacon quotes, from memory it would appear, from the Vulgate, which has "Ego flos campi." By whom is the observation? See, for the story, Montagu, xvi. p. xcviii.

Ditto, ditto. "Books were announced." What?

Ditto, p. xx. "Cæsar's compliment to Cicero." Where recorded?

Ditto, p. xxi. "The manufacture of particular articles of trade." Montagu, xvi. 306.

[illegible] xxii. "Says Macaulay." *Ut supra*,

[illegible]to. Ben Jonson. See Underwood's, [illegible] [pp. 711, 713. ed. Moxon, 1851.]

Ditto, p. xxv. Marcus Lucius. Who is here alluded to?

Ditto, p. xxvii. "Which strangely parodies." The opening alluded to is "Franciscus de Verulam sic cogitavit."

Ditto, p. xxviii. "One solitary line." Where is this to be found?

Ditto, ditto. "Ben Jonson after sketching." See *Discoveries*, p. 749. *ut sup.*

Ditto, p. xxix. "Might have censured with Hume." Where?

Ditto, ditto. "Hobbes." Where does he praise Bacon?

Ditto, ditto. "Bayle." In Bayle's *Dictionary* [English edition, 1710], *s. v.*, we find but fourteen lines on Bacon.

Ditto, ditto. "Tacitus." *Vit. Agric.*, cap. 44.

Ditto, p. xxxiii. note. Solomon's House. See p. 296. *seqq.* of the vol. of the *Standard Library*.

Ditto, p. xxxiv. note. Paterculus, i. 17. 6. [Burmann.]

(*To be continued.*)

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LATIN POEMS IN CONNEXION WITH WATERLOO.

I send you two copies of Latin verses which have not, to my knowledge, appeared in print. They are however interesting, from the coincidence of their both relating to *elm-trees*, and in some measure belonging to the "Story of Waterloo," about which we never can hear too much. The lines themselves possess considerable merit; and, as their authors were respectively distinguished alumni of Eton and Winchester, I hope to see both compositions placed in juxtaposition in the columns of "N. & Q."

The first of these productions was written by Marquis Wellesley, as an inscription for a chair carved from the *Wellington Elm* (which stood near the centre of the British lines on the field of Waterloo), and presented to his Majesty King George IV., to whom the lines were addressed:

Ampla inter spolia, et magni decora alta triumphi,
  Ulmus erit fastis commemoranda tuis,
Quam super exoriens faustâ tibi gloria pennâ
  Palmam oleamque uno detulit alma die;
Immortale decus maneat, famâque perenni
  Felicique geras sceptra paterna manu;
Et tua victrices dum cingunt tempora lauri,
  Materies solio digna sit ista tuo.

For the other verses subjoined, we are indebted to the late Rev. William Crowe, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and many years public orator in that university. It seems that he had planted *an elm* at his parsonage, on the birth of his son, afterwards killed at Waterloo, which sad event was

commemorated by his afflicted father in the following touching monody, *affixed to the same tree:*

Hanc Ego quam felix annis melioribus *Ulmum*
Ipse manu sevi, tibi dilectissime Fili
Consecro in æternum, Gulielme vocabitur Arbos
Hæc tua, servabitque tuum per secula nomen.
Te generose Puer nil muneris hujus egentem
Te jam perfunctum vitæ bellique labore,
Adscripsit Deus, et cœlestibus intulit oris,
Me tamen afflictum, me consolabitur ægrum
Hoc tibi quod pono, quanquam leve pignus amoris,
Hic Ego de vitâ meditans, de sorte futurâ,
Sæpe tuam recolam formam, dulcemque loquelam,
Verbaque tam puro et sacrato fonte profecta,
Quam festiva quidem, et facili condita lepore.
At Te, qui nostris quicunque accesseris hospes
Sedibus, unum oro, mœsti reverere Parentis,
Nec tu sperne preces quas hâc super Arbore fundo.
Sit tibi non invisa, sit inviolata securi,
Et quantum natura sinet, crescat monumentum
Egregii Juvenis, qui sævo est Marte peremptus,
Fortiter ob patriam pugnando, sic tibi constans
Stet fortuna domûs, sit nulli obnoxia damno,
Nec videas unquam dilecti funera nati.

BRAYBROOKE.

SIR HENRY WOTTON AND MILTON.

The letter which sir Henry Wotton addressed to Milton, on receiving the *Maske presented at Ludlow-castle*, appears to admit of an interpretation which has escaped the numerous editors of the works of Milton; and I resolve to put this novel conjecture on its trial in the critical court of facts and inferences held at No. 186. Fleet Street.

Sir Henry Wotton thus expresses himself on the circumstance which I conceive to have been misinterpreted:

"For the work itself [a dainty piece of entertainment, by Milton] I had viewed some good while before with singular delight, having received it from our common friend Mr. R. in the very close of the late R.'s *Poems*, printed at Oxford; whereunto [it] is added (as I now suppose) that the accessory might help out the principal, according to the art of stationers, and to leave the reader *con la bocca dolce*."— *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 1672.

In the poems of Milton, as edited by himself in 1645, the date of this letter is "13th April, 1638;" and as the *Poems* of "Thomas Randolph, master of arts, and late fellow of Trinity colledge in Cambridge," were printed at Oxford in that year, in small quarto, it may be assumed that the gift of *Mr. R.* was a copy of that volume, with the addition of the *Maske*, as printed in the same size in 1637. Such was the conclusion of Warton, and such is mine. The question at issue is, Who was *Mr. R.?* Warton says, "I believe *Mr. R.* to be John Rouse," the keeper of the Bodleian library. Is it not more probable that *Mr. R.* means Robert Randolph, master of arts, and student of Christchurch—a younger brother of Thomas Randolph, and the editor of his poems?

I must first dispose of the assertion that the friendship between Rouse and Milton "appears to have subsisted in 1637." There is no evidence of their friendship till 1647; and that evidence is the ode to Rouse, to which this address is prefixed: "Jan. 23. 1646. Ad Joannem Rousium, Oxoniensis academiæ bibliothecarium. De libro poematum amisso, *quem ille sibi denuo mitti postulabat*, ut cum aliis nostris in bibliotheca publica reponeret, ode." It seems that Milton did not send the volume of 1645 till a copy of it had been requested; no evidence, certainly, of old friendship! I admit the probability that Wotton and Rouse were friends; but why should Rouse *officiously stitch up*, as Warton expresses it, the *Mask* of Milton with the *Poems* of Thomas Randolph, and present the volume to Wotton? Did he give away that which is still wanting in the Bodleian library?

Admit my novel conjecture, and all the difficulties vanish. Thomas Randolph, says Phillips, was "one of the most pregnant young wits of his time;" and Robert, who was also noted as a poet, could scarcely fail to offer the poems of his brother to so eminent a person as sir Henry Wotton. As sir Henry *yearly went to Oxford*, he may have made acquaintance with Robert; and Robert may have been introduced to Milton by Thomas, who was for eight years his cotemporary at Cambridge, and in the enjoyment of much more celebrity. The *Maske* may have been added as an experiment in criticism.

The rev. Thomas Warton was a man of extensive reading, an excellent critic, and a fascinating writer—but too often inattentive to accuracy of statement. He says that Randolph *died* the 17th March, 1634: Wood says he was *buried* the 17th March, 1634. He says it is so stated on his monument: the monument has no date. He says the *Poems* of Randolph contain 114 pages: the volume contains 368 pages! He says the *Maske* is a slight quarto of 30 pages only: it contains 40 pages! Is it not fit that such carelessness should be exposed?

BOLTON CORNEY.

FOLK LORE.

Unlucky to sell Eggs after Sunset.—The following paragraph is extracted from the *Stamford Mercury* of October 29, 1852:

"There exists a species of superstition in north Nottinghamshire against letting eggs go out of a house after sunset. The other day a person in want of some eggs called at a farm-house in East Markham, and inquired of the good woman of the house whether she had any eggs to sell, to which she replied that she had a few scores to dispose of. 'Then I'll take them home

with me in the cart,' was his answer; to which she somewhat indignantly replied, 'That you'll not; don't you know the sun has gone down? You are welcome to the eggs at a proper hour of the day; but I would not let them go out of the house after the sun is set on any consideration whatever!' "

DRAUFIELD.

Old Song.—

My father gave me an acre of land,
Sing ivy, sing ivy.
My father gave me an acre of land,
Sing green bush, holly, and ivy.
I plough'd it with a ram's horn,
Sing ivy, &c.
I harrow'd it with a bramble,
Sing ivy, &c.
I sow'd it with a peppercorn,
Sing ivy, &c.
I reap'd it with my penknife,
Sing ivy, &c.
I carried it to the mill upon the cat's back,
Sing ivy, &c.

Then follows some more which I forget, but I think it ends thus:

I made a cake for all the king's men,
Sing ivy, sing ivy.
I made a cake for all the king's men,
Sing green bush, holly, and ivy.

D.

Nursery Tale.—I saddled my sow with a sieve full of buttermilk, put my foot into the stirrup, and leaped nine miles beyond the moon into the land of temperance, where there was nothing but hammers and hatchets and candlesticks, and there lay bleeding Old Noles. I let him lie, and sent for Old Hippernoles, and asked him if he could grind green steel nine times finer than wheat flour. He said he could not. Gregory's wife was up in the pear-tree gathering nine corns of buttered peas to pay Saint James' rent. Saint James was in the meadow mowing oat cakes; he heard a noise, hung his scythe at his heels, stumbled at the battledore, tumbled over the barn-door ridge, and broke his shins against a bag of moonshine that stood behind the stairsfoot door, and if that isn't true you know as well as I. D.

Legend of Change.—In one of the Magazines for November, a legend, stated to be of oriental origin, is given, in which an immortal, visiting at distant intervals the same spot, finds it occupied by a city, an ocean, a forest, and a city again: the mortals whom he found there, on each occasion, believing that the present state had existed for ever. I have seen in the newspapers, at different times, a poem (or I rather think two poems) founded on this legend; and I should like to know the author or authors, and whether it, or either of them, is to be found in any collection of poems. D. X.

PASSAGE IN HAMLET.

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd, disappointed, unanel'd."
Hamlet, Act I. Sc. 5.

Boucher, in his *Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words* (art. ANYEAL), has a note on this passage which seems to me to give so much better an idea of the word *disappointed* than any I have met with, that I am induced to send it you as a Note:—

"The last two words have occasioned considerable difficulty to the critics. The old copies, it is said, concur in giving *disappointed*, which Dr. Johnson is willing to understand as meaning *unprepared*; a sense that might very well suit the context, but will not be easily confirmed by any other instance of the use of the word *disappointed*. Dissatisfied, therefore, with this interpretation, some have read *unanointed*, and some *unappointed*. Not approving of either of these words, as connected with *unanealed*, Pope, no timid corrector of texts, reads *unaneld*, which he supposes to signify *unknelled*, or the having no knell rung. To these emendations and interpretations Mr. Theobald, whose merit as a commentator on Shakspeare Mr. Pope, with all his wit and all his poetry, could not bring into dispute, urged many strong objections. Skinner rightly explains *anealed* as meaning *unctus*; from the Teutonic preposition *an*, and *ele*, oil. As correction of the second word is admitted by all the commentators to be necessary, it is suggested that a clear and consistent meaning, consonant with Shakspeare's manner, will be given to the passage, if, instead of *disappointed*, *unassoiled*, which signifies 'without absolution,' be substituted.

"The line—

'Unhousell'd, unassoil'd, unaneal'd,'

will then signify 'without receiving the sacrament: without confession and absolution: and without extreme unction.'

"That *unassoiled* was no less proper, will appear from due attention to the word *assoile*, which of course is derived from *absolvo*; and the transition from *absolve* into *assoyle* is demonstrated in the following passage from Piers Plowman, Vision, p. 3.:

'There preached a pardoner, as he a priest were,
Brought forth a bul, with many a bishop's seales,
And saide, that himself might absoyle hem alle,
Of falshode, of fasting, and of vowes broken.'

As a further confirmation of the propriety of substituting a word signifying *absolution*, which pre-supposes confession, the following sentence from *Prince Arthur* may be adduced: 'She was confessed and houselled, and then she died,' part ii. p. 108.

"It must be allowed that no instance can be given of the word *unassoiled*: but neither does any other instance occur to me of the word *unhouseled* except the line in *Hamlet*."

B. J. S.

VOLCANIC INFLUENCE ON THE WEATHER.

The recent observations of your correspondent MR. NOAKE (Vol. vi., p. 531.) on the superstitions of the people of Worcestershire regarding the weather, have called my attention to the present extraordinary wet season, on which subject I have been asked many questions. Although I do not account myself any more weatherwise than my neighbours, yet I may note that, for many years past, I have remarked that whenever we have had any very serious volcanic disturbance in the Mediterranean or its neighbourhood, or at Mount Hecla, we have always had some corresponding atmospheric agitation in this country, either in excessive heat or moisture, or both, and accompanied with very perceptible vibrations, at times so strong as to answer the name of earthquakes; and these vibrating so generally in the direction from north-west to south-east, I have been convinced that underneath us there is a regular steam passage from Mount Hecla in Iceland to Mount Vesuvius in Italy. I have unfortunately mislaid my memoranda on this subject, and have no regular roster of these occasional visitations to refer to, but I think my attention to this effect was first impressed on me by the season which followed the destruction at Lisbon in 1796. I recollect a friend of mine, the late Mr. Empson, of Bouley, while attending some drainage improvements in his carrs within the Level of Ancholme, was aroused by an extraordinary noise, which he thought was occasioned by some "drunken fools," as he called them, racing with their waggons upon the turnpike road above the hill, which was two miles off from where he then was in the carrs. His uphill shepherd, however, told him, when he got home, that there had been no such occurrence as he supposed on the turnpike, as, had such been the case, he must have heard and seen it. The next day, however, added fresh information, and better observers discovered that the noise heard across the carrs was underground; and further intelligence confirmed the suspicion that it was occasioned by a species of earthquake that had been felt at different places with different intensities, through Yorkshire and Lancashire, and amongst the islands west of Scotland; and afterwards came the same kind of intelligence across France, confirming me in my conclusions before noted. And ever since this period of 1796 we have never had any extraordinary alternation of extreme heat or wet, without its being to me the result of some accompanying volcanic agitation in Mount Hecla, or Mount Vesuvius or its neighbourhood; and the recurrence of the violent ebullition that has this year being going on at Mount Etna may therefore be considered as the electric cause not only of the extraordinary heat of our late summer, but also of the floods that have subsequently poured down upon us. It is only of late years that scientific men have paid due attention to these physical phenomena. Sir Humphrey Davy, I think, was the first who laid down their causes; and if we recollect the account given by Sir Stamford Raffles of the appalling effects of the tremendous explosion of Tombora, in Sambowa, one of the islands east of Java, in the year 1815, described as so violent in its immediate neighbourhood as to cause men, and horses, and trees to be taken up into the air like chaff; and of its effects being perceptible in Sumatra, where, nearly at a thousand miles distance from it, they heard its thundering noisy explosions, — thinking of this, we may well accede the comparatively small vibrations that we occasionally feel, as arising from the interchange of civilities passing between our volcanic neighbours Hecla and Vesuvius, or Etna; and glad we may be that we have them in no more inconvenient shape or degree than we have hitherto experienced them. I have some friends in Lancashire who have been a good deal alarmed by the vibrations they have lately experienced; and I must confess that my good wife and myself were, on the morning of the 10th Dec., not a little startled in our bed by a shock that aroused us early to inquire after the cause of it, but for which we cannot account otherwise than that, from its sudden electric character, the Lancashire vibration had reached us. The chief purport, however, of my present communication is, to make inquiry amongst your readers, whether any of them, like myself, have observed and experienced any recurrence of these concomitant and physical obtrusions. WM. S. HESLEDON.

Barton upon Humber.

Minor Notes.

Value of MSS. — In the cause of Calvert *v.* Sebright, a question arose as to the sale of a collection of manuscript books by the late Sir John Sebright in the year 1807. In aid of the inquiry before the Master, as to the difference in value of the manuscripts in 1807 and the year 1849, Mr. Rodd made an affidavit, from which I have made the following extract, showing the prices at which five lots were sold in 1807, and the prices at which the same lots were sold at the late Mr. Heber's sale in 1836:

"No. in Catalogue, 1185. Bracton de (Hen.) Consuetudinibus et Legibus Anglicæ. (In pergamena) literis deauratis. Sold in 1807 for 1*l.* 13*s.*: produced at Heber's sale, 1836, 6*l.* 6*s.*

"Lot 1190. Gul. Malmesburiensis de Gestis Regum Anglorum. (In pergamena.) Sold in 1807 for 1*l.* 7*s.*: produced at Heber's sale, 1836, 63*l.*

"Lot 1195. Chronica Gulielmi Thorn. (In membranis.) Sold in 1807 for 12*s.*: produced at Heber's sale, 1836, 85*l.*

"Lot 1198. Henrici Archid. Huntindoniensis de Gestis Anglorum et Gyr. Cambriensis expugnatio Hiberniæ. (In pergamena.) Sold in 1807 for 2*l.* 1*s.*: produced at Heber's sale, 1836, 78*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

"Lot 1206. Chronica Matt. Parisensis sine Historia Minor cum vitâ authoris, per Doctissimum Virum Rog. Twysden Bar. (In papyro.) Sold in 1807 for 2*l.* 8*s.*: produced at Heber's sale, 1836, 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Total produce in 1807, 8*l.* 1*s.*: in 1836, 238*l.* 17*s.*"

In the catalogue of Heber's books, &c., Nos. 447. 1006. 498. 118. and 1016. correspond with the Nos. 1185. 1190. 1195. 1198. 1206. F. W. J.

Robert Hill.—I possess a Latin Bible which formerly belonged to this person, and contains many MS. notes in his handwriting. The following is by another hand:

"This book formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Hill, a taylor of Buckingham, and an acquaintance of my cousin John Herbert, surgeon of that town. J. L."

"In literature we find of this profession (*i. e.* that of a taylor) John Speed, a native of Cheshire, whose merit as an historian and antiquary are indisputable—to whom may be added the name of a man who in literature ought to have taken the lead, we mean John Stow. Benjamin Robins, the compiler of *Lord Anson's Voyage*, who united the powers of the sword and the pen, was professionally a taylor of Bath; as was Robert Hill of Buckingham, who, in the midst of poverty and distress, while obliged to labour at his trade for the support of a large family, acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, and other languages, such as has only been equalled by Magliabecchi, who studied in a cradle curtained by cobwebs and colonised by spiders."—See "Vestiges Revived," No. XX. *European Mag.* for Mar. 1813.

The above choice note is, I presume, an extract from the *Europ. Mag.*, and may serve to show that although ordinarily it takes "nine tailors to make a man," it may occasionally require nine men to make such a tailor as R. Hill seems to have been.

B. H. C.

English Orthography.—The agricultural newspapers and magazines in the United States have generally restored the spelling of *plow* in place of *plough*, which has crept in since the translation of the Bible into English.

Could not *cloke*, the old spelling, be also restored, in place of *cloak*, which has nothing but *oak* to keep it in countenance; whilst *cloke* is in analogy with *smoke*, *spoke*, *broke*, &c.?

There are two English words, in pronouncing which not a single letter of them is sounded; namely, *ewe* (yo!) and *aye* (I!) UNEDA.

Philadelphia.

Bookselling in Glasgow in 1735.—The following curious report of a law case appears in Morison's *Dictionary of the Decisions of the Court of Session*, p. 9455. It appears from it that, so late as 1735, the city of Glasgow, now containing a population of nearly 400,000, was considered too limited a sphere for the support of only *two* booksellers.

"1735, January 15. Stalker against Carmichael. Carmichael and Stalker entered into a co-partnery of bookselling within the City of Glasgow, to continue for three years; and because *the place was judged too narrow for two booksellers at a time*, it was stipulated that after the expiry of three years, either of them refusing to enter into a new contract upon the former terms, should be debarred from any concern in bookselling within the city of Glasgow. In a reduction of the contract, the Lords found the debarring clause in the contract is a lawful practice, and not contrary to the liberty of the subject."

X. Y.

Edinburgh.

Epitaph on a Sexton.—Epitaph on a sexton, who received a great blow by the clapper of a bell:

"Here lyeth the body of honest John Capper,
Who lived by the bell, and died by the clapper."

Answer to the foregoing:

"I am not dead indeed, but have good hope,
To live by the bell when you die by the rope."

E.

Queries.

EUSTACHE DE SAINT PIERRE.

With the siege of Calais, and its surrender to Edward III. in 1347, is associated the name of Eustache de St. Pierre, whose loyalty and devotedness have been immortalised by the historian, and commemorated by the artist's pencil. The subject of Queen Philippa's intercessions on behalf of Eustache and his brave companions is, no doubt, familiar to most of your readers: the stern demeanour of the king; the tears and supplicating attitude of the Queen Philippa; and the humiliating position of the burgesses of Calais, &c. But what if Eustache de St. Pierre had been bought over by King Edward? For without going the length of pronouncing the scenes of the worthy citizens, with halters round their necks, to have been a "got up" affair, there is, however, some reason to doubt whether the boasted loyalty of Eustache de St. Pierre was such as is represented, as will appear from the following notes. And however much the statements therein contained may detract from the cherished popular notions regarding Eustache de St. Pierre, yet the seeker after truth is inexorable, or, to use the words of Sir Francis Palgrave (*Hist. of Norm. and Eng.*, i. 354.), he is expected "to uncramp or shatter the pedestals supporting the idols which have won the false worship of the multitude; so that they may nod in their niches, or topple down."

In one of the volumes forming part of that valuable collection published by the French go-

vernment, and commenced, I believe, under the auspices of M. Guizot, namely, the *Documens inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, the following passage attracted my notice:

"Il (M. de Bréquigny) a prouvé par des titres authentiques et inconnus jusqu'à présent, qu'Eustache de St. Pierre, dont on a si fort vanté le dévouement pour les habitans de Calais, fut séduit par Edouard, et qu'il reçut de ce prince des pensions et des possessions fort peu de temps après la prise de cette place, aux conditions d'y maintenir le bon ordre, et de la conserver à l'Angleterre."—See *Lettres de Rois, &c.*, vol. i. Preface, p. cix.

The above statement is founded on a memoir read before the Académie des Belles-Lettres by M. de Bréquigny, respecting the researches made by him in London (see *Mém. de l'Acad. des Belles-Lettres*, tom. xxxvii.).

Lingard throws a doubt over the matter. He says:

"Froissart has dramatised this incident with considerable effect; but, I fear, with little attention to truth . . . Even in Froissart there is nothing to prove that Edward designed to put these men to death. On the contrary, he takes notice that the King's refusal of mercy was accompanied with a wink to his attendants, which, if it meant anything, must have meant that he was not acting seriously."—*Lingard*, 3rd edit. 1825, vol. iv. p. 79., note 85.

Again, in Hume:

"The story of the six burgesses of Calais, like all extraordinary stories, is somewhat to be suspected; and so much the more, as Avesbury, who is particular in his narrative of the surrender of Calais, says nothing of it, and, on the contrary, extols in general the King's generosity and lenity to the inhabitants."—*Hume*, 8vo. 1807, vol. ii., note H.

Both Hume and Lingard mention that Edward expelled the natives of Calais, and repeopled the place with Englishmen; but they say nothing as to Eustache de St. Pierre becoming a pensioner of the King's "aux conditions d'y maintenir le bon ordre, et de la conserver à l'Angleterre."

Châteaubriand (*Etudes Hist.*, 1831, 8vo., tome iv. p. 104.) gives Froissart's narrative, by which he abides, at the same time complaining of the "esprit de dénigrement" which he says prevailed towards the end of the last century in regard to heroic actions.

Regarding Queen Philippa's share in the transaction above referred to, M. de Bréquigny says:

"La reine, qu'on suppose avoir été si touchée du malheur des six bourgeois dont elle venait de sauver la vie, ne laissa pas d'obtenir, peu de jours après, la confiscation des maisons que Jean d'Acre, l'un d'eux, avait possédées dans Calais."

Miss Strickland (*Lives of Queens*, 1st edit., vol. ii. p. 336.) likewise gives the story as related by Froissart, but *mentions the fact of Queen Philippa* taking possession of Jean d'Acre's property, and the doubt cast upon Eustache's loyalty; but she would appear to justify him by reason of King Philip's abandoning the brave Calaisiens to their fate. However this may be, documents exist proving that the inhabitants of Calais were indemnified for their losses; and whether or not the family of Eustache de St. Pierre approved his conduct, so much is certain, that, on the death of the latter, the property which had been granted to him by King Edward was confiscated, because they would not acknowledge their allegiance to the English.

I wish to ask whether this new light thrown on the subject, through M. de Bréquigny's labours, has been hitherto noticed, for it would appear the story should be re-written. PHILIP S. KING.

DEVIZES, ORIGIN OF: A QUESTION FOR THE HERALDS.

I will put the following case as briefly as I can.

Throughout the mediæval ages, the word *devise* formed the generic term for every species of emblazonment. Thus we have "*Devises Heroiques*, par Claude Paradin, Lyons, 1557;" "*Devises et Emblems d'Amour moralisés*, par Flamen;" "*The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1576;" "*Minerva Britannica, or a Garden of Heroical Devices furnished and adorned with Emblems and Impressa's of Sundry Natives*, newly devised, moralised, and published by Henry Peachum, 1612;" and lastly, Henry Estienne's "discourse of hieroglyphs, symbols, gryphs, emblems, enigmas, sentences, parables, reverses of medals, arms, blazons, cimiers, cyphers, and rebus," which learned discourse, be it observed, is entitled *The Art of making Devises*, 1646. As an additional proof that device included the motto, take the following:

"Henry III. commanded to be written by way of device in his chamber at Woodstock, 'Qui non dat quod amat non accipit ille quod optat;'"

quoted by Sir Eger. Brydges. Here I must stop, though I could add many illustrations; and go on to observe, that whereas all the explanations which I have ever met with, of the unique appellation of "Castrum Divisarum," or the castle of Devises, are totally un-historic, if not ridiculous, I crave the attention of all whom it may concern to a new solution of the difficulty.

First, then, in order to clear the way, I would observe, that if, as commonly stated, the name had signified a frontier fort, would it not have been called the castle of the division [singular] rather than the castle of the divided districts? In other words, why make it a plural term?

Secondly. If, as I surmise, the Italian word *divisa* bore at the time of the Conquest its present meaning of "device," in greater force than the

sense of divisions or partitions, is it unreasonable to suppose that Castrum Divisarum implied and constituted, at that early period, the deposit or fountain-head of the blazonry of the Norman leaders?

It was certainly not unsuited for such a species of heralds' college; being central, inland, a royal treasury, and the frequent scene of a court. When in the ensuing age re-edified by Bishop Roger, the monkish historians, without a dissentient voice, proclaimed it the most splendid castle in the realm; and though it may be objected that this observation belongs to a date not to our purpose, yet the pre-existence of the fortress is proved by its having been the temporary prison of Duke Robert. I am aware that such a notion as Devizes having formed the nucleus of the tree heraldic in England is not countenanced, nor even suspected, by any of the popular writers on the art. I may add, that one gentleman, holding an important position therein, has signified his disapproval of so early an origin being assigned to the institution. But over-against this, I beg to parade a passage from a letter written by Thomas Blore in 1806 to Sir Egerton Brydges:

"The heralds," says he, "seem originally not to have been instituted for the manufacturing of armorial ensigns, but for the recording those ensigns which had been borne." — *Censura Literaria*, vol. iii. p. 254.

My case is now stated. I shall be well content that some of your archæological friends should scatter it to the winds, provided they will explain how it is that Devizes, in common with some of the ancient cities of Egypt and Greece, has so long rejoiced in a plural name. To aid this last endeavour, I close with one more statement. The castle stood nearly midway between two other adjoining towns or villæ, also bearing plural names: Potternæ=arum [Posternæ?] and Kaningæ=arum.

J. Waylen.

P. S.—I think I may plead the privilege of a postscript for the purpose of recording (what may be taken as) an indication, though perhaps not a proof, that the idea of devices or contrivances was implied in the name so recently as the period of the civil war. The *Mercurius Civicus*, a parliamentary paper, 1644, states that Devizes was being garrisoned for the king, in the following terms:

"Hopton is fortifying amain at the Devises in Wiltshire, but I fear greater fortifyings from the Devices in Oxford."

Minor Queries.

Gold Signet Ring. — I possess an ancient gold signet ring, which was dug up a few years since not far from an old entrenchment in the borough of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, the device thereon being a *cock;* it is of very pure metal, and weighs 155 grains. It is in fine preservation: the device is rudely cut, but I beg to inclose an impression from which you may judge. Can any of your antiquarian readers throw any light on the subject to whom this device originally belonged?

In levelling the fortified entrenchment above referred to some half century ago, various utensils of pottery, burnt bones, spear and arrow heads, tesselated tiles, fragments of sculptured stones, and other relics of antiquity, were found.

J. B. Whitborne.

Ecclesia Anglicana.—I observe, in an interesting letter published in the December Number of the *Ecclesiologist*, in an enumeration of Service Books belonging to the English Church before the Reformation, and now existing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, the following title:

"No. 1198. Servicium de omni Officio Episcopali consernenta (*sic*) chorum . . . . secundum usum Ecclesie Anglicane."

Now I am anxious to know from any of your readers, who are better informed on these subjects than I am, or who have access to old libraries, whether *Ecclesia Anglicana* is a *usual* designation of the Catholic Church in England before the Reformation.

Service Books according to the use of some particular cathedral church are of course well known, as in this same list to which I have referred we find "secundum usum insignis ecclesie Eboracensis," "ad insignis ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis usum," &c.: but I should be glad to learn, in these days of *ultramontane* pretensions, whether, even prior to the Reformation, the distinct nationality of the Anglican church was *commonly* asserted by the use of such a title in her Service Books. I need scarcely observe how many interesting cognate questions might be asked on this subject.

G. R. M.

Tangiers.—English Army in 1684.—A merchant in 1709 deposed that he knew not how long complainant had been a *soldier*, or beyond the seas before May, 1697, but that he has heretofore seen and knew him at Tomger, before and at the time of the demolishing thereof, being then a *soldier;* and no doubt could prove that he was in England a considerable time next before May, 1697.

Could the place be other than Tangiers, destroyed in 1684?

Was complainant (a younger son of a well-connected family of gentry, but himself probably in poverty), who in deeds, and on his mon. tablet, is described as gent., likely to have been in 1684 (aged twenty-seven) a private, a non-commissioned, or commissioned officer?

If the latter, would he not have been so described?

A. C.

Smith.—Of what family was —— Smith, confessor of Katherine of Braganza, buried in York Minster? and what are the arms on his tomb? Where can information be obtained as to a Judge Smith, supposed to have been of the same family?

A. F. B.

Dia.

Termination "-itis."—What is the derivation of the termination "-itis," used principally in medical words, and these signifying inflammation, as Pleuritis, *vulgo* pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura, &c.?

ADSUM.

Loak Hen.—In two or more parishes in Norfolk was a custom, or modus, of paying a *loak hen* in lieu of tythes of fowls and eggs. I shall feel obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me what constituted a *loak hen?* G. J.

Etymological Traces of the Social Position of our Ancestors.—I remember reading an account of the traces of the social position of our Saxon ancestors yet remaining in our English customs, which interested me much at the time, and which I would gladly again refer to, as, Captain Cuttle's invaluable maxim not being then extant, I neglected "making a note of it."

It described the Norman derivation of the names of all kinds of *meat*, as beef, mutton, veal, venison, &c.; while the corresponding *animals* still retained their original Saxon appellations, ox, sheep, calf, &c.: and it accounted for this by the fact, that while the animals were under the care of the Saxon thralls and herdsmen, they retained of course their Saxon names; but when served up at the tables of their Norman lords, it became necessary to name them afresh.

I think the word *heronsewes* (cf. Vol. iii., pp. 450. 267.: Vol. iv., p. 76.) is another example, which are called *harnseys* at this day in Norfolk; as it is difficult, on any other supposition, to account for an East-Anglian giving a French appellation to so common a bird as the heron. E. S. TAYLOR.

Locke's Writings.—In an unpublished manuscript of Paley's *Lectures on Locke's Essay*, it is stated that so great was the antipathy against the writings of this eminent philosopher, at the time they were first issued, that they were "burnt at Oxford by the hands of the common hangman." Is this fact recorded in any Life of Locke; or how may it be ascertained? There is no notice of it, I believe, in either Law's *Life*, or in that of Lord King. GEORGE MUNFORD.

East Winch.

Passage in Göthe's "Faust."—Has the following passage from the second part of *Faust* ever been noticed in connexion with the fact that the clock in Göthe's chamber stopped at the moment that he himself expired? If it has not, I shall congratulate myself on having been the first to point out this very curious coincidence:

"*Mephistopheles.* Die Zeit wird Herr, der Gries hier liegt im Sand,
Die Uhr steht still ——
Chorus. Steht still! Sie schweigt wie Mitternacht
Der Zeiger fällt.
Mephistopheles. Er fällt, es ist vollbracht."
Faust, der Tragödie Zweiter Theil, Fünfter Act.

W. FRASER.

Schomberg's Epitaph by Swift.—A correspondent asks whether the epitaph alluded to in the following extract from the *Daily Courant* of July 17, 1731, is given in any edition of Swift's *Works*.

"The Latin Inscription, composed by the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, and ordered by the Dean and Chapter to be fixed up in the Cathedral of the said Church, over the place where the body of the great Duke of Schomberg lies, has been with all possible care and elegance engraved on a beautiful table of black Kilkenny marble, about eight feet long and four or five broad; the letters are gilded, and the whole is now finished with the utmost neatness. People of all ranks are continually crowding to see it, and the Inscription is universally admired."

The *Daily Gazetteer* of Saturday, July 12, 1740, gives a detailed account of the rejoicings in Dublin on the Tuesday preceding, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and a particular account of the bonfire made by Dean Swift in St. Kevin's Street, near the watch-house. E.

The Burial Service said by Heart.—Bishop Sprat (in his *Discourse to his Clergy*, 1695, for which see *Clergyman's Instructor*, 1827, p. 245.) relates that, immediately after the Restoration, a noted ringleader of schism in the former times was interred in one of the principal churches of London, and that the minister of the parish, being a wise and regular conformist, and afterwards an eminent bishop, delivered the whole Office of Burial by heart on that occasion. The friends of the deceased were greatly edified at first, but afterwards much surprised and confounded when they found that their fervent admiration had been bestowed on a portion of the Common Prayer. Southey (*Common-Place Book*, iii. 492.) conjectures that the minister was Bull. This cannot be, for Bull, I believe, never held a London cure. Was it Hackett? And who was the noted ringleader of schism? J. K.

Shaw's Staffordshire MSS.—Can any of your Staffordshire correspondents furnish information as to the present depository of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw's Staffordshire MSS., and the MS. notes of Dr. Thomas Harwood used in his two editions

of Erdeswick's *Staffordshire?* And can they refer to a pedigree of Thomas Wood, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1501, who is said to have built Hall O'Wood, in Balterley, near Betley, Staffordshire. N. C. L.

"Ne'er in these chambers," &c.—

"Ne'er in these chambers where the mighty rest
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor to th' immortal [illegible] e'er convey'd
A [illegible] spirit, or more welcome shade."

Whence do these lines come from? [illegible]

Stallington.

County History Societies.—I would suggest the idea, whether County History Societies might not be formed with advantage, as there are so many counties which have never had their histories written. They are very expensive and laborious for individuals to undertake, and constantly require additions on account of the many changes which are taking place, to make them complete as works of reference for the present time. I think that by the means suggested, they might be made very useful, particularly if complete statistical tables were annexed to the general and descriptive accounts. With comparatively little expense, the history and statistics of every county could be brought down to the latest date, making a valuable work of reference to which all could refer with confidence for the information which is constantly being sought for. G. H.

Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter.—Is any pedigree extant of the family of Hugh Oldham? Heylyn speaks of him (*Hist. of Pres.*, vol. ii. p. 179.) "descended from an ancient family, born according to Wood and Godwin, at Manchester; but according to Dodsworth, at Oldham." J. H.

What arms did he adopt?

The English Domestic Novel.—My first intention was to ask whether Defoe was the founder of this pleasing class of literature, but have just ready learnt that Mrs. Aphra Behn wrote something of the kind in the reign of Charles II. My first question will be, therefore, who was the earliest writer of this description? And, secondly, is not the subject of sufficient interest to ask your readers' assistance in the formation of a list, giving full titles, authors' names, and dates extending to 1700 or 1760? JOHN M[illegible].

Dr. Young.—In the most authentic biographical accounts we have of Dr. Young, the poet, it is stated that he left in the hands of his housekeeper a collection of manuscript sermons, with an injunction that after his death they should be destroyed. It is also added, that this request was only complied with in part. Can any of your correspondents confirm the hope that these sermons may still be in existence; and if so, in what quarter information may be obtained concerning them? The housekeeper is said to have been the widow of a clergyman, and therefore was not regarded by the Doctor in the light of a servant. J. H.

Cambridge.

Bishop Hall's Meditations.—I have an old copy before me, the title-page of which runs as follows:

"Occasionall Meditations by Jos. Exon. Set forth by R. H. The Third Edition: with the Addition of Fourescore Meditations not heretofore published: London, printed by M. F. for Nathaniel Butter, 1633."

It is edited by Bishop Hall's son (Robert). I should be glad to learn whether this is a scarce edition. BŒOTICUS.

Edgmond, Salop.

Chatterton.—Dr. Gregory, in his *Life of Chatterton*, p. 100. (reprinted by Southey in the first volume of his edition of Chatterton's *Works*, p. lxx.), says: "Chatterton, as appears by the coroner's inquest, swallowed arsenick in water, on the 24th of August, 1770, and died in consequence thereof the next day."

Mr. Barrett, the historian of Bristol, one of Chatterton's best friends and patrons, who, from his profession as a surgeon, was likely to have made, and seems to have made, inquiries as to the circumstances of his death, says, in his *History of Bristol*, not published before 1789, and therefore not misled by any false first report, that Chatterton's principles impelled him to become his own executioner. He took a large dose of opium, some of which was picked out from his teeth after his death, and he was found the next morning a most horrid spectacle: with limbs and features distorted as after convulsions, a frightful and ghastly corpse" (p. 647.). I do not know whether this contradiction has ever been noticed, and shall be obliged to any correspondent who can give me information. I believe that Sir Herbert Croft's *Love and Madness* was the authority followed by Dr. Gregory, but I have not the book. S. E.

Passage in Job.—The wonderful and sublime book of Job, authenticated by subsequent Divine records, and about 3400 years old, is very probably the most ancient writing in the world: and though life and immortality were especially reserved as the glorious gift and revelation of our Blessed Redeemer, the eternal Author and Finisher of our salvation, yet Job was permitted to declare his deep conviction, that he should rise from the dead and see God. This memorable declaration (chap. xix. ver. 25.) can be forgotten by none of your readers; but some of them may not know that the Septuagint adds these words of life to chap. xlii. ver. 17.: "γέγραπται, αὐτὸν πάλιν ἀναστήσεσθαι μεθ' ὧν ὁ Κύριος ἀνίστησιν."—(But it is written that

be shall rise again with those whom the Lord raiseth up.)

Our authorised and truly admirable translation of the Holy Scriptures omits this deeply important conclusion of Job's life, so properly noticed by the learned and excellent Parkhurst.

Pray, can you or any of your readers explain the cause of this omission? As your pages have not been silent on the grand consummation which cannot be too constantly before us, I do not apologise for this very short addition to your Notes.

EDWIN JONES.

Southsea, Hants.

Turner's View of Lambeth Palace.—In a newspaper memoir of the late Mr. Turner, R.A., published shortly after his death, it was stated that the first work exhibited by him at Somerset House was a "View of Lambeth Palace," I believe in water colours. I should be glad to ascertain, through your columns, if this picture be still in existence, and in what collection. L. E. X.

Clarke's Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning.—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." assist me in obtaining a copy of this work? In the same author's *Rationale of Circulating Numbers* (Murray, London, 1778) it is stated that the demonstrations of all the theorems and problems at the end of the Rev. John Lawson's *Dissertation on the Geometrical Analysis of the Ancients* "will be given at the latter end of *An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning*, which will soon be published." In a subsequent portion of the work, a sketch of the contents of the *Essay* is given, which include "a Treatise on Magic Squares, translated from the French of Frenicle, as published in *Les Ouvrages de Mathématique par Messieurs de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*, with several Additions and Remarks." And in a list of "Tracts and Translations *written and published* by H. Clarke, LL.D.," which occurs at the end of my copy of the first volume of Leybourn's *Mathematical Repository* (London, 1805), the *Essay* appears as No. 10, and is stated to have been published in 8vo. at six shillings. None of my friends are acquainted with the work: but if the preceding description will enable any reader to help me to a copy, I shall esteem it a great favour.

T. T. WILKINSON.

Burnley, Lancashire.

"*The General Pardon.*"—An imperfect copy of a small tract (measuring five and a half inches by three and a half inches) has recently come into my hands, of which I much desire to obtain the wanting parts. It is entitled:

"The general Pardon, geuen longe agone, and sythe newly confyrmed, by our Almightie Father, with many large Priuileges, Grauntes, and *Bulles graunted* for euer, as *is to be seen hereafter: Drawne out of* Frenche into English. By Wyllyam Hayward. Imprinted at London, by Wyllyam How, for Wyllyam Pickeringe."

There is no date, but it is believed to have been printed in or about 1571. It is in black letter, and is an imitation of the Roman Catholic pardons. It consists of twelve leaves. In my copy the last seven of these are torn through their middle vertically.

I have not been able to meet with this tract in the catalogues of any of the great libraries which I have consulted; *e.g.* the British Museum, Bodleian, Cambridge University, Lambeth, and several of the college libraries at Cambridge.

I want any information concerning it, or its original in French, which the readers of "N. & Q." can give: also access to a copy from which to transcribe the parts wanting in mine.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Edward the Confessor's Ring.—There is an old legend of a ring given to one of our early kings, I think Edward the Confessor, by some saintly or angelic messenger. If any of your readers could give me any of the details of this story, it would very much oblige your constant reader M. J. T.

[The following extract from Taylor's *Glory of Regality*, pp. 74. *et seq.*, will give our Correspondent the legend referred to.

"The ring with which our kings are invested, called by some writers 'the wedding ring of England,' is illustrated, like the Ampulla, by a miraculous history, of which the following are the leading particulars: from the 'Golden Legende' (*Julyan Notary*, 1503), p. 187.:—'Edward the Confessor being one day askt for alms by a certain 'fayre olde man,' the king found nothing to give him except his ring, with which the poor man thankfully departed. Some time after, two English pilgrims in the Holy Land having lost their road, as they travelled at the close of the day, 'there came to them a fayre auncyent man wyth whyte heer for age.' Then the olde man axed them what they were and of what regyon. And they answerde that they were Pylgryms of Englond, and hadde lost their felyshyp and way also. Then this olde man comforted theym goodly, and brought theym into a fayre cytee; and whan they had well refresshyd them, and rested theym alle nyght; on the morne, this fayre olde man wente with theym and brought theym in the ryght waye agayne. And he was gladde to hear theym talke of the welfare and holynesse of theyr Kynge Saynt Edward. And whan he shold departe fro theym thenne he told theym what he was, and sayd I am Johan The-uangelyst, and saye ye unto Edward your king, that I grete hym well by the token that he gaaf to me thys rynge with his one hondes, whych rynge ye shalle de-

lyuer to hym agayne: and whan he had delyuerde to theym the ringe, he departed from theym sodenly.'

"This command, as may be supposed, was punctually obeyed by the messengers, who were furnisht with ample powers for authenticating their mission. The ring was received by the Royal Confessor, and in after times was preserved with due care at his shrine in the Abbey of Westminster."]

The Bourbons. — What was the origin of the Bourbon family? How did Henry IV. come to be the next heir to the throne on the extinction of the line of Valois? E. H. A.

[Henri IV., King of Navarre, succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the house of Valois, as the head of the house of Bourbon, which descends from Robert of France, Count de Clermont, the fifth son of St. Louis, and Seigneur de Bourbon. On the death of Louis I. in 1341, leaving two sons, this house was divided into the Bourbon, or elder branch (which became extinct on the death of the Constable of Bourbon, in 1527), and the younger branch, or that of the Counts de la Marche, afterwards Counts and Dukes of Vendome. Henri was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, Duc de Vendome.]

Replies.

EMBLEMS.

(Vol. vi., p. 460.)

The Query confirms Professor De Morgan's excellent article in *The Companion to the Almanack for* 1853, "On the Difficulty of correct Description of Books." The manuscript note cited by H. J., though curiously inaccurate, guided me to the book for which he inquires. I copy the title-page: "*Die Betrübte Pegnesis, den Leben, Kunst, und Tugend-Wandel des Seelig-Edeln Floridans, H. Sigm. von Birken, Com. Pal. Cæs. durch* 24 *Sinnbilder in Kupfern, zur schuldigen nach-Ehre fürstellend, und mit Gesprach und Reim-Gedichten erklärend, durch ihre Blumen-Hirten.* Nürnberg, 1684, 12mo." I presume the annotator, not understanding German, and seeing "Floridans" the most conspicuous word on the title-page, cited him as the author; but it is the pastoral academic name of the late Herr Sigmond von Birken, in whose honour the work is composed. The emblem, with the motto "Bis fracta relinquor," at p. 249. (not 240.), is a tree from which two boughs are broken. It illustrates the death of Floridan's second wife, and his determination not to take a third. The chess-board, plate xiv. p. 202., has the motto, "Per tot discrimina rerum," and commemorates Floridan's safe return to Nuremberg after the multitudinous perils ("die Schaaren der Gefahren") of a journey through Lower Saxony. They must have been great, if typified by the state of the board, on which only a black king and a white bishop are left — a chess problem!

I bought my copy at a book-sal[illegible] ago, and, after reading a few pages, [illegible] insufferably dull, although it was [illegible] former possessor, the Rev. Henry W[illegible] field, "Very rare, probably unique." [illegible] it up to answer H. J.'s Query, I foun[illegible] relating to the German academies [illegible] teenth century, which I think may b[illegible]

Mr. Hallam (*Literature of Euro*[illegible] says:

"The Arcadians determined to assu[illegible] a pastoral name and a Greek birthplace; [illegible] meetings in some verdant meadow, and t[illegible] all their own compositions, as far as po[illegible] from pastoral life; images always agre[illegible] they recall the times of primitive inno[illegible] poetical tribe adopted as their device the [illegible] reeds bound with laurel, and their presid[illegible] tor, was denominated General Shepherd [illegible] *Custode Generale.*"

He slightly mentions the German a[illegible] the sixteenth century (III. ix. 30.), and [illegible]

"It is probable that religious animosi[illegible] the way of such institutions, *or they may ha*[illegible] *without obtaining much celebrity.*"

The academy of Pegnitz-shepherds ([illegible] shäfer-orden") took its name from the [illegible] Pegnitz which runs through Nurembe[illegible] Sigmond von Birken was elected a [illegible] 1645. He chose *Floridan* as his past[illegible] and the amaranth as his flower. In 16[illegible] admitted to the Palm Academy ("Palmen-[illegible] choosing the name *Der Erwacsene* (th[illegible] and the snowdrop. In 1659, a vacancy occurred in the Pegnitz-Herdsmen ("[illegible] Hirten") he was thought worthy to fill it. [illegible] 1679 he received the diploma of the V[illegible] order of the Recuperati. He died in 1681. and what can be hung upon it, is *Die B*[illegible] *Pegnitz*, a dialogue of 406 pages. It op[illegible] a meeting of shepherds and shepherdesses, [illegible] in and out of their cottages on the banks [illegible] Pegnitz, and tell one another, what all seem [illegible] well acquainted with, the entire life of their [illegible] ceased friend. It would not be easy to [illegible] work more clumsy in conception and tastel[illegible] execution. Herr von Birken seems to have [illegible] a prosperous man, and to have enjoyed a high [illegible] toral reputation. His works are enumerated, [illegible] the catalogue looks ephemeral. There is, howe[illegible] one with a promising title: *Die Trockene Tra*[illegible] *heit, oder die Gebrauch und Missbrauch des Tab*[illegible] His portrait, as "Der Erwachsene," is prefi[illegible] It has not a shepherd-like look. He seems a[illegible] fifty, with a fat face, laced cravat, and large f[illegible] ing wig. There are twenty-four emblem[illegible] plates, rather below the average of their time.

As so secondary a town as Nuremberg ha[illegible] least three academies, we may infer that such

p. 229., that Mr. Hayward's note was not written with that writer's usual care. Göthe does not say that his reply to Nicolai's *Joys of Werter*, though circulated only in MS., destroyed N.'s literary reputation: on the contrary, he says that his squib (for it was no more) consisted of an epigram, not fit for communication, and a dialogue between Charlotte and Werter, which was never copied, and long lost; but that this dialogue, exposing N.'s impertinence, was written with a foreboding of his sad habit, afterwards developed, of treating of subjects out of his depth, which habit, notwithstanding his indisputable merits of another kind, utterly destroyed his reputation. This was most true: and yet all such assertions must be taken in a qualified sense. Nearly thirty years after this was written I partook of the hospitality of N. at Berlin. It was in 1803, when he was at the head, not of the Berlin literati, but of the book-manufactory of Prussia. He was then what, afterwards and elsewhere, the Longmans, Murrays, Constables, Cottas, and Brockhauses were,—the great publisher of his age and country. The *entrepreneur* of the *Neue Deutsche Bibliothek* may be compared with the publishers of our and the French great Cyclopædias, and our Quarterly Reviews.

It was unfortunate for the posthumous reputation of the great bibliopolist that he, patronising a school that was dying out, made war on the athletes of the rising school. He assailed nearly every great man, philosopher or poet, from Kant and Göthe downwards, especially of the schools of Saxony, Swabia, and the free imperial cities. No wonder that he became afterwards what Macfleckno and Colly Cibber had been to Dryden and Pope. In some dozen of the *Xenien* of Göthe and Schiller, in 1797, he was treated as the Arch-Philistine.

M. M. E. characterises him as the "friend" and "fellow-labourer" of Lessing. Now Lessing was incomparably the most eminent *littérateur* of the earlier part of that age,—the man who was the forerunner of the philosophers, and whose criticisms supplied the place of poetry. The satirists of the *Xenien* affect to compassionate Lessing, in having to endure a companion so forced on him as Nicolai was, whom they speak of as a "thorn in the crown of the martyr." The few who care for the literary controversies of the age of Göthe in Germany will be greatly assisted by an edition of the *Xenien*, with notes, published at Dantzig, 1833.

H. C. R.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Processes upon Paper.—The favourable manner in which the account I have given of the Collodion process has been received, not only by your readers in general, as has been evinced by many private letters, but also by the numerous correspondents it has drawn forth, induces me, after some little delay, to request space for a description of the following processes upon paper. In giving these I wish it to be understood that I may offer but little that is original, my object being to describe, as plainly as I possibly can, these easy methods, and to make no observation but what I have found to be successful in my own hands. I have had the good fortune to obtain the friendship of some of the most successful photographers of the day; and taking three very eminent ones, I find they have each some peculiarities in his mode of manipulation, varying with each other in the strength of the solutions employed, and producing results the most agreeable to their respective tastes. Reviewing these different processes in my own mind, and trying with patience the various results, I conclude that the following quantities are calculated to produce an adequate degree of sensibility in the paper, and yet to allow it to be prepared for the action of light for many hours previous to its use, and yet with more certainty than any other I am acquainted with. I think I may always depend upon it for twenty-four to thirty-six hours after excitement, and I have seen good pictures produced upon the third day. I believe it is a rule which admits of no contradiction, that the more you dilute your solution, the longer the excited paper will keep; but in proportion to its diminished sensibility, the time of exposure must be prolonged, and therefore I am, from this waste of time and other reasons, disposed to place much less value upon the wax-paper process than many do.

The process I am about to describe is so simple, and I hope to make it so intelligible to your non-photographic readers, that a perfect novice, using ordinary care, must meet with success; but should I fail doing so upon all points, any information sought through the medium of "N. & Q." shall meet with explanation from myself, if not from other of your experienced correspondents, whose indulgence I must beg should the communication be deemed too elementary, it being my earnest desire to point out to archæologists who are desirous of acquiring this knowledge, how easily they themselves may practise this beautiful art, and possess those objects they would desire to preserve, in a far more truthful state than could be otherwise accomplished.

I have not myself met that uniform success with any other paper that I have with Turner's photographic of Chafford Mills: a sheet of t divided into two portions forms at the same ti a useful and also a very easily-managed size, adapted for most cameras, forming a picture nine inches by seven, which is adequate nearly every purpose. Each sheet being mar in its opposite corners with a plain pencil-mark its smooth side (vide *antè*, p. 372.), the surface

future operations is in all lights easily dis-[illegible]. In my instructions for printing from [illegible] negatives, a form of iodized paper was [illegible], which, although very good, is not, I think, [illegible] to the following, which is more easily and [illegible] prepared, exhibits a saving of the iodide [illegible] potassium, and is upon the whole a neater [illegible].

Take sixty grains of nitrate of silver and sixty grains of iodide of potassium; dissolve each separately in an ounce of distilled water; mix together and stir with a glass rod. The precipitate settling, the fluid is to be poured away; then add distilled water to the precipitate up to four ounces, and add to it 650 grains of iodide of potassium, which should re-dissolve the precipitated iodide of silver, and form a perfectly clear solution; but if not, a little more must be carefully added, for this salt varies much, and I have found it to require 720 grains to accomplish the desired object.

The fluid being put into a porcelain or glass dish, the paper should be laid down upon its surface and immediately removed, and being laid upon a piece of blotting-paper with the wet surface uppermost, a glass rod then passed over it to and fro ensures the *total expulsion* of all particles of air, which will frequently remain when the mere dipping is resorted to. When dry, this paper should be soaked in common water for three hours, changing the water twice or thrice, so as to remove all the soluble salts. It should then be pressed up to dry, and, when so, kept in a folio for use. I have in this manner prepared from sixty to eighty sheets in an evening with the greatest ease. It keeps good for an indefinite time, and, as all experienced photographers are aware, unless you possess good iodized paper, which should be of a *primrose* colour, you cannot succeed with success in your after-operations. Iodized paper becomes sometimes of a bright brimstone colour when first made; it is then very apt to fog in its use, but tones down and improves by a little keeping.

To excite this paper, dissolve thirty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of distilled water, and add a drachm and a half of glacial acetic acid; of this solution take one drachm, and add to it two ounces and a half of distilled water. The iodized surface of the paper may then be either floated on the surface of the aceto-nitrate of silver or exciting fluid, and afterwards a rod passed over, as formerly done in the iodizing, or the aceto-nitrate may be applied evenly with a brush; but in either instance the surface should be immediately blotted off; and the same blotting-paper may be used a second time for this, although it may be kept to develop on and for other purposes. It will be scarcely needful to observe that the process of exciting must be performed by the light of a camlle or feeble yellow light, as must the subsequent development. The excited paper may be now placed for use between sheets of blotting-paper; it seems to act equally well either when damp or when kept for many hours, and I have found it good for more than a week.

The time for exposure must entirely depend upon the degree of light. In two minutes and a half a good picture may be produced; but if left exposed for twenty minutes or more, little harm will arise; the paper does not solarise, but upon the degree of image visible upon the paper depends the means of developing. When long exposed, a solvent solution of gallic acid only applied to the exposed surfaces will be sufficient; but if there is little appearance of an image, then a free undiluted solution of aceto-nitrate may be used, in conjunction with the gallic acid, the former never being in proportion more than one-third. If that quantity is exceeded, either a brownish or an unpleasant reddish tint is often obtained. These negatives should be fixed by immersing them in a solution of hyposulphate of soda, which may be of the strength of one ounce of salt to eight ounces of water — the sufficiency of immersion being known by the disappearance of the yellow colour, and when they have been once immersed they may be taken to the daylight to ascertain this. The hyposulphate must now be perfectly removed by soaking in water, which may extend to several hours; but this may be always ascertained by the tongue, for, if tasteless, it has been accomplished. If it is deemed advisable — which I think is only required in very dark overdone pictures — to wax the negative, it is easily managed by holding a piece of white wax or candle in front of a clean iron rather hot, and passing it frequently over the surface. The superabundant wax being again removed by passing it between some clean pieces of blotting-paper. Although the minuter details can never be acquired by this mode which are obtained by the collodion process, it has the advantage of extreme simplicity, and by the operator providing himself with a bag or square of yellow calico, which he can loosely peg down to the ground when no other shade is near, to contain spare prepared papers, he can at any future time obtain a sufficient number of views, which afterwards he can develop at his leisure.

It requires no liquids to be carried about with you, nor is that nice manipulation required which attends the collodion process.

The wax-paper process has been extolled by many, and very successful results have been obtained: the paper has the undoubted advantage of keeping after being excited much longer than any other; but, from my own experience, just so much the weaker it is made, and so as to safely rely upon its long remaining useful, so it is proportionally slower in its action. And I have rarely seen from

wax negatives positives so satisfactory in depth of tone, as from those which have been waxed after being taken on ordinary paper. It is all very well for gentlemen to advocate a sort of photographic tour, upon which you are to go on taking views day after day, and when you return home at leisure to develop your past proceedings: I never yet knew one so lukewarm in this pursuit as not to desire to know, at his *earliest possible* opportunity, the result of his labours; indeed, were not this the case, I fear disappointment would more often result than at present, for I scarcely think any one can exactly decide upon the power of the light of any given day, without having made some little trial to guide him. I have myself, especially with collodion, found the action very rapid upon some *apparently* dull day; whilst, from an unexplained cause, a comparatively brighter day has been less active in its photographic results. As in the previous process, I would strongly advise Turner's paper to be used, and not the thin French papers generally adopted, because I find all the high lights so much better preserved in the English paper. It may be purchased ready waxed nearly as cheap as it may be done by one's self; but as many operators like to possess that which is entirely their own production, the following mode will be found a ready way of waxing: — Procure a piece of thick smooth slate, a trifle larger than the paper to be used; waste pieces of this description are always occurring at the slate works, and are of a trifling value. This should be made very hot by laying it close before a fire; then, covered with one layer of thick blotting-paper, it will form a most admirable surface upon which to use the iron. Taking a piece of wax in the left hand, an iron well heated being pressed against it, it may rapidly be made to flow over the whole surface with much evenness, the surplus wax being afterwards removed by ironing between blotting-paper. When good, it should be colourless, free from gloss, and having the beautiful semi-transparent appearance of the Chinese rice-paper. To iodize the paper completely, immerse it in the following solution:

Iodide of potash - - -	200 grains.
Mannite - - - -	6 drachms.
Cyanide of potash - - -	5 grains.
Distilled water - - -	20 ounces.

Allow it to remain three hours, taking care that air-particles are perfectly excluded, and once during the time turning over each sheet of paper, as many being inserted as the fluid will conveniently cover, as it is not injured by after keeping. It should be then removed from the iodide bath, pinned up, and dried, ready for use. When required to be excited, the paper should, by the light of a candle, be immersed in the following solution, where it should remain for five minutes:

Nitrate of silver - - -	4 drachms.
Glacial acetic acid - - -	4 drachms.
Distilled water - - -	8 ounces.

Being removed from the aceto-nitrate bath, immerse it into a pan of distilled water, where let it remain about a quarter of an hour. In order to make this paper keep a week or two, it must be immersed in a second water, which in point of fact is a mere reduction of the strength of the solutions already used; but for ordinary purposes, and when the paper is to be used within three or four days, one immersion is quite sufficient, especially as it does not reduce its sensitiveness in a needless way. It may now be preserved between blotting-paper, free from light, for future use. The time of exposure requisite for this paper will exceed that of the ordinary unwaxed, given in the previous directions. The picture may be developed by a complete immersion also in a saturated solution of gallic acid; but should it not have been exposed a sufficient time in the camera, a few drops of the aceto-nitrate solution added to the gallic acid greatly accelerates it. An excess of aceto-nitrate often produces an unpleasant red tint, which is to be avoided. Instead of complete immersion, the paper may be laid upon some waste blotting-paper, and the surface only wetted by means of the glass rod or brush. The picture may now be fixed by the use of the hyposulphate of soda, as in the preceding process.

It is not actually necessary that this should be a wax-paper process, because ordinary paper treated in this way acts very beautifully, although it does not allow of so long keeping for use after excitement; yet it has then the advantage, that a negative may either be waxed or not, as shall be deemed advisable by its apparent depth of action.

HUGH W. DIAMOND.

Exhibition of recent Specimens of Photography at the Society of Arts.—This exhibition, to which all interested in the art have been invited to contribute, was inaugurated by a conversazione at the Society's rooms, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd of December: the public have since been admitted at a charge of sixpence each, and it will continue open until the 8th of January.

We strongly recommend all our friends to pay a visit to this most delightful collection. By our visit at the crowded conversazione, and another hasty view since, we do not feel justified to enter into a review and criticism of the specimens so fully as the subject requires; but in the mean time we can assure our archæological readers that they will find there such interesting records of architectural detail, together with views of antiquities from Egypt and Nubia, as will perfectly convince them of the value of this art with reference to their own immediate pursuits. Those who feel less delight in mere antiquity will be gratified

Sudbury House, Derbyshire:

"Omne Bonum Dei Donum."

At Verona:

"Patet Janua, Cor magis."

The next I have seen somewhere:

"Detur digniori."

H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Clyst St. George.

Cross and Pile (Vol. vi., pp. 386. 513.). — The *pile* is invariably on the obverse or *head* side of a coin; and *pile* or *poll* both mean the head, from whence the "poll tax" and "poll groat" — a tax paid by the head, or a personal tax, of which we have an historical example of its collector in the case of Wat Tyler.

Ruding, in *Annals of the Coinage*, vol. ii. p. 119., 8vo., edit. 1819, states that Ed. I. A.D. 1304, in the delivering out the stamps for the coinage, orders that three *piles* and six *crosses* shall be given. It is well known to all numismatists that all, or most early coins, both Saxon and English, had a head on the obverse and a cross on the reverse — the latter being placed on the coins as symbolical of Christianity.

Pile also means the hair, or any filament: as the "pile of velvet, the nap of woollen cloth," &c. And Jamieson, in his *Scotch Dictionary*, says:

"PILE. The soft hair which first appears on the chins of young men."

Coles, Ashe, Webster, and others give the same meaning.

The superstitious effect of the cross as a charm or amulet is well known; from whence the saying:

"I have never a cross in my purse to keep the Devil away."

Again:

"Priests were coin-proof against the Devil, they never being without money; of course, always had a cross in their pocket." — Gilpin's *Beehive of the Romish Church*, 1686, p. 251.

And Nash, in the Supplication of Pierce Penniless to the Devil, makes Pierce to say:

"Whereas your impious excellence hath had the poore tenement of my purse anytime this half year for your dancing schole, and he, notwithstanding, hath received no penye nor crosse for farme," &c.

And the poet Skelton says:

". . . . . and in his pouche,
The Devil might dance therein for any crouche."
P. 71.

Trusting the above will be satisfactory to D. W. S., I beg to conclude, thinking you will say I have already made "much ado about nothing."

GODDARD JOHNSON.

Rhymes upon Places (Vol. vi., p. 281.) haps you will think the following rhym places worth insertion:

"I stood upon Eyemouth Fort,
And guess ye what I saw?
Fairmiside and Furmintong,
Neuhouses and Cocklaw,
The fairy fouk o' Fosterland,
The witches o' Edincran,
The bly-rigs o' Reston;
But Dunse dings a'."

Near the seaside village of Eyemouth, wickshire, is a promontory marked with sion of grassy mounds, the remains of a there in the regency of Mary of Lorr number of places are represented as visi the fort: but here fact is not strictly adh

Fosterland once existed in the parish o as a small village; but even its vestiges now visible on the brown moor where stood. Edincran, properly Auchinchra estate in the vicinity of Fosterland, as i also. There is a variation as follows:

"The fairy fouk o' Fosterland,
The witches o' Edincran,
And the rye-kail o' Reston
Gar'd a' the dogs die."

The rye-kail alluded to must have been chiefly made from rye, which grain, it known, is sometimes so much tainted as t sonous. C.

Birmingham.

'Αρνίον (Vol. vi., p. 509.). — Probably y respondent is aware of the explanation Dr. Wordsworth in his book on the Ap but does not think it satisfactory. Sti does not allude to it, I venture to transcr

"The Apocalypse abounds in contrasts. For the LAMB, who is always called 'Αμνὸς, neve in St. John's *Gospel*, is called 'Αρνίον, never St. John's *Apocalypse*, in which 'Αρνίον occur nine times. And why does ὁ Αμνος here 'Αρνίον? To *contrast* Him more strongly Θηρίον, that is, to mark the *opposition* bet LAMB and the Beast."

To this a note is appended:

"This contrast is even more striking in the where it is aided by an exact correspondenc lables and accents. On one side are —

'Ἡ πόρνη καὶ τὸ Θηρίον:'

On the other —

'Ἡ Νύμφη καὶ τὸ 'Αρνίον.'

See Rev. xxi. 2. 9., xxii. 17."—*Is the Church Babylon?* p. 58.: London, 1851.

'Αρνίον and ἀμνὸς both denote a lamb. I 29. 36., the latter is applied to Jesus by J

1550, the following extracts from the churchwardens' accounts:

"For makyng of the wall where Saynt George stood in the chyrche - vj^{d}
It. payd for wythynge ye chyrch - xx^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payd for *wryghtynge of ye chyrch walls with Scriptures* - - - iiij^{lib} iij^{s} iiij^{d}."

Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, the following entry occurs:

"Payd to Barnes for mendyng over the rode and over the altar in the chapell, and *for washing oute the Scriptures* - - - 4^{s} 4^{d}."

They do not appear to have been restored after this, for in the year 1840 some of the plaister between two of the windows of the south aisle peeling off, discovered traces of "wryghtynge" beneath; and I and another member of the Cambridge Camden Society spent some time in laying it bare, and after much difficulty made out that it was the Lord's Prayer in English, headed, "The Lord's Prayer, called the Paternoster," and written in the church text of the period, the whole enclosed in a sort of arabesque border; it was not merely whited over, but had evidently been partially effaced, or partly "wnshed oute," before being "concealed under its dreary shroud of whitewash." On examination there were traces of more of this writing between the other windows, but we had not time to make any further investigation, for the church was then being cleaned, and in a few days all that we had laid bare was again concealed under a veil of whitewash.

Thus, I think, we may assign to the reign of Edward VI., not merely the obliteration of the numerous frescoes of St. Christopher, the great dome, &c., which are now so constantly coming to light, but also the origin of "wryghtynge of ye chyrch walls with scriptures" in their stead, some ten or twelve years *earlier* than the remarkable colloquy between Queen Elizabeth and the worthy Dean of St. Paul's. NORRIS DECK.

Cambridge.

Dutensiana (Vol. vi., p. 376.). — Lowndes gives a list of Dutens' works, which does not include "Correspondence interceptée," of which he *was* the author; and I have seen a presentation copy of it proving this. W. C. TREVELYAN.

Early Phonography (Vol. vi., p. 424.).—"Have the modern phonographists ever owned their debt of gratitude to their predecessors in the phonetic art?"

The subjoined advertisement may perhaps be considered an answer to this Query:

"Hart's Orthography, 1569; or, 'An Orthographie conteyning the due order and reason, howe to write or paint thimage of manne's voice, most like to the life or nature. Composed by J. H. [John Hart], Chester Heralt;' reprinted from a copy in the B Cloth, 2*s*.

"An unanswerable defence of Phoneti one of the earliest schemes of Phoneti A considerable portion of the book bein author's Phonetic Alphabet (given in the in Phonetic Longhand), we have thus ex nunciation of the age of Shakspeare."

W. C.

Kentish Local Names; Dray (Vol — In the low embanked land in Somersetshire, between Bristol and word *drove* is used in the same acc *driftway*, I think, is also a term for a roads in some parts of the kingdom.

W. C

Monument at Modstena (Vol. vi., p monument was first published in *Æliana*. I believe it is an incised sl written to a friend in the north to in I am correct. W. C.

Book-plates (Vol. iii., p. 495.).— it appears, limits his inquiries to plates, about which I cannot offer ation. It is certain, however, tha were used on the Continent at a ver I remember to have seen one, from which was cut by Albert Dürer Pirkheimer. As it is sixteen years at the Imperial Library at Vienna expected to give a precise descrip far as I recollect) the wording of it "Bilibaldi Pirckheimeri et Amicoru

A copy which I possess of V anatomical work (Basil, 1555) has t of a former Duke of Mecklenburg the cover. It is a woodcut, ten inc a half, representing the ducal arms, an ornamented border. Beneath ar inscription:

15 E 75
H. G. V. V. G.
VLRICH H. Z. ME
CKELNBVRG.

I do not know what the first six for, nor is it worth inquiring. The the inscription — "Ulrich Herzog burg" — identifies the former pos volume.

"*World without end*" (Vol. vi., p sides the places named by F. A., this in the authorised version of the Bible, Ep. iii. 21. There is no doubt it is is even now occasionally used in Our translators render at least t words "world," and as many Greek the latter, and two of the former, to *time*, like the Latin *ævum sæculum*

ppears to have been the original meaning of "world," as it is one which it certainly has frequently in the Scriptures. "World without end" is the idiomatic rendering, equivalent to "in sæcula sæculorum," which is a literal following of an idiom common in both the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, and to be found in the Chaldee of the Book of Daniel. "World without end" does not occur, so far as I am aware, in the modern European languages, which generally either follow the Latin "in sæcula sæculorum;" or the German, and say, "eternally to eternity." B. H. COWPER.

Gloucester Ballads (Vol. iv., p. 311.).—Since I inserted these ballads, I have been informed, that the one entitled a "Gloucester Ditty" was from the pen of Charles Dibdin, who, paying a visit to the "fair city," was pressed by some friends to leave them a memento of such. Of my own knowledge, I cannot vouch for the truth of this story; my informant's veracity is, however, unquestionable. I have recently obtained another copy; like the former, it is without a date, but bears the well-known imprint, "Raikes, Southgate Street."

The "Old Harry" is intended for one "Harry Hudson, King of the Island," a low district in Gloucester, a mock officer chosen by the lower orders. Harry kept the throne many years, but was at length outvoted; but resolving to retain by stratagem what he could not by free choice, invited his competitor to a glass; and while the latter was taking his draught, Harry jumped into his seat, was chaired through the island, and was then king another year. There was a ballad relating to this worthy, commencing—

"There was a man of renown,
In Gloucester's fam'd town."

Another verse informs us that—

"Old coffins ne'er new,
And old pulpits too,
Can be bought at his shop in the island."

The "Taylor's Tale" alluded to is a ballad, written by a person of that name, on the manners and customs of the island. I have not been able to obtain copies of either of these just noticed ballads; and should any correspondent of "N. & Q." possess such, they would oblige me by their insertion. H. G. D.

Satirical Prints; Pope (Vol. vi., p. 434.).—I have never seen this print that your correspondent refers to. It will no doubt be found, however, in a plate illustrating a *scene* in the tract: "*A Letter from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope*: London, printed and sold by W. [illegible], Russell Street, Covent Garden, 1742," [illegible] 46, 47, 48, 49., where is given rather a [illegible]scription of the whole scene. Should this [illegible] be had by GRIFFIN, he may turn to D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*, article "Pope and Cibber," note p. 193., col. 2., edit. 8vo., Moxon, 1840; where D'Israeli adds:

"This story, by our comic writer, was accompanied by a print, that was seen by more persons, probably, than read the *Dunciad*."

S. WMSON.

Raising the Wind (Vol. vi., p. 486.).—We say "the wind rises," and this is common in Virgil (see *Æneid*. iii. 130. 481.; v. 777.: *Georgics*, i. 356.; ii. 333.; and iii. 134.). The transition from rising to raising is easy; and as there is no sailing without a breeze, so there is no getting along without money: in both cases, the *wind* is essential to progress. As to the mode of obtaining the "needful," I know not much, but probably whistling will be found as effectual in one case as in the other. B. H. COWPER.

Milton in Prose (Vol. vi., p. 340.).—I know of one performance in the French language, which answers the description of *Milton in Prose*: it is a rhapsody entitled *Le Paradis Terrestre, Poëme imité de Milton*, by Madame Dubocage: London, 1748. The French themselves had so poor an opinion of it, that one of their wits, the Abbé Yart, has ridiculed it in the following epigram:

"Sur cet écrit, charmante Dubocage,
Veux-tu savoir quel est mon sentiment?
Je compte pour *perdus*, en lisant ton ouvrage,
Le Paradis, mon temps, ta peine, et mon argent.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

The Arundelian Marbles (Vol. iv., p. 361.).—MR. W. SIDNEY GIBSON, in his account of this celebrated collection, quotes portions of an interesting letter, from James Theobald to Lord Willoughby de Parham, but he does not say from whence he obtained it. I have now before me two copies, one in *Historical Anecdotes of the Howard Family*, a new edition, 1817, p. 101.; the other in a work entitled *Oxoniana* (published by Richard Phillips, 4 vols. 12mo., no date), vol. iii. p. 42. Now both these copies differ from MR. GIBSON'S, and all three are at variance respecting some of those minor details which are of so much importance in inquiries of this description. Where is a *genuine* copy of Mr. Theobald's letter to be found? EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

Pambotanologia (Vol. vi., p. 462.).—INIVRI will find a full account of this work in Pulteney's *Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*, vol. i. p. 181.

GEORGE MUNFORD.

East Winch.

Can a Man baptize himself? (Vol. vi., pp. 36. 110.).—This question has not yet received any

correct answer. The following quotation from the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas will resolve it as far as your querist W. is concerned:

"Similiter autem Forma mutaretur, si diceretur 'Ego baptizo me;' et ideo nullus potest baptizare seipsum propter quod et CHRISTUS a Joanne voluit baptizari."— *Summa*, 3tia Pars, Quæstio lxvi. Art. v. Arg. 4.

The REV. A. GATTY, while right in the negative answer which he gives to the question of W., is quite wrong in the reasons on which he founds it. "Christian fellowship" is *not* of necessity a requisite for administering the sacrament of holy baptism. I quote again from the *Summa* of St. Thomas:

"Ad primum ergo dicendum, quod Baptismum a schismaticis recipere non licet, nisi in articulo necessitatis; quia melius est de hâc vitâ cum signo CHRISTI exire, a quocumque detur, etiam si sit Judæus vel Paganus, quam sine hoc signo, quod per Baptismum confertur."— *Summa*, 2nda Pars, Quæstio xxxix. Art. iv. Arg. 1.

As our own Church apparently only recognises sacerdotal baptism in her formularies, in answering such a question as that of W. we must have recourse to the schoolmen and casuists of earlier times.

W. FRASER.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SHARPE'S PROSE WRITERS. Vol. IV. 21 Vols. 1819. Piccadilly.
INCHBALD'S BRITISH THEATRE. Vol. XXIV. 25 Vols. Longman.
MEYRICK'S ANCIENT ARMOUR, by SKELTON. Part XVI.
DONNE, Βιαθάνατος, 4to. First Edition, 1644.
——— Second Edition, 1648.
——— PSEUDO-MARTYR. 4to.
——— PARADOXES, PROBLEMS, AND ESSAYS, &c. 12mo. 1653.
——— ESSAYS IN DIVINITY. 12mo. 1651.
——— SERMONS ON ISAIAH I. 1.
POPE'S WORKS, by WARTON. Vol. IX. 1797. In boards.
PERCY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS. No. 94. Three copies.
MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ABRANTES. (Translation.) 8 vols. 8vo. Bentley.
SMITH'S COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. 2 vols. 8vo.; or Vol. I.
BREWSTER'S MEMOIR OF REV. HUGH MOISES, M.A., Master of Newcastle Grammar School.
RELIGIO MILITIS; or Christianity for the Camp. Longmans, 1826.
MILTON'S WORKS. The First Edition.
DR. COTTON MATHER'S MEMORABLE PROVIDENCES ON WITCHCRAFT AND POSSESSIONS. Preface by Baxter. Date about 1691.
GIBBON'S ROMAN EMPIRE. Vols. I. and II. of the twelve volume 8vo. edition.
MÜLLER'S NOTES ON THE EUMINIDES OF ÆSCHYLUS.
CAMPBELL'S GAELIC POEMS.
COLUMBUS' CONUNDRUMS.
POEMS OF "ALASDAIR MAC MHAIGHSTIR A[illegible] DONALD.
TURNER'S COLLECTION OF GAELIC POETRY.
MAC AULAY'S HISTORY OF ST. KILDA.
GRANT'S GAELIC POEMS.
GILLIES' COLLECTION OF GAELIC POEMS.

*** *Correspondents sending Lists of Books Wanted to send their names.*

*** Letters, stating particulars and lowest price to be sent to MR. BELL, Publisher of "[illegible] QUERIES," 186. Fleet Street.

Notices to Correspondent

We have this week been compelled to omit our [illegible] BOOKS, *&c.*

W. W. (Malta) *is thanked for his suggestion.* [illegible] *ever, that the difficulties in the way of carrying it* [illegible] *far more than he suspects, will still prevent our* [illegible] *have often desired.*

PETER THE SAXONIAN *is referred to our* 1st Vol [illegible] *he will find that both Blair and Campbell were* [illegible] *Norris of Bemerton, who sang of*

"Angels' visits, short and bright."

R. G. L. *The meaning and derivation of* DT[illegible] *It means* "the same," *from the Italian* ditto, *the* [illegible]

TOUCHSTONE. *Music is sometimes engraved, so* [illegible] *from moveable types.*

J. C., *who inquires whether Shelley first imagin* [illegible] Mab, *has, we fear, never read Shakspeare's* Rome[illegible] *Mercutio's account of "the Fairie's midwife."* [illegible] *him.*

F. R. S. (Barkisland). *His Query shall appear* [illegible] *we may promise him a full and satisfactory Reply.*

H. C. K., *and other Correspondents respecting* [illegible] *at Dewsbury, are thanked.*

A. B. *The line*

"And coming events cast their shadows b[illegible]

is from Campbell's Lochiel's Warning.

H. B. C. *The Correspondent to whom* H. B. C. [illegible] *nished his name and address. But perhaps our* [illegible] *Reply had better appear.*

W. H. T. (Salisbury). Ophiomaches *was writ* [illegible] *Philip Skelton. See further our* No. 157., p. 4[illegible] *Queries shall have early attention.*

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PHOTOGRAPHY. *Owing to the length of* DR. DI[illegible] *tions for the Paper Process in our present No., w* [illegible] *to postpone many interesting communications.* [illegible] *former articles are contained in our Nos.* 151, 15[illegible] *All our Nos., however, subsequent to* 148., *contain c* [illegible] *on this interesting subject.*

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Fleet Street aforesaid.—Saturday, January 1, 1853.

[illegible] Margaret of Anjou [illegible] England [illegible] Tewkesbury, in the month of May following. The letter is addressed, apparently, to the magistrates of Bruges, to request the liberation of a native of Wilton, imprisoned for the crime of knowing [illegible] the delivery of the officers of the archbishop of Rouen on the plea of the letters [illegible] The prince adds, that he was authorised by the king of France (Louis XI.) to grant pardons in similar cases. As the signature of this unfortunate prince is at present quite unknown in the series of English royal autographs, it would be very desirable that an accurate facsimile should be made of it by some competent artist; and perhaps the art of photography might in this instance be most advantageously and successfully used to obtain a perfect copy of the entire document.

E. Marriage.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Presuming that some of the many readers of "N. & Q." may feel an interest in the author of *The Farmer's Boy*, whom I knew intimately (a sickly-looking, retiring, and meditative man), and have often seen trimming his bright little flower-garden fronting his neat cottage in the City Road—a pastry-cook's shop, an apple and oyster stall, and part of the Eagle Tavern ("To what base uses," &c.) now occupy its, to me, hallowed site,—I send you a few extracts from his sale catalogue, an interesting and a rare document, as a mournful record of a genius as original and picturesque, as it was beautiful and holy. His books, prints, drawings (215 lots), and furniture (105 lots) were sold in the humble house in which he died, at Shefford, Beds, on the 28th and 29th May, 1824. The far greater number of his books had been presented to him by his friends, viz. the Duke of Grafton (a very liberal contributor), Dr. Drake, James Montgomery, Samuel Rogers, Mrs. Barbauld, Richard Cumberland, Sir James Bland Burgess, Capel Lofft, &c. His autograph manuscript of *The Farmer's Boy*, elegantly bound, was sold for 14*l.*; of *Rural Tales*, boards, for 4*l.*; of *Wild Flowers*, for 3*l.* 10*s.*; of *Banks of the Wye*, for 3*l.*; of *May-day with the Muses* (imperfect), for ten shillings; and *Description of the Æolian Harp* (he was a maker of Æolian harps), for 15*s.* His few well-executed drawings by himself (views of his City Road cottage and garden, &c.) produced from 5*s.* to 10*s.* each. Among his furniture were "A handsome inkstand, presented to him by the scholars of Dr. Jenning," (in return for his great poem of "Good Tidings," &c.) and the "celebrated silk table, which Mr. Bloomfield may be said to have rendered immortal by the beautiful and pathetic p[illegible] [illegible] earliest [illegible] in his *Wild Flowers*. T[illegible] was sold for 6*l.* 10*s.*, the second for 14*l.* [illegible] happy in the possession of the *original* [illegible] (an admirable likeness, and finely paint[illegible] Robert Bloomfield, by Edridge. It is the f[illegible] most authentic portrait of him that was en[illegible] and prefixed to his poems:—

> "And long as Nature in her simplest gui[illegible]
> And virtuous sensibility we prize,
> Of well-earn'd fame no poet shall enjoy [illegible]
> A fairer tribute than *The Farmer's Boy*."

George D[illegible]

NOTE FOR LONDON TOPOGRAPHERS.

I send you a note for London topogra[illegible] The charter is dateless, but, inasmuch as [illegible] de Langeton was appointed to the bish[illegible] Coventry and Lichfield in 1295, and Sir J[illegible] Bretun was "custos" of London 22 to 25 E[illegible] *i. e.* 1294 to 1297, we may fairly assign it [illegible] years 1296 or 1297:—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos pr[illegible] litere pervenerint, Johannes de N[illegible] in domino. Noveritis me remisisse, et [illegible] quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus [illegible] mino Waltero de Langeton, Coventrensi et L[illegible] feldensi episcopo, heredibus, vel [illegible] totum jus et clameum quod habui, vel [illegible] habere potui, in quadam placea terre [illegible] tineneiis in vico Westmonasterio sine ab[illegible] mento, illam videlicet que jacet inter [illegible] et porte domini Walteri episcopi [illegible] una parte, et tenementum Henrici [illegible] et inter altum stratam que ducit de [illegible] versus curiam Westmonasterii, ex parte [illegible] tenementum domini Walteri episcopi [illegible] ex altera; Ita quod ego predictus Johannes [illegible] heredes mei, sive aliquis nomine [illegible] durante seculo in predicta placea [illegible] aibus suis pertinenciis, aliquod jus vel [illegible] habere, exigere, vel vendicare [illegible] modo in perpetuum. In cujus rei [illegible] sigillum meum apposui hiis testibus, [illegible] Dominis Johanne le Breton [illegible] Londonii; Roberto de Basing[illegible] de Bankwelle; Radulfo [illegible] Kyngesheued; Henrico [illegible] ter; Henrico du Pelaye, [illegible] aliis."

[illegible]

SERMONS BY PARLIAMENTARY [illegible]

Perhaps there is nothing [illegible] ings more [illegible] sermons preached [illegible] of Commons" during the [illegible] like race of saints who [illegible]

"I should like to know how I am to lay the landscape straight before me, and put my oiled paper on the top of it, and trace its outlines in true perspective? I should like also to know, since Mr. A. B. C. recommends a portrait for the first attempt, how I am to lay the transparent paper over my wife's face, without her nose making a hole in the middle of it? It is all very well for Mr. A. B. C. to say that he 'continues to receive very satisfactory testimonials respecting the RESULT of his instructions, which are remarkable for simplicity (I allow that), and invaluable for correctness' (I deny that). But, although he prints 'result' in capital letters, all the testimonial that I can give him will be to testify to the (on his part) satisfactory result attending his 'set of drawing' swallow postage-stamps out of my pocket."

Thus, can I imagine, would the gentle reader soliloquise, on finding he had received two worthless bits of paper in return for his investment of postage-stamps. My thoughts were somewhat the same; for I, alas! sent "twelve postage-stamps," which are now lost to view in the dim perspective, and I shall only be too happy to sell Mr. A. B. C. his instructions, &c. at half-price. In the mean time, however, I forward them for Mr. Editor's inspection.

Cressnnar Bann, B.A.

Minor Notes.

Cremona Violins.—As many of your readers are no doubt curious about the prices given, in former times, for musical instruments, I transcribe an order of the time of Charles II. for the purchase of two Cremona violins.

"[Hall. Office Declensis, vi. 323.]

"These are to pray and require you to pay, or cause to be paid, to John Banister, one of his Ma[ty]s Musicians in Ordinary, the sum of thirty pounds for two Cremona Violins by him bought and delivered for his Ma[ty]s Service, as may appear by the Bill annexed, and the sum pounds for charges for two years ending June 24, 1662. And this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand, the 26th day of October, 1662, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

"T. Blagrave.

"To Sir Edward Nicholas, Kt.
Treasurer of his Ma[ty]s Chamber."

Thos. Cooperman.

Prices of Tea.—From Hall's Weekly Journal or British Gleaner, Saturday, April 27, 1734:

"Green Tea	— — —	4s. to 7s. per lb.
Bohea	— — —	3s. to 5s. "
Hyson	— — —	8s. to 9s. "
Hyson	— — —	7s. to 8s. "
Bohea	— — —	3s. to 5s. "
Bohea	— — —	3s. to 5s. "

E.

Coleridge a Prophet.—Among the political writers of the nineteenth century, who has shown such prophetic insight into the sad destinies of France as Coleridge? It is the fashion with literary sciolists to ignore the genius of this great man. Let the following extracts stand as evidences of his profound penetration.

Friend, vol. i. p. 244. (1844):

"That man has reflected little on human nature who does not perceive that the detestable maxims and correspondent crimes of the existing French despotism, have already dimmed the recollections of democratic phrensy in the minds of men; by little and little have drawn off to other objects the electric force of the feelings which had roused and upholden those resolutions; and that a favourable concurrence of occasions is alone wanting to awaken the thunder and precipitate the lightning from the opposite quarter of the political heaven."

Let the events of 1830 and 1848 speak for themselves as to the fulfilment of this forecast.

Biographia Literaria, vol. i. p. 30. (1847), [after a most masterly analysis of practical genius]:

"These, in tranquil times, are formed to exhibit a perfect poem in palace, or temple, or landscape-garden, &c. . . . But alas! in times of tumult they are the men destined to come forth as the avenging spirit of ruin, to destroy the wisdom of ages in order to substitute the fancies of a day, and to change kings and kingdoms, as the wind shifts and shapes the clouds."

Let the present and the future witness the truth of this insight. We have (in Coleridge's words) "lights of admonition and warning;" and we may live to repent of our indifference, if they are thrown away upon us. C. Mansfield Ingleby.

Birmingham.

Lord Bacon's Advice peculiarly applicable to the Correspondents of "N. & Q."—Lord Bacon has written that:—

"A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the instant. Those that come unsought for are generally the most valuable, and should be secured, because they seldom return."

W. T.

Malta.

Spelling of Malaga.—The difficulty between the orthography of the word in Italian, Portuguese, Spanish (Malaga), and French (Malaga), and the pronunciation of it (Malaga), would seem to suggest a common origin. How come it, then, that we write it with an *e* instead of an *a*? Walter says it is derived from the Italian "malaga" (sic), and some French lexicographers copy the "malaga" from other, with reference to the [illegible] where, from old, it obtains to the [illegible] But these French derivations are no [illegible] [illegible] Malaga [illegible]

"*Essay for a New Translation of the Bible*," and "*Letters on Prejudice*." — A friend of mine has requested me to inquire through "N. & Q." who are the authors of the undermentioned books, in his possession?

An Essay for a New Translation of the Bible, one volume 8vo.: "printed for R. Gosling, 1727." Dedicated to the Bishops: the dedication signed "H. R."—*Letters on Prejudice*, two volumes 8vo.: "in which the nature, causes, and consequences of prejudice in religion are considered, with an application to the present times:" printed for Cadell in the Strand; and Blackwood, Edinburgh, 1822.

W. W. T.

David Garrick. — In the sale catalogue of Isaac Reed's books is a lot described as "Letter of David Garrick against Mr. Stevens, with Observations by Mr. Reed, MS. and printed." Can any of your correspondents inform me in whose possession is this letter with Reed's observations; whether Garrick's letter was published; and, if so, what public library contains a copy? G. D.

Aldiborontophoskophornio. — Will you or some of your readers inform me in what play, poem, or tale this hero, with so formidable a name, is to be found? F. R. S.

Quotations wanted. — Will you or some of your correspondents tell *where* this sentence occurs: "It requireth great cunning for a man to seem to know that which he knoweth not?" Miss Edgeworth gives it as from Lord Bacon. *I* cannot find it. Also, *where* this very superior line: "Life is like a game of tables, the chances are not in our power, but the playing is?" *This* I have seen quoted as from Jeremy Taylor, but *where?* I have looked his works carefully through: it is so clever that it *must* be from a superior mind. And *where*, in Campbell, is "A world without a sun?" This, I *believe*, is in *Gertrude of Wyoming*.

Excuse this trouble, Mr. Editor; but you are now become the general referee in puzzles of *this* kind. A. B.

Arago on the Weather. — I saw some of Arago's meteorological observations in an English magazine some time ago, taken, I believe, from the *Annuaire*. Can any one give me a reference to them? ELSNO.

"*Les Veus du Hairon*," or "*Le Vœu du Héron*." —Is any more known of this curious historical romance than Sainte Palaye tells us in the third volume of his *Mémoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie?* He gives the original text (I suspect not very correctly) from, he says, a MS. in the public library at Berne. It is a poem in old French verse (something like Chaucer's English), of about 500 lines, descriptive of a series of *vows*, by which Robert Comte d'Artois, then an exile in Engla Edward III., his queen and court, to t of France:

"Dont maint bon chevalier fu jété fort
Mainte dame fu vesve, et maint povre
Et maint bon maronier accourchit so
Et mainte preude femme mise à diver
Et encore sera, si Jhesus n'i met fin."

The first lines of the poem give th date of the transaction, "London, 1338," in King Edward's "palais marb versification is as strange as the ma author has taken great pains to colle words rhyming together as possible. twenty-six lines rhyme to "in;" the hu to "is;" then fifty to "ent," and so o lines have all their rhythm, and some are harmonious. Has any other MS. been d Has it been elsewhere printed? H translated into English, or has any Eng noticed it? If these questions are answ negative, I would suggest that the C some such society, would do well to with a translation, and Sainte Palaye's tary, and whatever additional informat gathered about it; for although it ev *romance*, it contains many particulars o of England, and of the manners of the t are extremely curious, and which m good deal of truth mixed up with the fable.

Inscriptions on a Dagger-case. — I h possession a small dagger-case, very carved in box-wood, bearing the fol scriptions on two narrow sides, and car sentations of Scripture subjects on the broad sides.

Inscriptions.

"DIE EEN PENINCK WINT ENDE BEHOV
MACHT VERTEREN ALS HI WORT OWT

"ICK DAT BEDOCHT IN MIN IONGE DAGEN
DORST ICK HET IN MIN OVTHEIT NIET BE

On the other sides the carvings, nine i four on one side, one above another, re making of Eve, entitled "Scheppin;" t ation, entitled "Paradis;" the Expuls gelde;" David with the head of Goli vide." At the foot of this side the date " a head with pointed beard, &c. beneath other side are five subjects: the uppermo "Hesterine," represents Queen Esthe before Ahasuerus. 2. "Vannatan," a figure, another stretching his arm ove tendants following with offerings. 3. "S the judgment of Solomon. 4. "Susa "Samson," the jaw-bone in his hand "SLANG;" and at the foot of all, a drag

The case is handsomely mounted in si

ask you or some of your readers to give interpretation of the inscriptions?

G. T. H.

and *Dr. Saxby.* — In the *Literary* July, 1803, p. 257., in an article on "The of the Press," it is stated:

that, a vex Dr. Saxby, published some dis- ses, entitled '*An Ode to Virtue*, by Doctor Saxby;' but the Doctor on the day after the obliged the bookseller to give up the whom he inflicted severe personal chastise- by threats of action and indictment obliged and bookseller to make affidavit before the that they had destroyed every copy in and would endeavour to recover and eight that were sold."

any of your readers throw a further light summary proceeding, as to the time, the the parties? S. R.

Replies.

ST OF THE QUEEN FROM JOHN OF GAUNT.

(Vol. vi., p. 432.)

in my possession a pedigree, compiled original sources, which will, I believe, fully your correspondent's opinion that the year assigned for the death of Joan Beaufort's (1410) is inaccurate. Two entries Patent Rolls respectively of the 21st and II., as cited in the pedigree, prove to have taken place before Lord Neville creation as Earl of Westmoreland; and to think that his creation was rather of his exalted alliance than, as the and likely assigned date would lead one to his creation preceded his marriage by or thirteen years.

Ferrers son and heir of Robert, first Ferrers of Wemme (second son of Robert, Ferrers of Chartley), and of Elizabeth, and heiress of William Boteler of was born circa 1372, being eight years father's death in 1380 (*Esc.*, 4 Ric. II., He married Joan Beaufort, only daugh- John Duke of Lancaster by Catharine who became the duke's third wife, 13th 1396; their issue before marriage having legitimate by a patent read in parlia- and dated 9th February, 1397 (*Pat.*, 20 II. p. 2. m. 6.). It might almost be inferred description given to Joan, Lady Ferrers, patent of legitimation, "dilectæ *nobis no- Johannæ Beauford, domicellæ*," that husband was not then living. We find, that she had certainly become the wife Lord Neville before the 16th of February following, and that Lord Ferrers was then dead (*Johanne qui fuist femme de Monsieur Robert Ferrers que Dieu assoile*): *Pat.*, 21 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 22.; *Pat.*, 22 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 23. The Lord Ferrers left by her only two daughters, his co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of John, sixth Baron Greystock, and Mary, wife of Ralph Neville, a younger son of Ralph, Lord Neville of Raby, by his first wife Margaret Stafford. The mistake in ascribing Lord Ferrers' death to the year 1410, has probably arisen from that being the year in which his mother died, thus recorded in the pedigrees: "Robert Ferrers, s. & h. ob^t *vita matris*," who (*i.e.* the mother) died 1410 (*Esc.*, 12 Hen. IV., No. 21.). His widow remarried Ralph, Lord Neville of Raby, fourth baron, who was created Earl of Westmoreland, 29th September, 1397 *,

* There is amongst the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster an interesting grant from John, Duke of Lancaster, to his daughter Joan Beaufort, very soon after her marriage with Lord Neville of Raby. This document, of which the following is a translation, proves that Robert Ferrers died before 16th February, 1397.

"John, son of the king of England, Duke of Guienne and of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, of Lincoln, and of Leicester, Steward of England, to all who these our letters shall see or hear, greeting. Know ye that, of our especial grace, and forasmuch as our very loved son, the Lord de Neville, and our very loved daughter, Joan, his wife (sa compaigne), who was the wife (femme) of Monsieur Robert Ferrers (whom God assoyl), have surrendered into our Chancery, to be cancelled, our other letters patent, whereby we formerly did grant unto the said Monsieur Robert and our aforesaid daughter 400 marks a-year, to be received annually, for the term of their two lives, out of the issues of our lands and lordships of our honour of Pontefract, payable, &c., as in our said other letters more fully it is contained: we, willing that our abovesaid son, the Lord de Neville, and our aforesaid daughter, his wife (sa compaigne), shall have of us, for the term of their two lives, 500 marks a-year, or other thing to the value thereof, have granted by these presents to the same, our son and daughter, all those our lordships, lands, and tenements in Easingwold and Huby, and our three wapentakes of Hang, Hallikeld, and Gilling, the which Monsieur John Marmyon (whom God assoyl) held of us in the county of York: to have and to hold our abovesaid lordships, tenements, and wapentakes, with their appurtenances, to our said son and daughter, for the term of their two lives, and the life of the survivor of them, in compensation for 100*l.* a-year, part of the abovesaid 500 marks yearly. And also, we have granted by these presents to the same, our son and daughter, the manor of Lydell, with appurtenances, to have and to hold for their lives, and the life of the survivor, in compensation for 40 marks a-year of the abovesaid 500 marks yearly, during the wars or truces between our lord the king and his adversary of Scotland: so, nevertheless, that if peace be made between our same lord the king and his said adversary of Scotland, and on that account the said manor of Lydell, with

and died 1425. The Countess of Westmoreland died 13th November, 1440.

As regards the Queen's descent from John, Duke of Lancaster, in the strictly legitimate line, I may wish to say a word at another time. Allow me now, with reference to the same pedigree, to append a Query to this Reply: Can any of your learned genealogical readers direct me to the authority which may have induced Miss A. Strickland, in her amusing *Memoirs of the Lives of the English Queens*, to give so strenuous a denial of Henry VIII.'s queen, Jane Seymour's claim to a royal lineage? Miss Strickland writes:

"Through Margaret Wentworth, the mother of Jane Seymour, a descent from the blood-royal of England was claimed, from an intermarriage with a Wentworth and a daughter of Hotspur and Lady Elizabeth Mortimer, grand-daughter to Lionel, duke of Clarence. This Lady Percy is stated by all ancient heralds to have died childless. Few persons, however, dared dispute a pedigree with Henry VIII.," &c. — *Lives of the Queens of England*, by Agnes Strickland, vol. iv. p. 300.

This is a question, I conceive, of sufficient historical importance to receive a fuller investigation, and fairly to be determined, if possible.

The pedigree shows the following descent: — Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault, left by Elizabeth de Burgh (daughter of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Maud Plantagenet, second daughter of Henry, third Earl of Lancaster) an only child, Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March (*Esc.*, 5 Ric. II., No. 43.). The eldest daughter of Philippa Plantagenet by the Earl of March was Elizabeth Mortimer, who married the renowned Hotspur, Henry Lord Percy, son and heir apparent of Henry Lord Percy, created Earl of Northumberland, 16th July, 1377, K. G. Hotspur was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 7th September, 1403, *v.p.* His widow experienced the revengeful persecution of King Henry (Rymer, viii. 334., Oct. 8, 1403), and died, leaving by her said husband one son, Henry, who became second Earl of Northumberland, and an only daughter, Elizabeth de Percy, who married firstly, John, seventh Lord Clifford of Westmoreland, who died 13th March, 1422 (*Esc.*, 10 Henry V., No. 37.), and secondly, Ralph Neville, second Earl of Westmoreland (*Esc.*, 15 Hen. VI., No. 55.), by whom she left an only child, Sir John Neville, Knight, who died during his father's lifetime, 20th March, 1451, *s.p.* (Will proved 30th March, 1451.) Lady Elizabeth de Percy, who died in October, 1436, left by her first husband, the Lord Clifford, three children: Thomas, eighth Lord Clifford; Henry, her second son; and an only daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Sir Philip Wentworth, Knight. The Lady Mary Clifford, who must have been born before 1422 (her father having died in that year), was probably only a few years older than her husband Sir Philip, the issue of a marriage which took place in June, 1 Henry VI., 1423 (*Cott. MSS. Cleop.*, F. iv. f. 15.); she was buried in the church of the Friars Minor at Ipswich, where her mother-in-law directed a marble to be laid over her body. Sir Philip's father, Roger Wentworth, Esq. (second son of John Wentworth of North Elmsal, a scion of the house of Wentworth of the North), had married in 1423 Margery Lady de Roos, widow of John Lord de Roos, sole daughter and heiress of Elizabeth de Tibetot, or Tiptoft (third daughter and co-heir of Robert, Lord de Tibetot), and of Sir Philip le Despenser Chivaler (Esc., 18 Edw. IV., No. 35.). By this marriage came, first, Sir Philip Wentworth, Knight, born circa 1424, and married when about twenty-

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the appurtenances, shall be found lawfully to be of greater and better yearly value than the said 40 marks a-year, then our said son and daughter shall answer to us, during such peace as aforesaid, for the surplusage of the value of the said manor, beyond the said 40 marks a-year, and the yearly reprises of the said manor. And in full satisfaction of the aforesaid 500 marks a-year we have granted to our abovesaid son and daughter 206*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, to be received out of the issues of our honours of Pontefract and Pickering, by the hands of our receiver there for the time being. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Given under our seal, at London, on the 16th day of February, in the twentieth year of the reign of our most dread sovereign lord King Richard the Second after the Conquest" (A.D. 1397).

The above grant was confirmed on the 10th of September, in the twenty-second of Richard the Second, 1398, by the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, a few weeks only before the duke's banishment, in the following words: "We, willing to perform and accomplish the good will and desires of our said very honoured lord and father, and in the confidence which we have in our said very loved brother, now Earl of Westmoreland, that he will be a good and natural son to our said very dread lord and father, and that he will be to us in time to come a good and natural brother, and also because of the great affection which we bear towards our said very loved sister, the countess his wife (sa compaigne), do, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, ratify and confirm to our said brother and sister the aforesaid letters patent, &c. Given under our seal, at London, on the 10th day of September, in the twenty-second year of the reign of our most dread lord King Richard the Second after the Conquest."

King Henry the Fifth, on his accession, by a patent under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, dated at Westminster, on the 1st of July, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the above letters "to the aforesaid earl and Joan his wife;" and King Henry the Sixth in like manner confirmed his father's patent on the 13th of July, in the second year of his reign.—*Regist. Ducat. Lanc. temp. Hen. VI.*, p. 2. fol. 41.

of age, in 1447; he was slain in 1461, of high treason in the parliament IV.; second, Henry Wentworth of the county of Essex; third, Thomas Chaplain; and fourth, Agnes, wife of Constable of Flamborough (*Harl. MSS.*, —1484, and will of Margery, Lady de in the Prerogative Court of Can- May, 1478). Sir Philip, about the before stated, married the Lady (*Harl. MSS.*, 154. and 1484.), sister Lord Clifford, who was slain at the St. Alban's in 1454, and aunt of the Lord stabbed the youthful Edmund Plan- the battle of Wakefield, and was himself attainted in parliament, 1st Edward IV. The issue of this marriage was Sir Henry of Nettlestead, in the county of Knight, his son and heir (will of Margery, proved as above), born circa 1448, years of age at his grandmother's 1478 (*Esc.*, 18 Edward IV., No. 35.), in 1500. His will was proved in the Court of Canterbury, 27th February, Henry, son of Sir Philip, was restored by an act of parliament passed in the Edward IV. (*Parliament Rolls*, v. 548.), married Anne, daughter of Sir John (*Rot. Pat.*, 1 Ric. II., p. 2., No. 86., 1484), left by her several children, Richard Wentworth, Knight, son and Wentworth, and four daughters, the whom, Margery, was married to Sir of Wolf Hall, in the county of Knight (*Harl. MSS.*, 1449—1484. 1560., which marriage, among other children, Sir Edward Seymour, created Duke of Jane, third wife of King Henry VIII., Edward VI. WM. HARDY.

CERTAIN ETYMOLOGIES — "LEADER."

(Vol. vi., p. 588.)

differ from your correspondent C., in that the "N. & Q." have effected much to etymology. Even the exposure of the showing up of crotchets, is of no use. I beg to submit that C. him- there are other Richmonds in the done good service in this way. See *Slang Phrases*, *Martinet*, *Cockade*, *Ro- Cowy*, *Bummaree*, &c. not, indeed, give implicit faith to his *Steyne*, more. He, however, would be a rash should write or help to write a Dic- the English language (a desideratum without turning over the indices of I." Even in the first volume, the *Pokership*, *Daysman*, *News*, and a great many others, seem to me at least valuable contributions to general knowledge on etymology.

As to my remark (Vol. vi., p. 462.) about the derivation of *leader*, C. has, perhaps excusably, for the sake of the pun, done me injustice. I hazarded it on the authority of one who has been in the trade, and, as I believe, in the *cuicunque perito*. I beg to inclose his own account. He says:

> "It is a fact, that when *editorial* articles are sent to the printer, written directions are generally sent with them denoting what type is to be used: thus, *brevier leads*, or *bourgeois leads*, signifying that the articles are to be set in brevier or bourgeois type with *lead* strips between the lines, to keep them further asunder. It is also a fact, that such articles are denominated in the printing-office 'leaded articles'—hence, leaders."

I submit if this does not justify my Note. I grant, however, many of those articles are entitled also to be called *leaden*, as C. will have it.

I do not think, however, that in tracing recent words, we should not give possible as well as certain origins. Many words, if not a double, have at least several putative origins.

Let me subscribe myself—*seu male seu bene*—

NOTA.

P. S.—I would like to suggest that this origin of the term "leading article" is the most favourable to the modesty of any single writer for the Press, who should hardly pretend to *lead* public opinion.

LINES ON TIPPERARY.

(Vol. vi., p. 578.)

These lines were said to have been addressed to a Dr. Fitzgerald, on reading the following couplet in his apostrophe to his native village:—

> "And thou! dear Village, loveliest of the clime,
> Fain would I name thee, but I scant in rhyme."

I subjoin a tolerably complete copy of this "rime doggrele:"

> "A Bard there was in sad quandary,
> To find a rhyme for Tipperary.
> Long labour'd he through January,
> Yet found no rhyme for Tipperary;
> Toil'd every day in February,
> But toil'd in vain for Tipperary;
> Search'd Hebrew text and commentary,
> But search'd in vain for Tipperary;
> Bored all his friends at Inverary,
> To find a rhyme for Tipperary;
> Implored the aid of 'Paddy Cary,'
> Yet still no rhyme for Tipperary;
> He next besought his mother Mary,
> To tell him rhyme for Tipperary;
> But she, good woman, was no fairy,
> Nor witch—though born in Tipperary;—
> Knew everything about her dairy,
> But not the rhyme for Tipperary;

The stubborn muse he could not vary,
For still the lines would run contrary,
Whene'er he thought on Tipperary;
And though of time he was not chary,
'Twas thrown away on Tipperary;
Till of his wild-goose chase most weary,
He vow'd to leave out Tipperary.

. . . . . .

But, no—the theme he might not vary,
His longing was not temporary,
To find meet rhyme for Tipperary.
He sought among the gay and airy,
He pester'd all the military,
Committed many a strange vagary,
Bewitch'd, it seem'd, by Tipperary.
He wrote post-haste to Darby Leary,
Besought with tears his Auntie Sairie:—
But sought he far, or sought he near, he
Ne'er found a rhyme for Tipperary.
He travell'd sad through Cork and Kerry,
He drove 'like mad' through sweet Dunleary,
Kick'd up a precious tantar-ara,
But found no rhyme for Tipperary;
Lived fourteen weeks at Stran-ar-ara,
Was well nigh lost in Glenègary,
Then started 'slick' for Demerara,
In search of rhyme for Tipperary.
Through 'Yankee-land,' sick, solitary,
He roam'd by forest, lake, and prairie,
He went *per terram et per mare*,
But found no rhyme for Tipperary.
Through orient climes on Dromedary,
On camel's back through great Sahara;
His travels were extraordinary,
In search of rhyme for Tipperary.
Fierce as a gorgon or chimæra,
Fierce as Alecto or Megæra,
Fiercer than e'er a lovesick bear, he
Raged through 'the londe' of Tipperary.
His cheeks grew thin and wond'rous hairy,
His visage long, his aspect 'eerie,'
His *tout ensemble*, faith, would scare ye,
Amidst the wilds of Tipperary.
Becoming hypochon-dri-ary,
He sent for his apothecary,
Who ordered 'balm' and 'saponary,'
Herbs rare to find in Tipperary.
In his potations ever wary,
His choicest drink was 'home gooseberry,'
On 'swipes,' skim-milk, and smallest beer, he
Scanted rhyme for his Tipperary.
Had he imbibed good old Madeira,
Drank 'pottle-deep' of golden sherry,
Of Falstaff's sack, or ripe canary,
No rhyme had lack'd for Tipperary.
Or had his tastes been literary,
He might have found extemporary,
Without the aid of dictionary,
Some fitting rhyme for Tipperary.
Or had he been an antiquary.
Burnt 'midnight oil' in his library,
Or been of temper less 'camsteary,'
Rhymes had not lack'd for Tipperary.
He paced about his aviary,
Blew up, sky-high, his secretary,
And then in wrath and anger sware
There was *no* rhyme for Tipperary.'

May we not say with Touchstone, "
you so, eight years together; dinners, a
and sleeping hours excepted: it is the
ter-woman's rank to market."

SHAKSPEARE EMENDATIONS.

(Vol. vi., p. 312.)

I cannot receive Mr. Cornish's s
(p. 312.) of "chommer" for *clamour* i
ter's Tale, Act IV. Sc. 3. In my opinic
is nearly or altogether the right word, b
spelt. We have a verb *to clam*, whic
nected with *clammy*, we use for sticking
tinous matter; but which originally mu
kindred German *klemmen*, have signifie
to squeeze; for the kind of wooden vi
harness-makers is, at least in some pl
a *clams*. I therefore suppose the clov
said *clam*, or perhaps *clammer* (*i. e.*
tongues.

Highly plausible as is Mr. C.'s other
in the same place of 2 *Henry IV.*, Act
I cannot receive it either. In Shakspea
clown is almost always nearly equival
Spanish *gracioso*, and denotes humour;
we cannot suppose it to be used of th
Besides, a verb is wanted, as the causal
is as usual to be understood before "U
&c. I see no objection whatever to th
reading, though *possibly* the poet wrote

"Then, happy *boy*, lie down."

There never, in my opinion, was
emendation than that of *guidon* for *gua*
Henry V., Act IV. Sc. 2.; and its bein
two persons independently, gives it—a
lier justly observes of *palpable* for *ca*
You Like It—additional weight.
recollect that a Frenchman is the speak
guidon used for banner in the followi
Clément Marot (Elégie III.):

"De Fermeté le grand *guidon* suivr

and—

"Cestuy *guidon* et triomphante enseigne,
Nous devons suyvre: Amour le nous

The change of *a sea of troubles* t
troubles in *Hamlet* is very plausible,
perhaps to be received. So also is Sir F.
of *face* for *case* (which last is downright
in *Twelfth Night*, Act V. Sc. 1. Bu
just hint that as all the rest of the Duke'
in rhyme, it is not impossible that the
have written—

"O thou dissembling cub! what wilt t
When time hath sow'd a grizzle upon

Allow me now to put a question to the critics. In the two concluding lines of the *Merchant of Venice* (the speaker, observe, is the jesting Gratiano):

> "Well, while I live, I'll fear no other thing
> So sore, as keeping safe Nerissa's ring."

May there not be a covert allusion to the story first told by Poggio in his *Facetiæ*, then by Ariosto, then by Rabelais, then by La Fontaine, and finally, by Prior, in his *Hans Carvel?* Rabelais was greatly read at the time.

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

STATUES REPRESENTED ON COINS.

(Vol. vi., p. 485.)

Mr. Burgon (*Inquiry into the Motive of the Representations on Ancient Coins*, p. 19.) says:

"I do not believe that the types of coins are, on any occasion, original compositions; but always copied from some noted public monument . . . When we find Minerva represented on coins, we are not to understand the type as *a Minerva*, but *the Minerva of that place*; and in some cases which might be brought forward, the individual statues which are represented on coins, or ancient copies, will be found still to exist."

This opinion is certainly borne out by a very great number of proofs, and may almost be considered demonstrated. The Farnese Hercules is found on many coins, Roman and Greek. The commonest among the Roman are those of Gordianus Pius, 1st and 2nd brass, with "VIRTVTI AVGVSTI." Three colonial coins of Corinth, of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta (Vaillant, *Num. Imp. Coloniis percus.*, ii. 7. 32. 54.), exhibit the same figure. As an additional illustration of Mr. Burgon's view, I would advert to the Corinthian coin of Aurelius (Vaill. i. 182.), which has a Hercules in a different attitude; and which Vaillant regards as a copy of the statue mentioned by Pausanias as existing at Corinth. Du Choul (*Religio vet. Rom.*, 1685, pp. 158, 159.) gives a coin representing Hercules killing Antæus; and quotes Pliny for a statue representing this by Polycletus. Haym also (*Tesoro*, i. 248.) gives a coin with a reversed view of the same subject. The figures of Hercules on coins of Commodus are certainly copied from the statues of that Emperor. Baudelot de Dairval (*De l'Utilité des Voyages*) gives a small silver statuette of Commodus as Hercules, certainly copied [illegible] the larger statues, and corresponding with [illegible] on coins.

[illegible] not aware of any coins exhibiting exactly [illegible] Medici. It is possible, however, that [illegible] rist, though I cannot at present find them. [illegible] (*Tesoro*, ii. 246., tab. xvi. 3.) gives a coin [illegible] with a very similar representation, the [illegible] Venus, known to be copied from a statue [illegible]

I must say the same as to the Apollo Belvidere.

I cannot at present refer to an engraving of the equestrian statue of Aurelius, but Mr. Akerman (*Descr. Cat.*, i. 280. 12. 14., 283. 10.) describes gold coins and a medallion of Aurelius, representing him on horseback; and I find in the plates appended by De Bie to *Augustini Antiquatum ex Nummis Dialogi*, Antw., 1617, plate 47., one of these coins engraved. I find the medallion engraved also by Erizzo (last edition, n. d., p. 335.), who explains it as referring to this statue. He says, however, that the attribution of the statue was uncertain; and that on a medallion of Antoninus Pius, which he possessed, exactly the same representation was found, whence he was inclined to suppose it rather erected for Antoninus Pius.

I suppose the coins of Domna, alluded to by MR. TAYLOR, are those with the legend "VENERI VICTRICI." In spite of the attitude, I can hardly think this intended for Venus Callipyge, from the fact that Venus Victrix is found in the same attitude on other coins, holding arms; and sometimes again holding arms, but in a different attitude, and more or less clothed. The legend is opposed also to this idea. See the coins engraved by Ondaan, or Oiselius, Plate LII. The coin of Plantilla in Du Choul (l. c. p. 188.) is a stronger argument; for here is seen a partially clothed Venus Victrix, with the same emblems, leaning on a shield, as the Venus of Domna leans on a column, but turned towards the spectator instead of away: thus demonstrating that no allusion to Callipyge is to be seen in either.

Erizzo (l. c. p. 519.) mentions the discovery at Rome of a fragment of a marble statue inscribed "VENERIS VICTRICIS."

In the British Museum (*Townley Gallery*, i. 95.) is a bas-relief representing the building of the ship Argo. There is described in the *Thomas Catalogue*, p. 22. lot 236., an unpublished (?) medallion of Aurelius, possibly copied from this very bas-relief. A very doubtful specimen exists in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, which enables me to make this assertion, although it is not minutely described in the catalogue, and is otherwise explained. This is an additional confirmation of the original statement, and many more might be added but for the narrow limits allowed, which I fear I have already transgressed.

W. H. SCOTT.

Edinburgh.

JUDGE JEFFREYS.

(Vol. vi., pp. 149. 432. 542.)

This extraordinary and inhuman man was the sixth son of John Jeffreys, Esq., of Acton, near Wrexham, co. Denbigh, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, Knight, of Bewsey, and was born *at his father's house* about the year 1648.

He died on the 19th of April, 1689, at thirty-five minutes past four in the morning. The tradition that his remains were deposited at Enfield is incorrect. He was first interred in the Tower privately, and after three years, when the day of persecution was past, his friends petitioned that they might be allowed to remove the coffin. This was granted, and by a warrant dated the 30th of September, 1692, signed by the queen and directed to the governor of the Tower, the body of Lord Jeffreys was removed, and buried a second time in a vault under the communion-table of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. As regards the number of places pointed out as the residence of Judge Jeffreys, the following are mentioned in the bill that was brought in for the forfeiture of his honour and estate.

In Salop he had the manors of Wem and Loppington, with many other lands and tenements; in Leicestershire the manors of Dalby and Broughton; he bought Dalby of the Duke of Buckingham, and after his death it passed to Sir Charles Duncombe, and descended to Anthony Duncombe, afterwards Lord Feversham. In Bucks he had the manor of Bulstrode, which he had purchased of Sir Roger Hill in 1686, and the manor of Fulmer, with other tenements. He built a mansion at Bulstrode, which came afterwards to his son-in-law, Charles Dive, who sold it in the reign of Queen Anne, to William, Earl of Portland, in whose family, now aggrandised by a dukedom, it still continues. And he had an inclination at one time to have become the purchaser of another estate (Gunedon Park), but was outwitted by one of his legal brethren. Judge Jeffreys held his court in Duke Street, Westminster, and made the adjoining houses towards the park his residence. These houses were the property of Moses Pitt the bookseller (brother of the Western Martyrologist), who, in his *Cry of the Oppressed*, complains very strongly against his tenant, the chancellor. Jeffreys's "large house," according to an advertisement in the *London Gazette*, was let to the three Dutch ambassadors who came from Holland to congratulate King William upon his accession in 1689. It was afterwards used for the Admiralty Office, until the middle of King William's reign.

"The house is easily known," says Pennant, "by a large flight of stone steps, which his royal master permitted to be made into the park adjacent, for the accommodation of his lordship. These steps terminate above in a small court, on three sides of which stands the house."

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

The birthplace of Judge Jeffreys should not *be a matter of doubt. The old* house at Acton in *which his father lived, was in* the parish of Wrex*ham, and close to the* confines of that parish and Gresford. It was pulled down about seventy years ago, about the time when the present mansion bearing that same name was built. Twenty years ago there were several persons living in the neighbourhood who remembered that it stood in the parish of Wrexham.

Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England*, vol. iii. p. 496., writes, —

"He (Judge Jeffreys) of whom such tales were to be told, was born in his father's lowly dwelling at Acton in the year 1648."

And he subjoins the following note:

"This is generally given as the year of his birth, but I have tried in vain to have it authenticated. There is no entry of his baptism, nor of the baptism of his brothers, in the register of Wrexham, the parish in which he was born, nor in the adjoining parish of Gresford, in which part of the family property lies. I have had accurate researches made in these registers by the kindness of my learned friend Serjeant Atcherley, who has estates in the neighbourhood. It is not improbable that, in spite of the Chancellor's great horror of dissenters, he may have been baptized by 'a dissenting teacher.'"

The fact is, however, and it is a fact known certainly twenty years ago to several of the inhabitants of Gresford and Wrexham, that no register has been preserved in the parish of Wrexham for a period extending from 1644 to 1662; and none in the parish of Gresford from 1630 to 1660. I may add that no such registers have been discovered up to this time. TAFFY.

When the family of Jeffreys became possessed of Acton is uncertain, probably at a very early period, being descended from Cynric ap Rhiwallon, great-grandson of Tudor Trevor.

George Jeffreys, afterwards Chancellor, was born at Acton, and was sixth son of John Jeffreys and Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, near Warrington, in Lancashire. In 1708 the estate passed into the family of the Robinsons of Gwersyllt by the marriage of the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Griffith Jeffreys. Ellis Yonge, Esq., of Bryny Orchyn (in the immediate neighbourhood(, purchased the estate of Acton from the trustees of the said Robinson. The Yonges were in no way related to the Jeffreys, although bearing the same arms, as being also descended from the same tribe. GRESFORD.

DUTCH ALLEGORICAL PICTURE.

(Vol. vi., pp. 458. 590.)

In answer to the obliging notice which your correspondent CUTHBERT BEDE (Vol. vi., p. 590.) has taken of my description of the Dutch allegorical picture, I beg to say that I agree with him, and admit myself to be mistaken in supposing the

middle picture described (Vol. vi., p. 458.) to represent St. John Baptist. On examining it again, I have no doubt it is intended to denote the Ascension of our Lord. The right hand is raised as in the act of benediction, and, as far as I can make it out (for the paint is here somewhat rubbed), the fingers are in the position of benediction described by your correspondent. I do not, however, concur in his suggestions as to the meaning of the figures on the frame of the picture; which is not shaped as a *vesica piscis*, but is (as I described it) a lozenge. The female figure, holding a flaming heart, is, I would say, *certainly not* the Virgin Mary.

The appearance of my account of this picture in your pages has been the occasion of a very agreeable correspondence with the Editor of the *Navorscher* (the Dutch daughter of "N. & Q."). That gentleman has taken a great interest in the subject, and has enabled me to decypher the mottoes on the scrolls which run across the three pictures on the right-hand wall of the room, which, in my former communication, I said I was unable to read.

The scroll on the picture nearest the fireplace contains these words:

"Trouw moet blÿcken."

That on the second picture, noticed by CUTHBERT BEDE, is,

"Liefde boven al."

And the scroll on the third bears the inscription, as I stated in my former communication,

"In Liefd' getrouwe;"

but as it ought to have been printed.

These, as the editor of the *Navorscher* informs me, are the mottoes of three Haarlem Societies of Rhetoricians called, 1. "De Pelicaen," whose motto was, "*Trouw moet blÿcken:*" 2. "De Wyngaertrancken," whose motto was, "*Liefde boven al:*" and, 3. "Witte Angiren," whose device was, "*In Liefde getrouwe.*"

I think you are entitled to have whatever information I may glean respecting this picture, as you so kindly inserted my description of it in your columns; and I have to thank you for procuring me the acquaintance and correspondence of the editor of the *Navorscher*. J. H. TODD, D.D.

Trin. Coll. Dublin.

THE REPRINT, IN 1808, OF THE FIRST FOLIO EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

(Vol. vi., p. 579.)

In reply to the Query of VARRO, I beg to state [illegible] the late Mr. Upcott's collation of [illegible] of the first folio edition of Shakspeare. [illegible] twenty-six folio leaves, exclusive of the fly-leaves, on the first of which occur the following notes in the handwriting of the collator:

"London Institution,
"Moorfields, Dec. 25, 1821.

"Four months and twenty-three days were occupied, during my leisure moments, at the suggestion of our late Librarian, Professor Porson, in reading and comparing the *pretended* reprinted fac-simile *First* Edition of Shakspeare with the original First Edition of 1623. With what *accuracy* it passed through the Press, the following pages, noticing 368 typographical errors, will sufficiently show. WM. UPCOTT."

"MS. note written in Mr. Dawson Turner's transcript of these errors in the reprint of Shakspeare, edit. 1623.

"The contents of the following pages are the result of 145 days' close attention by a very industrious man. The knowledge of such a task having been undertaken and completed, caused some alarm among the booksellers, who had expended a considerable sum of money upon the reprint of Shakspeare, of which this MS. discloses the numerous errors. Fearful, therefore, lest this should be published, they made many overtures for the purchase of it, and at length Mr. Upcott was induced to part with it to John and Arthur Arch, Cornhill, from whom he expected a handsome remuneration; he received a single copy of the reprint, published at five guineas.

"N.B. This copy, *corrected* by myself from the above MS., I sold to James Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for six guineas: which at his sale (Part III.) produced 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* WM. UPCOTT."

At the end of the volume is written:

"Finished this collation Jan. 28, 1809, at three minutes past 12 o'clock. WM. UPCOTT."

Upon comparing these remarks of Mr. Upcott with Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, p. 1645., col. 1., it will be seen that the latter was not accurately informed as to Perry's copy; Professor Porson having had no farther share in that laborious work than the recommending Mr. Upcott to undertake the collation, from which Perry's copy was subsequently corrected. F. C. B.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Le Grey and the Collodion Process. — As the claim to the invention of the collodion process is disputed, I think, in justice to MR. LE GREY, whom all will acknowledge as a talented man, and who has done much for photography, that the claims he puts forth, and which I give, should be known to your readers who have not got his work, as they are in direct contradiction to MR. ARCHER's letter in your 165th No. In his last published work, page 89., he states:

"I was the first to apply collodion to photography. My first experiments were made in 1849. I used that substance then principally to give more equality an

fineness to the paper. I employed for that purpose a solution of iodide of potassium in alcohol of forty degrees saturated with collodion.

"In continuing these studies I was induced to apply this body upon glass, to obtain more fineness, and I was soon in possession of an extremely rapid proceeding, *which I at last consigned to the pamphlet that I published in* 1850, *and which was translated into English at the same time.*

"I had already at that time indicated the protosulphate of iron for developing the image, the ammonia and the fluorides as accelerating agents; and I was the first to announce having obtained by these means portraits in five seconds in the shade.

"The pyro-gallic acid is generally used now in place of the sulphate of iron that I had indicated; but this is wrong, that last salt forming the image much more rapidly and better, it having to be left less time in the camera.

"I believe, then, I have a right to claim for my country and myself the invention of this would-be English process, *and of having been the first to indicate the collodion, and of giving the best method that has been discovered up to the present time.*

"From the publication of my process, till my return from the voyage that I had made for the minister, I was little occupied in practising it, my labours on the dry paper having taken all my time. This has been used as a weapon against me, to make out that the first trials before setting out had been quite fruitless, as they had heard nothing more about it.

"Nevertheless, I have made my discovery completely public; and if I had practised it but little, leaving it to others to further develope, it has only been to occupy myself upon other works of which the public has still profited. It is then much more ungenerous to wish to take from me the merit of its invention."

G. C.

Ready Mode of iodizing Paper.—The readiest way I have found of iodizing the beautiful paper of Canson Frères, is the cyano-iodide of silver, made as follows: Twenty grains of nitrate of silver may be placed in half an ounce of distilled water, and half an ounce of solution of iodide of potassa, fifty grains to the ounce, added to the silver solution. Cyanide of potassa may then be added, drop by drop, till the precipitate is dissolved, and the whole filled up with four ounces of water. This solution requires but a very few minutes' floating upon water containing a small quantity of sulphuric acid; and it is then ready, after a bath of nitrate of silver, for the camera, and will not present any of the disagreeable spots so noticed by most photographers. This paper is probably the best for negative pictures we have at present; although, if very transparent paper is required, oiled paper may be used for negative pictures very successfully; or paper *varnished is equally good.* The oiled paper may *be prepared as follows: Take* the best walnut oil, *that oil having less tendency* to darken paper of *any other kind, and oil it thoroughly.* It must then be hung up in the light for a few days, the longer the better, till quite dry. It may then be iodized with the ammonio-nitrate, the ammoniated solution passing more readily over greased surfaces. The varnished paper may be prepared by half an ounce of mastic varnish and three ounces of spirits of turpentine, hung up to dry, and treated as the oiled paper in iodizing; but both are better for resting a short time previous to iodizing upon water containing a little isinglass in solution, but used very sparingly.

As I have experienced the excellence of these preparations, I hope they may be useful to your photographic students. WELD TAYLOR.

Bayswater.

After-dilution of Solutions.—There are in general use two methods of preparing sensitive paper. In one, as in Mr. Talbot's, the iodide of silver is formed in a state of purity, before being rendered sensitive: and as, for this end, a small quantity only of nitrate of silver is necessary, a very dilute solution will answer the purpose as well, or even better, than a strong one; but by the other method, the paper being prepared with iodide of potassium only, or with some other analogous salt, the iodide of silver has to be formed by the same solution that renders it sensitive. Now as for every 166·3 parts of iodide of potassium 170·1 parts of nitrate of silver are required for this purpose, it is evident that a dilute solution could not be employed unless a very large bulk were taken, and the paper kept in a considerable time.

The after-washing is to remove from the surface of the paper the great excess of silver, which is of but little service, and prevents the paper from keeping. WILLIAM CROOKES.

Hammersmith.

Stereoscopic Pictures from one Camera.—Your correspondent RAMUS will easily obtain stereoscopic pictures by either of the following plans:—After the first picture is taken, move the subject, as on a pivot, either to the right or left, through an angle of about 15°; then take the second impression: this will do very well for an inanimate object, as a statue; but, if a portrait is required, the camera, after taking the first picture, must be moved either to the right or left, a distance of not more than one-fifth of the distance it stands from the sitter; that is, if the camera is twenty feet from the face of the sitter, the distance between its first and second position should not exceed four feet, otherwise the picture will appear distorted, and the stereosity unnaturally great. Of course it is absolutely necessary in this plan that the sitter do not move his position between the taking of the two impressions, and also that the distance between him and the camera be the same in both operations.

he very sensible inquiry of SIM- is an essential difference between Talbot and the waxed-paper pro- in the first being almost entirely t in the latter it is much more in paper; this causes the modifi- eatment. A *tolerably-strong* solu- O_2) nitrate of silver is required e (KI) iodide of potassium, with r is *saturated*, in any reasonable were allowed to dry on the sur- d be the inevitable result; there- in distilled water, to remove this e; and it seems to me that the paper depends on the greater or which this surface-coating is re- ean be no doubt that the paper ore sensitive, if used immediately, hing, simply blotting it off; but dvantage of the process would be ability of being kept.

WILLIAM PUMPHREY.

Out-door Operations.—I should be ar description of a camera so con- upersede the necessity for a dark description has been promised by (Vol. vi., p. 277.); and if he could furnish it at an early period, I at the readers of "N. & Q.," should ionally indebted to him. E. S.

TWAS ON THE MORN."

(Vol. vi., p. 556.)

celebrated Gloucestershire ballad, at one time popular, is, I believe, w. I have before me an old and broadside of it, which, at the con- initials "L. & B." I presume anted, and therefore send them; whether the tune has been pub- forward it, if wished for by your

1.

he morn of sweet May-day,
ure painted all things gay,
rds to sing, and lambs to play,
gild the meadows fair;
key, early in the morn,
tript across the lawn;
y clothes the youth put on,
had vow'd away to run
Jockey to the fair.
had vow'd away to run
Jockey to the fair.

2.

ful parish bells had rung,
steps he trudg'd along,
garlands round him hung,
Which shepherds us'd to wear;
He tapt the window: 'Haste, my dear;'
Jenny impatient cry'd, 'Who's there?'
'Tis I, my love, and no one near;
Step gently down, you've nought to fear,
With Jockey to the fair.'
Step gently, &c.

3.

'My dad and mammy's fast asleep,
My brother's up, and with the sheep;
And will you still your promise keep,
Which I have heard you swear?
And will you ever constant prove?'
'I will, by all the Powers above,
And ne'er deceive my charming dove.
Dispel those doubts, and haste, my love,
With Jockey to the fair.'
Dispel, &c.

4.

'Behold the ring,' the shepherd cry'd;
'Will Jenny be my charming bride?
Let Cupid be our happy guide,
And Hymen meet us there.'
Then Jockey did his vows renew;
He would be constant, would be true.
His word was pledg'd; away she flew,
With cowslips tipt with balmy dew,
With Jockey to the fair.
With cowslips, &c.

5.

In raptures meet the joyful train;
Their gay companions, blithe and young,
Each join the dance, each join the throng,
To hail the happy pair.
In turns there's none so fond as they,
They bless the kind, propitious day,
The smiling morn of blooming May,
When lovely Jenny ran away
With Jockey to the fair.
When lovely, &c.

H. G. D.

ALLEGED REDUCTION OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS TO SLAVERY.

(Vol. v., p. 510.)

The crime imputed to the Dutch authorities (that of reducing English subjects to slavery) is of so atrocious a character, that any explanation that should place the matter in a less offensive light, would be but an act of justice to the parties implicated. With this view I venture to submit to URSULA and W. W. the following conclusions which I have arrived at, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances.

I am of opinion that the writer of the letter in question (charging the Dutch Governor with the above mentioned offence) was the officer commanding the troops in the English division of St. Christopher; and, in that capacity, invested with the civil government. At that period, the admini-

stration of our West Indian possessions was generally confided to the military commandants: our policy, in that respect, being different from that of the French, who have contrived at all times to maintain, in each of their colonies, an uninterrupted succession of Governors appointed from home.

The name of the Dutch Governor of St. Martin, to whom the letter was addressed, has not been ascertained. He was probably some buccaneering chief, who cared as little for the States-General as he did for the Governor of St. Christopher. If not actually engaged in the piratical enterprises of his countrymen, he certainly had no objection to receive, according to usage, the lion's share of the booty as a reward for his connivance.

It is very doubtful whether the outrage imputed, in this instance, to the Dutch Governor, was perpetrated, or even attempted. The buccaneers, English, French, and Dutch, began by uniting their efforts against the Spaniards. After a time they "fell out" (as thieves will sometimes do), and, turning from the common enemy, they directed their marauding operations against each other. It was doubtless during one of these that the Dutch captured the English ship in question; detaining the passengers and crew at St. Martin, in the hope of extorting some considerable ransom for their release. When, therefore, the English Governor threatened to complain to the States-General of the "reduction to slavery of English subjects," we must presume that, by the words "reducing to slavery," he meant to describe the forcible *detention* of the passengers and crew; and that, in doing so, he merely resorted to the expedient of magnifying a common act of piracy into an outrage of a more heinous character, with the view of frightening the Dutch authorities into a compliance with his wishes, and obtaining the restitution of the property and subjects of his "dread Sovereigne Lord ye King." The annals of that period are replete with similar adventures; and Labat relates several of them which he witnessed during a voyage to Guadaloupe in a vessel belonging to the French buccaneers. As to the English, the daring exploits of Sir Henry Morgan and his followers, and the encouragement which they received, both at home and in the colonies, show that *we* were not behind our neighbours in those days of marauding notoriety.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Royal Assent, &c. (Vol. vi., p. 556.).—

1. No such forms as those referred to by Clarendon are usual now.

2. The last time the prerogative of rejecting a bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament, was exercised, was in 1692, when Willia his assent to the bill for Triennial Two years after, however, he was in the bill to become the law of the lan

Bristol.

Can Bishops vacate their Sees? (V — R. C. C., in his reply to this Q writes, that he has never heard o Pearce who wished so to do.

There is another instance in the c ley, Bishop of Cloyne, who, having attempt to exchange his bishop canonry or headship at Oxford, a Secretary of State for his majesty's resign his bishopric.

So extraordinary a petition excite curiosity, and caused his inquiry fr came; when, learning that the pers acquaintance, Dr. Berkeley, he dec should die a bishop in spite of himself, full power to choose his own place This was in 1753.

The above is taken from Bp. Mar *the Church of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 534.

"*Genealogies of the Mordaunt F Earl of Peterborough* (Vol. vi., p. 55 in his *History of Northamptonshire*, states that twenty-four copies of t printed. There is a large paper cop in the library at Drayton House, th of the Mordaunts, now the property c ford, Esq.

Niágara, or Niagára? (Vol. vi., enthusiastic person, of the name of Pe had spent much time at the Falls, a thusiastic in his admiration of them tested he *could not* keep away from t back and died there), informed me t name was *Ni-ágara* or *aghera*,—two signifying "Hark to the thunder."

Maudlin (Vol. vi., p. 552.).—Yo setts correspondent comes a long wa tion which he might surely have o own side of the Atlantic. Dr. J "*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation who is drawn by painters with swo disordered look." And do we n Magdalene College is always called that *Madeleine* is the French ortho closely resembling our vernacular p

Spiritual Persons employed in (Vol. vi., pp. 376. 567.).—Your c W. and E. H. A. seem to have o modern instances of this practic *London Gazette* has recently reco

ppointment of several clergymen as ants. This is an office which is so y character, that it is supposed to r in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, entitles him to wear a military hese members of the "church mi- h be presented at Her Majesty's w appointment, will they appear al a military habit? Ω. Φ.

Burke (Vol. vi., p. 556.).—The ano TANDEM's Query is given, I Burke himself, in a passage which a few lines after that which has been

I dream that she should ever be obliged keep antidote against disgrace concealed

I suppose, that Marie Antoinette ger, with which, *more Romano*, she committed suicide, had her brutal saulted her. ALFRED GATTY.

Cradock Arms (Vol. vi., p. 533.).— of the family of Barnwell, of Crans- mptonshire, now before me, I find e arms of Ensake: Paly of six azure bend sable three mullets pierced. gent, three boars' heads couped sable G. A. C.

(Vol. vi., pp. 363. 568.).—*Sike* or is common use in the south of Scot- the Border, meaning a small water nson's *Dictionary* it is spelt "*Sike*, ll or rivulet; one that is usually dry small stream or rill; a marshy bottom ream in it." J. S.s.

so called (Vol. vi., p. 554.).—The signifying a piece of low ground, stream of water or not, is English. places at this moment (both dry), Surrey, to which the word is ap- ham Bottom, to the north of Rei- which the railway runs; and Boxhill miles to the westward, in the same hills.

sparsely, it is said by UNEDA of are Americanisms. This, however, here is a Query on the word *sparse* 15. by C. FORBES: and on p. 251. of me J. T. STANLEY supposes it to be ism, on the authority of the *Penny*

rong conviction that I then wrote to claim the word *sparse* as aboriginal Isles, for I find memoranda I had time on the margin of my Jamieson's the subject; but I do not find that wrote had been printed in "N. & Q."

In the *Supplement to Jamieson's Dictionary* is the following: "SPARS, SPARSE, *adj.* widely spread; as, 'sparse writing' is wide open writing, occupying a large space." The word is in common use throughout the south of Scotland.

I have come to be of opinion that there are few, if any, words that are real Americanisms, but that (except where the substance or the subject is quite modern) almost every word and expression now in use among the Anglo-Americans may be traced to some one of the old provincial dialects of the British Isles. J. S.s.

The Folger Family (Vol. vi., p. 583.).—I do not know whether there are any of that name in Wales, but there was a family of that name near Tregony in Cornwall some years ago, and may be now. I am not quite certain whether they spell it Folger or Fulger, but rather think the latter was the mode of spelling it. S. JENNINGS-G.

Wake Family (Vol. vi., p. 290.).—The Rev. Robert Wake was vicar of Ogbourne, St. Andrew, Wilts, from 1703 to 1715, N.S., during which time he had these children:—Thomas, born the 17th of July, 1706, and baptized on the 28th of the same month; Elizabeth and Anne, both baptized on the 16th of July, 1711. ARTHUR R. CARTER.

Camden Town.

Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" (Vol. vi., p. 584.). —Agreeing with MR. SINGER in his doubts regarding the propriety of changing the word *case* into *face*, in the line,—

"When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*"—

I would instance a passage in *Measure for Measure*, where Angelo says—

"O place! O form!
How often dost thou with thy *case*, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools," &c.

W. C.

Electrical Phenomena (Vol. vi., p. 555.).—The case recorded by ADSUM is not at all an infrequent one, and the phenomena alluded to have been noticed for a very long period, and are of very common occurrence in dry states of the atmosphere. The following, from Daniel's *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy* (a most useful work for general readers), will probably explain all that ADSUM is desirous of knowing:

"It was first observed by Otto de Guericke and Hawsbee, that the friction of glass and resinous substances not only produced the phenomena which we have just described (those of vitreous and resinous electricity), but, under favourable circumstances, was accompanied by a rustling or crackling noise; and, when the experiment was made in a dark room, by flashes and sparks of light upon their surfaces. When once the attention has been directed to the observation,

most persons will find that such phenomena of electrical light are familiar occurrences, and often present themselves in suddenly drawing off from the person a silk stocking, or a flannel waistcoat, or in the *friction of long hair by combing*. How small a degree of friction is sufficient to excite electricity in the human body, is shown in a striking way by placing a person upon an insulating stool (with glass legs). If in such a position he place his finger upon a gold-leaf electrometer, and another person flip him lightly with a silk handkerchief, the leaves will immediately repel each other" (resinous electricity has been excited). — Page 205. par. 307.

S. JENNINGS-G.

Daubuz Family (Vol. vi., p. 527.). — Where are the descendants of this worthy family (Daubuz)? It may possibly give MR. CORSER a clue to the information he desires, if I tell him that there is a very respectable family of that name in Cornwall. One lives in the neighbourhood of Truro, and a brother is vicar of Creed, near Grampound, Cornwall. The father of these gentlemen was the first of the family, I believe, who resided in Cornwall, where he amassed a large fortune from his connexion with mining speculations.

S. JENNINGS-G.

Lord Nelson (Vol. vi., p. 576.).—I am obliged to MR. KERSLEY for giving me an opportunity of reconciling my statement respecting Dr. Scott (Vol. vi., p. 438.) with the inscription on Mr. Burke's monument. Both, I believe, are true. I quote from the *Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson*, by William Beatty, M.D. &c. The copy of this work which is before me has the following in Sir W. Beatty's own handwriting: "To the Rev. Doctor Scott, with every sentiment of regard, by his friend and messmate, the author." In this "narrative," Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke are generally described as personally attending on Lord Nelson from the time of his being brought down into the cockpit. And at p. 50. it is said: "Doctor Scott and Mr. Burke, who had all along sustained the bed under his shoulders," &c.: and again at p. 51.: "His lordship breathed his last at thirty minutes past four o'clock: at which period Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his lordship's breast, and Mr. Burke supporting the bed under his shoulders." All this is represented in West's beautiful picture, which hangs, in a bad light, in the hall of Greenwich Hospital.

There is another claimant for the honour of having been Nelson's last nurse, whose name I forget. His pretensions are recorded on a tablet to his memory in the chapel of Greenwich Hospital. Dr. Scott's daughter, who was with me there one day, remonstrated on the subject with old blue jacket who lionised us. And I put in the lady's right to speak with some authority. But "what is writ is writ," was enough for our guide: we could make nothing of him, for he t arguments as if they had been so ma the enemy.

ALFRI

Robes and Fees in the Days of R (Vol. vi., p. 479.).—In translating the and statutes against maintainers and co MR. LEWELLYN CURTIS more than once "gentz de *pais*," by "persons of *peace*. a material error: it should be "*of the* "pays," not "paix." For the subject r Mr. Foss's *Judges of England*, vol. iii., consulted.

Wray (Vol. iv., p. 164.).—In one of pedigrees in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, i that the Yorkshire family of that name resided in Coverdale in Richmondshire.

In Clarkson's *History of Richmond* gree of the "Wrays," which comme rightly recollect) with an ancestor (si years before him) of Sir Christopher whose fore-elders, some lived at St. near to Richmond.

I have traced a family of the name *Wraye* for three centuries back, in W and at Coverham in Coverdale (both in shire), but am unable to connect it evidence with either of the pedigrees ferred to; and should be much oblig information touching any part of the Richmondshire, particularly such as m showing the relation of the several b one another.

With reference to the origin of the n mention, that there is a valley called between Wensleydale and Craven, a Coverdale; and also a village in Wes near to the western extremity of W called *Wray* or *Ray*.

The arms of the Wensleydale Wrays a chevron ermine between three helm on a chief or, three martlets gules; crest and motto "Servabo fidem."

I am informed that there is to be fo Heralds' College, an entry of a *Wra* with these arms; and I should be gla particulars of such entry.

The motto of the St. Nicholas famil best of my recollection, "Et juste et canting motto, as is that of

Calcutta.

Irish Rhymes (Vol. vi., pp. 431. 539. 6 the benefit of Irishmen, I beg to add speare as a writer of *Irish Rhymes*. I quisite little song called for by Queen "to soothe her soul grown sad with tro have:

> "Everything that heard him *play*
> Even the billows of the *sea*."

Miscellaneous.

TES ON BOOKS, ETC.

ed a copy of *Notes and Emendations kspeare's Plays from Early Manuscript Copy of the Folio in the Possession of Esq., F. S. A., forming a Supplemental rks of Shakspeare, by the same Editor,* 8vo. With the nature of this volume 'N. & Q." are already so fully ac- the frequent references which have in these columns, that on this occa- t we need do little more than re- ion, and the fact that it appears to e same scrupulous care, for which all peared under the superintendence of invariably distinguished. That all the either with the MS. corrections, or with is estimate of the value of the emend- be expected; but all will acknow- a done good service to Shakspearian ir publication.

ear," observes *The Athenæum*, "opens ncements of promise in our own lite- r. Bentley announces the Memorials nce of Charles James Fox, on which olland was understood to be so long work, however, is now to be edited by well, and to extend to two volumes me publisher promises a history, in , of 'The Administration of the East by Mr. Kaye, author of the 'History fghanistan;' and a 'History (in two of the Colonial Policy of the British 7 to 1851,' by the present Earl Grey. concluding volume of 'The Letters esterfield,' including some new letters ed from the original MSS., under s before, of Lord Mahon, will, we ppear. — Two volumes of 'Letters ,' so often announced by Mr. Bent- e out at last during the present ill be edited by the Rev. J. Mit- The Life of Gray.' — Nor is Mr. is usual attractive bill of fare for the The Lowe Papers, left in a mass of death of Sir Harris Nicolas, are ; and the St. Helena Life of Na- , it is said, for the first time, as far as is concerned, in its true light. The rs (now in Mr. Murray's hands) will moment connected with the Congress ttle of Waterloo, and the occupation ne publisher announces The Speeches Wellington (to which we called at- back): — also a work by Mr. George 'India as it may be,' — and another instone Erskine about the Western e Islands. — The Messrs. Longman e Life of Daniel Webster, by his late , Mr. Charles Lanman — and a new Mariotti, 'An Historical Memoir of his Times.' — Mr. Bohn will have ready in a few days 'Yule-Tide Legends,' a collection of Scandinavian Tales and Traditions, edited by B. Thorpe, Esq. — Messrs. Hurst and Blackett — whose names now take the place of Mr. Colburn's, as his successors — are about to publish Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George the Third, to be compiled from original family documents by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos."

We need scarcely remind the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries who may have in their minds suggestions for the improvement of the Society, how desirable it is that they should bring those suggestions at once under the consideration of the Committee just appointed. We are sure that all such as are submitted to Mr. Hawkins and his colleagues will receive every attention; and we trust that the Committee will at once proceed to their task, so that the Society may have time to well consider their Report before the Anniversary in April.

Books Received. — *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, by various Writers.* Edited by William Smith. Part V. The new issue of this most useful work extends from *Campi Raudii* to *Cimolus.* — *Cyclopædia Bibliographica, a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature, Analytical, Bibliographical, and Biographical.* Part IV. of this useful guide for authors, preachers, students, and literary men, extends from Henry Bull to Isaac Chauncy. — *The Journal of Sacred Literature.* New Series. Edited by Dr. Kitto. No. VI. — *Swift and Richardson*, by Lord Jeffrey, is the new Number of Longman's *Traveller's Library.* — *The Goose Girl at the Well*, &c., completes the interesting collection of Grimm's *Household Stories.* — *The Shakspeare Repository* is the first Number of a work especially devoted to Shakspeare, containing a great variety of matter illustrative of his life and writings, by J. H. Fennell. — *The Chess Player's Chronicle*, the first Number of which professes and appears to be an improved series of this indispensable Chess Player's companion.

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Inchbald's British Theatre. Vol. XXIV. 25 Vols. Longman.
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Donne, Βιαθάνατος, 4to. First Edition, 1644.
——————— Second Edition, 1648.
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——— Paradoxes, Problems, and Essays, &c. 12mo. 1653.
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H. H. H.'s (Ashburton) *letter has been fo*

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remember the mines from which all those treasu
are, for the most part, unexplored; that the materi
plied to the illustration of the text are in great par
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Lanigan, had never seen, or left unexamined;
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On FRIDAY, 28th, and SATURDAY, 29th of October.
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On SATURDAY, 12th of November.
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On FRIDAY, 25th, and SATURDAY, 26th of November.
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)TES AND QUERIES:

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FOR

.Y. MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, ETC.

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No. 168.

Notes.

INEDITED POEM BY POPE.

In an original letter from James Boaden to Northcote the artist, I find the following passage; and I add to it the verses to which allusion is therein made:

"60. Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.
"28th August, 1827.

"My dear friend,

"The verses annexed are so fine, that you should put them into your copy of Pope, among the Miscellanies. Dr. Warburton received them too late for his edition of our poet, and I find them only in a letter from that prelate to Dr. Hurd, dated 'Prior Park, June 24th, 1765.'

"I have used the freedom to mark a few of the finest touches with a pencil, to show you *my* feeling. These you can rub out easily, and afterwards indulge your own. The style of interrogation seems to have revived in Gray's Elegy. Hurd would send the verses to Mason as soon as he got them; and Mason and Gray, as you know, were *one* in all their studies.

"I do not forget the Fables.

"Yours, my dear friend, always,
"J. BOADEN.

"J. Northcote, Esq."

Not having by me any modern edition of Pope's *Works*, may I ask whether these verses, thus transcribed for Northcote by his friend Boaden, have yet been introduced to the public?

Verses by Mr. Pope, on the late Dean of Carlisle's (Dr. Bolton) having written and published a Paper to the Memory of Mrs. Butler, of Sussex, Mother to old Lady Blount of Twickenham.

[They are supposed to be spoken by the deceased lady to the author of that paper, which drew her character.]

"Stript to the naked soul, escaped from clay,
From doubts unfetter'd, and dissolved in day;
Unwarm'd by vanity, unreach'd by strife,
And all my hopes and fears thrown off with life;
Why am I charm'd by Friendship's fond essays,
And tho' unbodied, conscious of thy praise?

ey and the rest (for I believe the large circle nce composed of living men) shall return to proper manhood.

her legends respecting this curious relic , I doubt not, be obtained on the spot. I ed the above in answer to inquiries, when g a pilgrimage to the place. B. H. Cowper.

LADY NEVELL'S MUSIC-BOOK.

he following contents of the Lady Nevell's c-book (1591) may be interesting to many of readers:

1. My Ladye Nevell's Grownde.
2. Qui passe, for my Ladye Nevell.
3. The March before the Battell.
4. The Battell.
   The March of Footemen.
   The March of Horsemen.
   The Trumpetts.
   The Irishe Marche.
   The Bagpipe and Drone.
   The Flute and Dromme.
   The Marche to Fight.
   Tantara.
   The Battells be ioyned.
   The Retreat.
5. The Galliarde for the Victorie.
6. The Barley Breake.
7. The Galliarde Gygg.
8. The Hunt's upp.
9. Ut re mi fa sol la.
10. The first Pauian.
11. The Galliard to the same.
12. The seconde Pauian.
13. The Galliarde to the same.
14. The third Pauian.
15. The Galliarde to the same.
16. The fourth Pauian.
17. The Galliarde to the same.
18. The fifte Pauian.
19. The Galliarde to the same.
20. The sixte Pauian.
21. The Galliarde to the same.
22. The seventh Pauian.
23. The eighte Pauian.
    The passinge mesurs is,
24. The nynthe Pauian.
25. The Galliarde to the same.
26. The Voluntarie Lesson.
27. Will you walk the Woods soe wylde.
28. The Mayden's Song.
29. A Lesson of Voluntarie.
30. The seconde Grownde.
31. Have w^t you to Walsingame.
32. All in a Garden greene.
33. The Io. Willobie's welcome home.
34. The Carman's Whistle.
35. Hughe Ashton's Grownde.
36. A Fancie, for my Ladye Nevell.
37. Sellinger's Rownde.
38. Munser's *Almaine.*
39. *The tenth Pauian, Mr. W. Peter.*
40. The Galliarde to the same.
41. A Fancie.
42. A Voluntarie.

Finis.

Ffinished and ended the Leventh of September, in the yeare of our Lorde God 1591, and in the 33 yeare of the raigne of our sofferaine ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, &c., by me, Jo. Baldwine of Windsore.

Laudes Deo."

The songs have no words to them. Most of the airs are signed "Mr. William Birde."

A modern MS. note in the book states that the book is "Lady Nevell's Music-book," and that she seems "to have been the scholar of Birde, who professedly composed several of the pieces for her ladyship's use;" and that sixteen of the forty-two pieces are "in the Virginal Book of Queen Elizabeth," and that "Jo. Baldwine was a singing-man at Windsor." The music is written on four-staved paper of six lines, in large bold characters, with great neatness. The notes are lozenge-shape. Can any of your correspondents furnish rules for transposing these six-line staves into the five-line staves of modern notations? L. B. L.

BISHOP BURNET.

Having but recently become acquainted with your useful and learned work (for *scire ubi aliquid invenire possis, magna pars eruditionis est*), I have been much interested in looking over the earlier volumes. Allow me to add a couple of links to your *catena* on Bishop Burnet. The first is the opinion of Hampton, the translator of Polybius; the other is especially valuable, it being nothing less than the portrait of Burnet drawn by himself, but certainly not with any idea of its being suspended beside the worthies of his "Own Time," for the edification of posterity.

Hampton's testimony is as follows:

"His personal resentments put him upon writing history. He relates the actions of a persecutor and benefactor; and it is easy to believe that a man in such circumstances must violate the laws of truth. The remembrance of his injuries is always present, and gives venom to his pen. Let us add to this, that intemperate and malicious curiosity which penetrates into the most private recesses of vice. The greatest of his triumphs is to draw the veil of secret infamy, and expose to view transactions that were before concealed from the world; though they serve not in the least either to embellish the style or connect the series of his history, and will never obtain more credit than, perhaps, to suspend the judgment of the reader, since they are supported only by one single, *suspected* testimony."—*Reflections on Ancient and Modern History*, 4to.: Oxford, 1746.

Let me now refer you to a document, written with his own hand, which sets the question of

206; it being dedicated to the Virgin ɔcus Benedictus de Whalley"), and t sixty indwellers. (Tanner's *Notitia.*)

ANON.

THE FAIRIES IN NEW ROSS.

"When moonlight
Near midnight
Tis the rock and waving wood;
When moonlight
Near midnight
lvers o'er the sleeping flood;
When yew tops
With dew-drops
parkle o'er deserted graves;
'Tis then we fly
Through welkin high,
hen we sail o'er yellow waves."

Book of Irish Ballads.

ved, some thirty years since, in the t of the suburbs of New Ross, in the Vexford, denominated the "Maudlins," rpenter named Davy Hanlan, better his neighbours by the sobriquet of Maide," or "Speilstick." Davy plied ith all the assiduity of an industrious laboured in all kinds of weather" to s little family; and as his art consisted in manufacturing carts, ploughs, and on ploughs not being then in use) for ding farmers, and doctoring their old here of Davy's avocations was confined limits.

dry, sharp night, in the month of No- d darkness had set in long before Davy Hanover, two miles distant from his length he started forward, and had ched the bridge of the Maudlins, when to rest; for besides his tools he carried wheaten straw, which he intended for n usually comfortable "shake-down" r rib Winny. The moon had by this ed above the horizon, and by its silvery epicted in delicate outline the hills e distance, while the tender rays mix- d faintly illumining the gloom of the e valleys, formed a mass of light and quisitely blended as to appear the work ent. As Davy leaned on the parapet ge, a thrill of alarm involuntarily dis- feelings: he was about to depart when lamorous sound, as of voices, proceed- at part of the valley on which he still riosity now tempted him to listen still n suddenly he saw a group of dwarfish erging from the gloom, and coming ards him, along the green marsh that e Maudlin stream. Poor Davy was ken at this unusual sight; in vain he attempted to escape: he was, as it were, spell-bound. Instantly the whole company gained the road beside him, and after a moment's consultation they simultaneously cried out, "Where is my horse? give me my horse!" &c. In the twinkling of an eye they were all mounted. Davy's feelings may be more easily imagined than described, and in a fit of unconsciousness his tongue, as it were mechanically, articulated "Where is my horse?" Immediately he found himself astride on a rude piece of timber, somewhat in shape of a plough-beam, by which he was raised aloft in the air. Away he went, as he himself related, at the rate of nine knots an hour, gliding smoothly through the liquid air. No aeronaut ever performed his expedition with more intrepidity; and after about two hours' journeying the whole cavalcade alighted in the midst of a large city, just as

"The iron tongue of midnight had told twelve."

One of the party, who appeared to be a leader, conducted them from door to door, Davy following in the rear; and at the first door he passed them the word, "We cannot enter, the dust of the floor lies not behind the door."* Other impediments prevented their ingress to the next two or three doors.

At length, having come to a door which was not guarded by any of these insuperable sentinels which defy the force of fairy assault, he joyfully cried out "We can enter here:" and immediately, as if by enchantment, the door flew open, the party entered, and Davy, much astonished, found himself within the walls of a spacious wine-store. Instantly the heads of wine vessels were broken; bungs flew out; the carousing commenced; each boon companion pledged his friend, as he bedewed his whiskers in the sparkling beverage; and the wassail sounds float round the walls and hollow roof. Davy, not yet recovered from his surprise, stood looking on, but could not contrive to come at a drop: at length he asked a rather agreeable fairy who was close to him to help him to some. "When I shall have done," said the fairy, "I will give you this goblet, and you can drink." Very

---

* Every good housewife is supposed to sweep the kitchen floor previously to her going to bed; and the old women who are best skilled in "fairy lore" affirm, that if, through any inadvertence, she should leave the dust thus collected behind the door at night, this dust or sweepings will have the power of opening the door to the fairies, should they come the way. It is also believed that, if the broom should be left behind the door, without being placed standing on its handle, it will possess the power of admitting the fairies. Should the water in which the family had washed their feet, before going to bed, be left in the vessel, on the kitchen floor, without having a coal of fire put into it, if not thrown out in the yard, it will act as porter to the fairies or good people.

curious old work in my possession, published in 1761 in London, and entitled *A Memorial of Ancient British Piety, or a British Martyrology*. It gives also the names of St. Moroc, C., Nov. 8; St. Mannu, Ab., Oct. 21, both saints in the Scottish calendar. A. S. A.

Punjaub.

Epitaph in Chesham Churchyard. —

"As an
Encouragement
to Regularity, Integrity,
and good Conduct,
This Stone
was erected at the general Expense
of the Inhabitants of
this Town and Parish
to perpetuate the Memory of
MATTHEW ARCHER,
who served the Office of Clerk with
the utmost Punctuality and Decorum
for upwards of Thirty Years.
He died 15th December, 1793."

F. B. RELTON.

Gentleman Pensioners. —

"On Saturday last, the Secretary to the Band of Gentleman Pensioners did, by order of the Duke of Montague their Captain, dispatch circular letters to the said gentlemen, signifying his Grace's pleasure to revive the ancient rules and orders that were practised at the time of the first institution of the Band in the reign of King Henry VII., viz. that five of the said Gentleman Pensioners shall attend constantly every day in the antechamber of the palace where His Majesty shall be resident, from ten in the forenoon till three in the afternoon, the usual time of His Majesty's retiring to go to dinner; and on every Drawing Room night from eight to twelve." — *Weekly Journal*, Jan. 4, 1735.

E.

Marlborough; Curious Case of Municipal Opposition to County Magistracy. — Shortly after the invasion of the elder Pretender, the corporation of Marlborough so far defied the royal authority as to drive the quarterly county sessions from the town; and high legal opinions were not wanting to fortify the position thus assumed by the borough, on the ground, namely, of its municipal charter, which secured to the town a court of its own.

Now, we all know that in early times a borough's court-leet exempted the burgesses from the jurisdiction of the sheriff's "tourn," and that up till the period of the Municipal Reform bill, many charters still existed, verbally sustaining such right of exemption; but the Queries which I wish to put are the following. First, Though the county's representative had no jurisdiction, had he not a right to enter, and sit on cases foreign to the borough? Secondly, What are the earliest instances of county quarter sessions sitting in independent boroughs? Thirdly, Were the cases numerous of similar acts of resistance at the period alluded to, viz. the reign of George I.?

I take this occasion to state that I am drawing to conclusion a history of Silkely Hundred, which includes Marlborough and Lord Ailesbury's seat; and shall feel grateful for any information relating to the Pretender's influence in that district. That it must have been considerable may be argued from the Ailesbury alliance by marriage with the young Pretender. J. WAYLEN.

Devizes.

Wet Season in 1348. — Accidentally looking into Holinshed a few days ago, I found that our present unusually wet season is not without a parellel, indeed much exceeded; as on that occasion the harvest must have been a complete failure, and dearth and disease consequently ensued. Providence, however, has kindly blessed us with an average harvest; and, exclusive of the disasters attendant upon storms and floods, I trust we shall escape any further visitation. I annex an extract of the passage in Holinshed:

"In this 22 yeare [of Edward III., A.D. 1348], from Midsummer to Christmasse, for the more part it continuallie rained, so that there was not one day and night drie togither, by reason whereof great flouds insued, and the ground therewith was sore corrupted, and manie inconueniences insued, as great sickenes, and other, insomuch that in the yeare following, in France, the people died wonderfullie in diverse places. In Italie also, and in manie other countries, as well in the lands of the infidels as in Christendome, this grieuous mortalitie reigned, to the great destruction of people. About the end of August, the like dearth began in diuerse places of England, and especiallie in London, continuing so for the space of twelue moneths following. And vpon that insued great barrennesse, as well of the sea as the land, neither of them yielding such plentie of things as before they had done. Wherevpon vittels and corne became scant and hard to come by." — *The Chronicles of Raphaell Holinshed*, fol., vol. iii. p. 378 (black letter).

Φ.

General Wolfe. — It may interest many of your readers to know that a portrait of General Wolfe, by Ramsay, 1758, is to be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, at their rooms, 8. King Street, St. James's Square, on Saturday, February 12.

The picture is marked No. 300 in the catalogue of the first two days' sale. It formed part of the collection of a gentleman lately deceased, whom I had the pleasure of knowing. C. FORBES.

Temple.

the work may be, I suppose some of them must have seen it; and, under existing circumstances, it is possible that a copy might get into the hands of a desperate creature who would hope to make a profit, by republishing it with Byron's and Moore's names in the title-page. I. W.

Arms at Bristol.—In a window now repairing in Bristol Cathedral is this coat:—Arg. on a chevron or (*false heraldry*), three stags' heads caboshed. Whose coat is this? It is engraved in Lysons' *Gloucestershire Antiquities* without name. E. D.

Passage in Thomson.—In Thomson's "Hymn to the Seasons," line 28, occurs the following passage:

"But wandering oft, with brute, unconscious gaze,
Man marks not Thee; marks not the mighty hand
That, ever busy, wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots, *steaming*, thence
The fair profusion that o'erspreads the spring," &c.

Can any of your readers oblige by saying whether the word *steaming*, in the fourth line of the quotation, is the correct reading? If so, in what sense it can be understood? if not, whether *teeming* is not probably the correct word? W. M. P.

"*For God will be your King to-day.*"—

"For God will be your King to-day,
And I'll be general under."

My grandmother, who was a native of Somersetshire, and born in 1750, used to recite a ballad to my mother, when a child, of which the above lines are the only ones remembered.

Do they refer to the rising under the Duke of Monmouth? And where can the whole of the ballad be found? M. A. S.

35, Dean Road.

"*See where the startled wild fowl.*"—Where are the following lines to be found? I copy them from the print of Landseer's, called "The Sanctuary."

"See where the startled wild fowl screaming rise,
And seek in martial flight those golden skies.
Yon wearied swimmer scarce can win the land,
His limbs yet falter on the wat'ry strand.
Poor hunted hart! the painful struggle o'er,
How blest the shelter of that island shore!
There, while he sobs his panting heart to rest,
Nor hound nor hunter shall his lair molest."

G. B. W.

Ascension-day. — Was "Ascension-day" ever "a close holiday, the same as Good Friday and Christmas-day? And, if so, when was such custom used? H. A. HAMMOND.

Grogog of a Castle.—*It appears by a* of the *Irish Exchequer of 3 Edw. II., that* one Walter Haket, constable of Maginnegan's Castle in the co. of Dublin, confined one of the King's officers in the *Grogog* thereof. Will you permit me to inquire, whether this term has been applied to the prison of castles in England? J. F. F.

Dublin.

Replies.

CANONGATE MARRIAGES.

(Vol. v., p. 320.)

I had hoped that the inquiry of R. S. F. would have drawn out some of your Edinburgh correspondents; but, as they are silent upon a subject they might have invested with interest, allow me to say a word upon these Canongate marriages. I need not, I think, tell R. S. F. how loosely our countrymen, at the period alluded to, and long subsequent thereto, looked upon the marriage tie; as almost every one who has had occasion to touch upon our *domestic* manners and customs has pointed at, what appeared to them, and what really was, an anomaly in the character of a nation somewhat boastful of their better order and greater sense of propriety and decorum.

Besides the incidental notices of travellers, the legal records of Scotland are rife with examples of litigation arising out of these irregular marriages; and upon a review of the whole history of such in the north, it cannot be denied that, among our staid forefathers, "matrimony was more a matter of merriment"* than a solemn and religious engagement.

The Courts in Scotland usually *frowned* upon cases submitted to them where there was a strong presumption that either party had been victimised by the other; but, unfortunately, the requirements were so simple, and the facility of procuring witnesses so great, that many a poor frolicksome fellow paid dearly for his joke by finding himself suddenly transformed, from a bachelor, to a spick and span Benedict; and that too upon evidences which would not in these days have sent a fortune-telling impostor to the tread-mill: the lords of the justiciary being content that some one had heard him use the endearing term of wife to the pursuer, or had witnessed a mock form at an obscure public-house, or that the parties were by habit and repute man and wife. How truly then may it have been said, that a man in the Northern Capital, so open to imposition, scarcely knew whether he was married or not.

In cases where the ceremony was performed, it

* *Letters from Edinburgh*, London, 1776. See also, *Letters from a Gentleman in Scotland to his Friend in England* (commonly called Burt's Letters), London, 1754.

Sharpe, in his *Peerage* (1833), under the title "Stamford," says:

"'The manner of her departing' *in the Tower*, which Mr. Ellis has printed from a MS. so entitled in the Harleian Collection, although less terrible, is scarcely less affecting than that of her heroic sister," &c.

Perhaps your correspondent A. S. A. may be enabled to consult this work, and so ascertain further particulars. BROCTUNA.

Bury, Lancashire.

HOWLETT THE ENGRAVER.

(Vol. i., p. 321.)

In your first Volume, an inquiry is made for information respecting the above person. As I find on referring to the subsequent volumes of "N. & Q." that the Query never received any reply, I beg to forward a cutting from the Obituary of the *New Monthly Magazine* for June, 1828, referring to Howlett; concerning whom, however, I cannot give any further information.

"MR. BARTHOLOMEW HOWLETT.

"Lately in Newington, Surrey, aged sixty, Mr. Bartholomew Howlett, antiquarian, draughtsman, and engraver. This artist was a pupil of Mr. Heath, and for many years devoted his talents to the embellishment of works on topography and antiquities. His principal publication, and which will carry his name down to posterity with respect as an artist, was *A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln; comprising the Principal Towns and Churches, the Remains of Castles and Religious Houses, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with Topographical and Historical Accounts of each View.* This handsome work was completed in 4to. in 1805. The drawings are chiefly by T. Girtin, Sutton, Nash, Corbould, &c., and the engravings are highly creditable to the burin of Mr. Howlett. Mr. Howlett was much employed by the late Mr. Wilkinson on his *Londina Illustrata*; by Mr. Stevenson in his second edition of Bentham's *Ely*; by Mr. Frost, in his recent *Notices of Hull*; and in numerous other topographical works. He executed six plans and views for Major Anderson's *Account of the Abbey of St. Denis*; and occasionally contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and engraved several plates for it. In 1817, Mr. Howlett issued proposals for *A Topographical Account of Clapham, in the County of Surrey, illustrated by Engravings.* These were to have been executed from drawings by himself, of which he made several, and also formed considerable collections; but we believe he only published one number, consisting of three plates and no letter-press. We hope the manuscripts he has left may form a groundwork for a future topographer. They form part of the large collections [illegible]rey, in the hands of Mr. Tytam. In 1826, [illegible] the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of [illegible]arine, near the Tower, was pulling down, he [illegible] series of drawings on the spot, which it was [illegible]tion to have engraved and published. But the greatest effort of his pencil was in the service of his kind patron and friend, John Caley, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., keeper of the records in the Augmentation Office. For this gentleman Mr. Howlett made finished drawings from upwards of a thousand original seals of the monastic and religious houses of this kingdom."

B. HUDSON.

Congleton, Cheshire.

CHAUCER.

(Vol. vi., p. 603.)

In reference to the question raised by J. N. B., what authority there is for asserting that Chaucer pursued the study of the law at the Temple, I send you the following extract from a sketch of his life by one of his latest biographers, Sir Harris Nicolas:

"It has been said that Chaucer was originally intended for the law, and that, from some cause which has not reached us, and on which it would be idle to speculate, the design was abandoned. The acquaintance he possessed with the classics, with divinity, with astronomy, with so much as was then known of chemistry, and indeed with every other branch of the scholastic learning of the age, proves that his education had been particularly attended to; and his attainments render it impossible to believe that he quitted college at the early period at which persons destined for a military life usually began their career. It was not then the custom for men to pursue learning for its own sake; and the most rational manner of accounting for the extent of Chaucer's acquirements, is to suppose that he was educated for a learned profession. The knowledge he displays of divinity would make it more likely that he was intended for the church than for the bar, were it not that the writings of the Fathers were generally read by all classes of students. One writer says that Chaucer was a member of the Inner Temple, and that while there he was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet Street*; and another (Leland) observes, that after he had travelled in France, 'collegia leguleiorum frequentavit.' Nothing, however, is positively known of Chaucer until the autumn of 1359, when he himself says he was in the army with which Edward III. invaded France, and that he served for the first time on that occasion."

The following remarks are from the *Life of Chaucer*, by William Godwin, Lond. 1803, vol. i. p. 357.:

"The authority which of late has been principally relied upon with respect to Chaucer's legal education is that of Mr. Speght, who, in his *Life of Chaucer*, says, 'Not many yeeres since, Master Buckley did see a record in the same house [the Inner Temple], where Geoffrey Chaucer was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscane fryar in Fleet-streete.' This certainly

* "Speght, who states that a Mr. Buckley had seen a record of the Inner Temple to that effect."—*Note by Sir H. N.*

would be excellent evidence, were it not for the dark and ambiguous manner in which it is produced. I should have been glad that Mr. Speght had himself seen the record, instead of Master Buckley, of whom I suppose no one knows who he is: why did he not? I should have been better satisfied if the authority had not been introduced with so hesitating and questionable a phrase as 'not many yeeres since;' and I also think that it would have been better if Master Buckley had given us the date annexed to the record; as we should then at least have had the satisfaction of knowing whether it did not belong to some period before our author was born, or after he had been committed to the grave. Much stress, therefore, cannot be laid upon the supposition of Chaucer having belonged to the Society of the Inner Temple."

TYRO.

Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Pyrogallic Acid (Vol. vi., p. 612.). — In answer to the Query of your correspondent E. S., I beg to give the following method of preparing pyrogallic acid (first published by Dr. Stenhouse), which I have tried and found perfectly successful.

Make a strong aqueous infusion of powdered galls; pour it off from the undissolved residue, and carefully evaporate to dryness by a gentle heat: towards the conclusion of the process the extract is very liable to burn; this is best prevented by continued stirring with a glass or porcelain spatula. Next, procure a flat-bottomed iron pan, about ten inches diameter and five inches deep. Make a hat of cartridge paper pasted together, about seven inches high, to slip over and accurately fit the top of the iron pan. Strew the bottom of the pan with the gall extract to the depth of three-quarters of an inch; over the top stretch and tie a piece of bibulous paper pierced with numerous pin-holes; over this place the hat, and tie it also tightly round the top of the pan.

The whole apparatus is now to be placed in a sand-bath, and heat cautiously applied. It is convenient to place a glass thermometer in the sand-bath as near the iron pan as possible. The heat is to be continued about an hour, and to be kept as near 420° Fah. as possible; on no account is it to exceed 450°. The vapour of the acid condenses in the hat, and the crystals are prevented from falling back into the pan by the bibulous paper diaphragm. When it is supposed that the whole of the acid is sublimed, the strings are to be untied, and the hat and diaphragm cautiously taken off together; the crystals will be found in considerable quantity, and should be removed into a stoppered bottle; they should be very brilliant and perfectly white; if there is any yellow tinge, the heat has been too great.

I believe that close attention to the above details will ensure success to any one who chooses to try the process, but at the same tim remind your correspondents that scarc operation in chemistry is perfectly succe first time of trial.

Clapham.

Stereoscopic Pictures with One Camera (p. 587.).—In reply to the inquiry of RAM me to say the matter is not difficult. My follows:—Suppose a piece of still-life t subject. Set up the camera at such a dis will give a picture of the size intended, s sixteen feet from the principal and centra by means of a measuring tape or a piece measure the exact distance from the object to the front of the camera. Take plete the first picture; if it prove succe move the camera about two feet either to or left of its first station (*i.e.* accordin judgment formed as to which will afford artistic view of the subject), taking care of the tape or string to preserve the same between the principal object and the cam that the adjustment of focus is not distur other words, the camera must be move other part of the arc of a circle, of w principal object is the centre, and the distance the radius. If the arc through w camera is moved to its second station be t the stereoscopic picture will be unnatur unpleasingly distorted. The second p now to be taken.

If the subject be a sitter, it is of the importance to proceed as quickly as po the identical position must be retained m till both pictures are completed. This (i perience) is scarcely practicable with pictures, unless by the aid of an assistant levelled developing-stands in the dark c the time occupied by starting the first p its development, and preparing the sec plate (scarcely less than three or four will be a heavy tax on the quiescent pow sitter. This difficulty is avoided by ado Daguerreotype process, as the plates can pared beforehand, and need not be d before both pictures are taken. In this only delay between the pictures is in the the position of the camera. This is rea by providing a table of suitable height (i the ordinary tripod), on which an arc of a painted, having for its centre the place of t If the sitter be at the distance of eleven o feet (my usual distance with a 3¼ inch lander), the camera need not be moved m ten or twelve inches; and even this dista duces some visible distortion to an accu server.

The second levelling stand is require using the collodion process, because the

will be ready for development before the and fixing of the first has set *its* stand COKELY.

Crookes' Wax-paper Process (Vol. vi., — R. E. wishes to know the exact mean- the sentence, "With the addition of as *much* as will give it a sherry colour." After the iodide of potassium to the water, a quantity of iodine (this can be procured at chemist's) is to be dissolved in the until it be of the proper colour.

paper is decidedly more sensitive if exposed but it should not be washed; and I think it to have a double quantity of nitrate of in the exciting bath. I have not yet tried salt than iodide of potassium for the first but I hope before the summer to lay before readers a simpler, and I think superior wax- process, upon which I am at present experi- WILLIAM CROOKES.

smith.

—I see that in the tables R. E. has given, nearly doubled the strength of my iodine It should be twenty-four grains to the instead of forty-four; and he has entirely the iodine.

India Rubber a Substitute for Yellow Glass. — that I have made a discovery which may to photographers. It is known that some of yellow glass effectually obstruct the pas- the chemical rays, and that other kinds do according to the manner in which the glass is

never heard or read of India rubber for this purpose; but I believe it will perfectly efficient, and will therefore arrived at this conclusion.

occasion to remove a slate from the side to make an opening for my camera, I sheet of India rubber to supply the slate, and thus obtain a flexible water- covering to exclude the wet, and to open at pleasure. This succeeded admirably, I found that I had also obtained a deep rich window, which perfectly lighted a large previously quite dark, and in which for the days I have excited and developed the most iodized collodion on glass. I therefore announce the fact, as it may be of some if verified by others and by further I have not yet tested it with a lens solution of sulphite of quinine, as I wished to shine on the sheet of India rubber at which would decide the question. How- sheet India rubber can be obtained of any thickness required: mine is about one- of an inch thick, and one foot square; and advantages over glass would be great in some cases), especially for a dark tent in the open air, as any amount of light might be obtained by stitching a sheet of India rubber into the side, which would fold up without injury. It is possible that gutta percha windows would answer the same purpose. H. Y. W. N.

Brompton.

Dr. Diamond's Paper Processes.—We have been requested to call attention to, and to correct several errors of the press overlooked by us in DR. DIAMOND's article, in the hurry of preparing our enlarged Number (No. 166.). The most important is in the account of the *exciting* fluid,—the omission, at p. 21. col. 1. l. 47. (after directions to take one drachm of aceto-nitrate of silver), of the words "*one drachm of saturated solution of gallic acid.*" The passage should run thus: "Of this solution take one drachm, and one drachm of saturated solution of gallic acid, and add to it two ounces and a half of distilled water."

In the same page, col. 2. l. 13., "solvent" should be "saturated;" and in the same article, *passim*, "hyposulphate" should be "hyposulphite," and "solarise" should be "solarize."

Replies to Minor Queries.

Ancient Timber Town-halls. — Since my account of ancient town-halls (Vol. v., p. 470.) was written, one of these fabrics of the olden time noticed therein has ceased to exist, that of Kington, co. Hereford, it having been taken down early in November last, but for what reason I have not learned. Another, formerly standing in the small town of Church Stretton, in the co. of Salop, which was erected upon wooden pillars, and constructed entirely of timber, must have been a truly picturesque building, was taken down in September, 1840. A woodcut of the latter is now before me. Of the old market-house at Leominster I possess a very beautiful original drawing, done by Mr. Carter upwards of half a century ago. J. B. WHITBORNE.

Magnetic Intensity (Vol. vi., p. 578.). — The magnetic intensity is greatest at the poles; the ratio may roughly be said to be 1·3, but more accurately 1 to 2·906. This is found by observation of the oscillations of a vertical or horizontal needle. A needle which made 245 oscillations in ten minutes at Paris, made only 211 at 7° 1′ south lat. in Peru. The intensity and variations to which it is subject is strictly noted at all the magnetic observatories, and I believe the disturbances of intensity which sometimes occur have been found to be simultaneous by a comparison of observations at different latitudes.

For the fullest information on magnetic intensity, ADSUM is referred to Sabine's *Report on*

The Budget (Vol. vi., p. 604.).—It may be useful to inform PRESTONIENSIS, that, in a recent work on political economy, M. Ch. Coquelin says, that the word *budget*, in its present signification, has passed into France from England: the latter country having first borrowed it from the old French language—*bougette* signifying (and particularly in old Norman) a leather purse. It was the custom in England to put into a leather bag the estimates of receipts and expenditure presented to parliament: and hence, as Coquelin observes, the term passed from the containant to the contained, and, with this new signification, returned from this country into France; where it was first used in an official manner in the *arrêtés* of the Consul's 4th Thermidor, year X, and 17th Germinal, year XI. F. H.

"*Catching a Tartar*" (Vol. vi., p. 317.).—This common and expressive saying is thus explained in Arvine's *Cyclopædia*:

"In some battle between the Russians and the Tartars, who are a wild sort of people in the north of Asia, a private soldier called out, 'Captain, halloo there! I've caught a Tartar!' 'Fetch him along then,' said the Captain. 'Ay, but he won't let me,' said the man. And the fact was the Tartar had caught him. So when a man thinks to take another in, and gets himself bit, they say he's caught a *Tartar*."

Grose says that this saying originated with an Irish soldier who was in the "Imperial," that is, I suppose he means the Austrian service. This is hardly probable; the Irish are made to father many sayings which do not rightly belong to them, and this I think may be safely written as one among the number.

ESKENBACH has now two references before him, Grose's *Glossary* and Arvine's *Cyclopædia*, in which his Query is partly explained, if he can but find the dates of their publication. In this search I regret I cannot assist him, as neither of these works are to be found in the libraries of this island; at least thus far I have not been able to meet with them. W. W.

Malta.

The Termination "-itis" (Vol. vii., p. 13.).—ABRAM asks: "What is the derivation of the term -itis used principally in medical words, and these signifying inflammation?" If "N. & Q." were a medical journal, the question might be answered at length, to the great advantage of the profession; for, of late years, this termination has been tacked on by medical writers, especially foreigners, to words of all kinds, in utter defiance of the rules of language: as if a Greek affix were quite a natural ending to a Latin or French noun. *-itis* can with propriety be appended *only to those* Greek nouns *whose adjectives end in -ιτης: e.g.* πλευρα, πλευριτης; κερας, κερατιτης, &c. Πλευριτις is used by Hippocrates. Πλευρα means the membrane lining the *side* of the chest: πλευριτις (νοσος understood) is morbus lateralis, the side-disease, or pleurisy. In the same manner *keratitis* is a very legitimate synonym for disease of the horny coat (cornea) of the eye. But medical writers, disregarding the rules of language, have, for some years past, revelled in the use of their favourite *-itis* to a most ludicrous extent. Thus, from *cornea*, they make "corneitis," and describe an inflammation of the crystalline lens as *lentitis*. Nay, some French and German writers on diseases of the eyes have coined the monstrous word "Descemetitis," on the ground that one Monsieur Descemet discovered a structure in the eye, which, out of compliment to him, was called "the membrane of Descemet." JAYDEE.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

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TREATISE ON LAW, by MACKINLOCH.
TWO DISCOURSES OF PURGATORY AND PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD, by WM. WAKE. 1687.
WHAT THE CHARTISTS ARE. A Letter to English Working Men, by a Fellow-Labourer. 12mo. London, 1848.
LETTER OF CHURCH RATES, by RALPH BARNES. 8vo. London, 1837.
COLMAN'S TRANSLATION OF HORACE DE ARTE POETICA. 4to. 1783.
CASAUBON'S TREATISE ON GREEK AND ROMAN SATIRE.
BOSCAWEN'S TREATISE ON SATIRE. London, 1797.
JOHNSON'S LIVES (Walker's Classics). Vol. I.
TITMARSH'S PARIS SKETCH-BOOK. Post 8vo. Vol. I. Macrone, 1840.
ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON'S WORKS. Vol. IV. 8vo Edition. 1819.
FIELDING'S WORKS. Vol. XI. (being second of "Amelia.") 12mo. 1808.
HOLCROFT'S LAVATER. Vol. I. 8vo. 1789.
OTWAY. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1768.
EDMONDSON'S HERALDRY. Vol. II. Folio, 1780.
SERMONS AND TRACTS, by W. ADAMS, D.D.
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January 1851.
BEN JONSON'S WORKS. (London, 1716. 6 Vols.) Vol. II. wanted.
THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE. (Original Edition.) Vol. I.
RAPIN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 8vo. Vols. I., III. and V. of the CONTINUATION by TINDAL. 1744.
SHARPE'S PROSE WRITERS. Vol. IV. 21 Vols. 1819. Piccadilly.
INCHBALD'S BRITISH THEATRE. Vol. XXIV. 25 Vols. Longman.
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Notices to Correspondents.

Owing to the necessity of infringing on the present Number for the Title-page of our Sixth Volume, we are compelled to omit many interesting communications, and also our usual NOTES ON BOOKS, *&c.*

B. H. C.'s *communication on the subject of* "Proclamations" *has been forwarded to* MR. BRUCE.

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"When found, make a note of." — CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

No. 169.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 22. 1853. { Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, 5*d*.

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Notes.

BLACKGUARD.

In some of the earlier numbers of "N. & Q.," there occur disquisitions as to the origin of the term *blackguard*, and the time at which it came into use in England in its present sense. But the communications of your correspondents have not been satisfactory upon either point — they have not shown the period at which the word came to be accepted *in its present sense*; and their quotations all apply to its use in a much more simple meaning, and one totally different from that which we now attach to it.

One class of these quotations (Vol. ii., pp. 171. 285.), such as the passages from BUTLER and FULLER, refer obviously to a popular superstition, during an age when the belief in witchcraft and hobgoblins was universal; and when such creatures of fancy were assigned as *Black Guards* to his Satanic majesty. "Who can conceive," says FULLER in the paragraph extracted, "but that such a Prince-principal of Darkness must be proportionally attended by a Black Guard of monstrous opinions?" (*Church History*, b. ix. c. xvi.) And in the verses of BUTLER referred to, Hudibras, when deceived by Ralpho counterfeiting a ghost in the dark, —

> "Believed it was some drolling sprite
> That *staid upon the guard* at night:"

and thereupon in his trepidation discourses with the Squire as follows:

> "Thought he, How does the *Devil* know
> What 'twas that I design'd to do?
> His office of intelligence,
> His oracles, are ceas'd long since;
> And he knows nothing of the Saints,
> But what some treach'rous spy acquaints.
> This is some petty-fogging *fiend*,
> Some under door-keeper's friend's friend,
> That undertakes to understand,
> And juggles at the second hand;
> And now would pass for spirit Po,
> And all men's dark concerns fo
> I think I need not fear hi
> These rallying devils do

"un mot populaire et bas, dont les personnes [illegible] évitent de se servir." From *blague* [illegible] verb *blaguer*, which the same authority [illegible] "dire des blagues; mentir pour le [illegible] mentir." And from *blaguer* comes the [illegible] *blagueur*, which is, I apprehend, the [illegible] of our English word *blackguard*. It is [illegible] by Bescherelles as a "diseur de sor[illegible] et de faussetées; hâbleur, fanfaron. Un [illegible] est un menteur, mais un menteur qui a [illegible] but de tromper que de se faire valoir."

The English term has, it will be observed, a [illegible] wider and more offensive import than [illegible] French: and the latter being rarely to be [illegible] amongst educated persons, or in dictionaries, [illegible] have escaped the etymologists who were in [illegible] of a congener for its English derivative. Its [illegible] is, however, to be sought in philological [illegible] than archæological records. Within the [illegible] centuries, a number of words of honest [illegible] have passed into an opprobrious sense; for [illegible], the oppressed tenants of Ireland are [illegible] of by SPENSER and SIR JOHN DAVIES as [illegible]. In our version of the Scriptures, [illegible]" implies merely skill in music and in [illegible] SHAKSPEARE employs the word "*vagabond*" [illegible] to express pity as reproach; and I think [illegible] be found, that as a *knave*, prior to the reign of [illegible], meant merely a serving man, so a *black*[illegible] was the name for a pot-boy or scullion in [illegible] of Queen Anne. The transition into its [illegible] modern meaning took place at a later period, [illegible] importation of a foreign word, to which, [illegible] already interchangeable in sound, it speedily [illegible] assimilated in sense.

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

[illegible]NS OF THE FIRE AND PLAGUE OF LONDON, NO. I.

"[illegible] a trim worke indeede, and a gay world no [illegible] for some idle cloister-man, mad merry friers, and [illegible] dicey-lubbers; when themselves were well whit[illegible] their paunches pretily stuffed, to fall a pro[illegible] of the woefull dearths, famines, plagues, wars, [illegible] of the dangerous days imminent."— Harvey's [illegible] *Probleme*, Lond. 1588.

Among the sly hits at our nation, which abound [illegible] lively pages of the Sieur d'Argenton, is one [illegible] effect that an Englishman always has an [illegible]phecy in his possession. The worthy Sieur [illegible]ribing the meeting of Louis X. and our [illegible] II. near Picquini, where the Chancellor of [illegible] had commenced his harangue by alluding to [illegible]cient prophecy which predicted that the [illegible] of Picquini should be the scene of a memor[illegible] lasting peace between the two nations. [illegible] Bishop," says Commines, "commença par [illegible]phétie, dont," adds he, *en parenthèse*, "les Anglois ne sont jamais despourveus."* Even at this early period, we had thus acquired a reputation for prophecies, and it must be confessed that our chronicles abound in passages which illustrate the justice of the Sieur's sarcasm. From the days of York and Lancaster, when, according to Lord Northampton "bookes of beasts and babyes were exceeding ryfe, and current in every quarter and corner of the realme,"† up to the time of Napoleon's projected invasion, when the presses of the Seven Dials were unusually prolific in visions and predictions, pandering to the popular fears of the country—our national character for vaticination has been amply sustained by a goodly array of prophets, real or pretended, whose lucubrations have not even yet entirely lost their influence upon the popular mind. To this day, the ravings of Nixon are "household words" in Cheshire; and I am told that a bundle of "Dame Shipton's Sayings" still forms a very saleable addition to the pack of a Yorkshire pedlar. Recent discoveries in biological science have given to the subject of popular prophecies a philosophical importance beyond the mere curiosity or strangeness of the details. Whether or not the human mind, under certain conditions, becomes endowed with the prescient faculty, is a question I do not wish to discuss in your pages: I merely wish to direct attention to a neglected and not uninteresting chapter in the curiosities of literature.

In delving among what may be termed the popular religious literature of the latter years of the Commonwealth, and early part of the reign of Charles, we become aware of the existence of a kind of nightmare which the public of that age were evidently labouring under—a strong and vivid impression that some terrible calamity was impending over the metropolis. Puritanic tolerance was sorely tried by the licence of the new Court; and the pulpits were soon filled with enthusiasts of all sects, who railed in no measured terms against the monster city—the city Babylon—the bloody city! as they loved to term her: proclaiming with all the fervour of fanaticism that the measure of her iniquities was wellnigh full, and the day of her extinction at hand. The press echoed the cry; and for some years before and after the Restoration, it teemed with "warnings" and "visions," in which the approaching destruction is often plainly predicted. One of the earliest of these prefigurations occurs in that Leviathan of Sermons, *God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's Precedent for Mercy*, by Thomas Reeve: London, 1657. Speaking of London, he says:

"It was Troy-novant, it is Troy le grand, and it will be Troy l'extinct."— P. 217.

---

* *Mémoires*, p. 155.: Paris, 1649.

† *Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies*, p. 116.

. p. 8. "A master of scoffing." Rabe-
uel, book ii. cap. viii. (p 339. vol. i.
349.)
9. "As it is noted by one of the
by whom, and where?
10. "Lucretius." I. 102.
11. "It was a notable observation of
r." Of whom, and where?
. p. 13. "For the death of Pertinax."
ug. Script., vol. i. p. 578. (Lugd. Bat.

tto, (note *f*). "The poet." Ovid, *Ar.*

. ditto. "Bona rerum secundarum,"
Bacon allude to Seneca (Ep. lxvi.
sup.), where, after stating that "In
noderatè gaudere, et moderatè dolere;"
lla bona optabilia sunt, hæc mirabilia"?
litto. "Vere magnum habere," &c.
this?
itto. "The strange fiction of the ancient
n note (*a*) we find "Stesichorus, Apol-
d others" named. Whereabouts?
. 11. (note *c*). "This fine passage has
ed by Macaulay." *Ut sup.*, p. 407.
I. p. 15. "Tacitus saith." *Ann.*, v. 1.
litto. "And again, when Mucianus," &c.
t., ii. 76.
litto. "Which indeed are arts, &c., as
ell calleth them." Where?
p. 17. "It is a good shrewd proverb of
ard." What is the proverb?
VII. p. 19. "The precept, 'Optimum
' Whence? though I am ashamed to ask.
VIII. p. 20. "The generals." See Æsch.
. (Dindf.), and Blomfield *in loc.* (v. 411.

litto. "It was said of Ulysses," &c. By
ompare *Od.*, v. 218.
21. "He was reputed," &c. Who?

(*To be continued.*)

P. J. F. Gantillon, B.A.

FOLK LORE.

perstitious Customs. — The following
actices of the Irish are described in a
sixteenth century, and seem to have a
in:

laie Eve they will drive their cattell upon
our's corne, to eate the same up; they
o begin from the rast, and this principally
nglish churl. Onlesse they do so upon
the witch hath power upon their cattell all
lowing."

t paragraph observes that "they spitt
; Sir R. Shee spat in Ladie —— face."
allndes to spitting on a person for luck,
experienced the ceremony myself. H.

Charm for Warts. — I remember in Leicestershire seeing the following charm employed for removal of a number of warts on my brother, then a child about five years old. In the month of April or May he was taken to an ash-tree by a lady, who carried also a paper of fresh pins; one of these was first struck through the bark, and then pressed through the wart until it produced pain: it was then taken out and stuck into the tree. Each wart was thus treated, a separate pin being used for each. The warts certainly disappeared in about six weeks. I saw the same tree a year or two ago, when it was very thickly studded over with old pins, each the index of a cured wart.

T. J.

Liverpool.

The Devil. —

"According to the superstition of the west countries if you meet the devil, you may either cut him in half with a straw, or force him to disappear by spitting over his horns."— *Essays on his own Times*, by S. T. Coleridge, vol. iii. p. 967.

J. M. B.

If you sing before breakfast you will cry before supper.

If you wish to have luck, never shave on a Monday. J. M. B.

"*Winter Thunder*," *&c.* — I was conversing the other day with a very old farmer on the disastrous rains and storms of the present season, when he told me that he thought we had not yet seen the worst; and gave as a reason the following proverb:

"Winter thunder and summer flood
Bode England no good."

H. T.

Ingatestone Hall, Essex.

MALTA THE BURIAL-PLACE OF HANNIBAL.

Malta affords a fine field for antiquarian research; and in no part more so than in the neighbourhood of Citta Vecchia, where for some distance the ground is dotted with tombs which have already been opened.

Here, in ancient times, was the site of a burial-place, but for what people, or at what age, is now unknown; and here it is that archæologists should commence their labours, that in the result they may not be disappointed. In some of the tombs which have been recently entered in this vicinity, fragments of linen cloth have been seen, in which bodies were enveloped at the time of their burial; in others glass, and earthen candlesticks, and jars, hollow throughout and of a curious shape; while in a few were earrings and finger-rings made of the purest gold, but they are rarely found.

The Dodo.—Among the seals, or rather sulphur casts, in the British Museum, is one of Nicholas Saumarez, anno 1400. It represents an esquire's helmet, from which depends obliquely a shield with the arms—supporters—dexter a unicorn, sinister a greyhound; crest, a bird, which from its unwieldy body and disproportionate wings I take to be a Dodo: and the more probability attaches itself to this conjecture, since *Dodo* seems to have been the surname of the Counts de Somery, or Somerie (query Saumarez), as mentioned in p. 2. of Add. MSS. 17,455. in the British Museum, and alluded to in a former No. of "N. & Q." This seal, like many others, is not in such a state of preservation as to warrant the assertion that we have found a veritable Dodo. I only offer it as a hint to MR. STRICKLAND and others, that have written so learnedly on this head. Burke gives a falcon for the crest of Saumarez; but the clumsy form and figure of this bird does not in any way assimilate with any of the falcon tribe.

Dodo seems also to have been used as a Christian name, as in the same volume of MSS. quoted above we find Dodo de Cisuris, &c. CLARENCE HOPPER.

Francis I.—Mention has been made in "N. & Q." of Francis I.'s celebrated "Tout est perdu fors l'honneur!" but the beauty of that phrase is lost in its real position,—a long letter to Louisa of Savoy, his mother. The letter is given at full length in Sismondi's *Histoire des Français.*

M—A L.

Queries.

DR. ANTHONY MARSHALL.

In 1662 Anthony Marshall, D.D., was Rector of Bottesford, in Leicestershire. Nichols adds a query after his name; whether he were of the Bishop of Exeter's family? and a *note*, that Anthony Marshall was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1661 by royal mandate (*Hist. Leic.*, vol. ii. p. 77.); and again, Dr. Anthony Marshall preached a Visitation Sermon at Melton in 1667, Aug. 11. I do not find that any Bishop of Exeter bore the name of Marshall except Henry Marshall in 1191, of course too far back to suppose that the Query could refer to him; but I have not introduced this here to quarrel with Mr. Nichols, but to ask if this is all that is known of a man who must, in his day, have attained to considerable eminence. I may add, I suspect that this Dr. Marshall was a native of Staveley in Derbyshire. Sir Peter Frecheville, in his will, dated in 1632, gives to St. John's College, Cambridge, 50*l.* "for the buyeng of bookes to furnish some one of the desks in the new library lately built and erected in the said college; and expresses his desire that the said money shall be layed forth, *and the bookes bought, provided, and placed in the said library by the* paines, care, and discression of his two loveing friends, Mr. Robert Hitch, late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge; and Mr. Robert Marshall, Fellow of St. John's College*; or the survivor of them,"—which last Robert, I suspect, should be Anthony.

In 1677 Anthony Marshall, D.D., Rector of Bottesford, was a subscriber of 10*l.* towards a fund then raised for yearly distribution; and there is only one name precedes his, or subscribes a larger amount, and that is Dr. Hitch before named.

Mr. Bagshaw, in his *Spiritualibus Pecci*, 1701, p. 61., referring to Thomas Stanley, one of the ejected ministers, says:

"Mr. Stanley was born at Dackmonton, three miles from Chesterfield, where he had part of his education, as he had another part of it at Staley, not far from it. His noted schoolmaster was one Mr. Marshall, whose brother made a speech to King James I."

Is there any means of corroborating this incident? In 1682 I observe the name of Dr. Marshall amongst the King's Chaplains in Ordinary, and a Dr. Marshall (perhaps the same individual) Dean of Gloucester; but whether identified in the Doctor about whom I inquire, remains a Query.

U. J. S.

Sheffield.

[* There is a Latin epigram, by R. Marshall of St. John's College, Cambridge, prefixed to John Hall's *Poems*, published in 1646.—ED.]

LINDIS, MEANING OF.

We are told by Bede that *Lindisfarne*, now Holy Island, derives the first part of its name from the small brook Lindis, which at high water is quite invisible, being covered by the tide, but at low water is seen running briskly into the sea. Now I should be glad to know the precise meaning of *Lindis*. We are informed by etymologists, that *Lyn* or *Lin*, in names of places, signifies water in any shape, as lake, marsh, or stream: but what does the adjunct *dis* mean? Some writers assert that *Lindis* signifies the linden-tree; thus making the sound an echo to the meaning: and hence they assume that Lindesey in Lincolnshire must signify an Isle of Linden-trees. But it is very doubtful that such a tree ever existed in Lincolnshire anterior to the Conquest. The *linden* is rather a rare tree in England; and the two principal species, the *Tilia Europea* and the *Tilia grandifolia*, are said by botanists not to be indigenous to this country, but to have been introduced into our island at an early period to adorn the parks of the nobles, and certainly not till after the Conquest.

Dr. Henry, in his *History of Britain*, vol. iv., gives the meaning of "Marsh Isle" to Lindsey, and of "Lake Colony" to Lincolnia. This I consider the most probable signification to a district

that abounded in marshes at that early period, when the rude Briton or the Saxon applied names to places the most consonant to the aspects they afforded them: nor is it likely they would give the name of Lindentree to a small brook, where such a tree never could have grown.

As to the antiquity of the name of Lindes or Lindesey, I should say Lindentree must be of comparatively modern nomenclature. I should, however, be glad to have the opinion of some of your better-informed etymologists on the meaning of the word, as it may decide a point of some importance in genealogy. J. L.

Berwick.

Minor Queries.

Smock Marriage in New York.—In a curious old book, entitled *The interesting Narrative of the Life of Oulandah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, written by himself*, and published in London, by subscription, in 1789, I find the following passage:

"While we lay here (New York, A.D. 1784) a circumstance happened which I thought extremely singular. One day a malefactor was to be executed on a gallows, but with a condition that if any woman, having nothing on but her shift, married the man under the gallows, his life was to be saved. This extraordinary privilege was claimed; a woman presented herself, and the marriage ceremony was performed."—Vol. ii. p. 224.

Perhaps some of your New York correspondents can say whether the annals of that city furnish evidence of so extraordinary an occurrence.

R. Wright.

The broken Astragalus.—Where was the broken astragalus, given by the host to his guest, first used as the symbol of hospitality? C. H. Howard.

Penardo and Laissa.—Who is the author of a poem (the title-page of which is wanting) called *The Historye of Penardo and Laissa*, unpaged, in seventeen caputs, with poems recommendatory, by Drummond of Hawthornden and others, small 4to., containing many Scotticisms? E. D.

St. Adulph (Vol. v., pp. 566, 567.).—Capgrave, quoting John of Tynemouth (?), says:

"Sanctum igitur Adulphum audita ejus fama ad *trajecteasem* ecclesiam in episcopum *rex* sublimavit."

Query 1. Who is the "rex" here mentioned?

Query 2. "Trajecteasem:" ought this to be applied to "Utrecht" or "Maestricht," or either? Literally, it is "on the other side of the water."

A. B.

St. Botulph (Vol. v., pp. 566, 567.).—Your correspondent C. W. G. says:

"His (St. Botulph's) life was first put into regular form by Fulcard . . . Fulcard tel materials were . . . An early MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 3097. by Capgrave in the *Legenda Nova*."

Query: *Fulcard's* life of the saint, some other person: John of Tynemo

Tennyson.—Mr. Gilfillan, in his *L lery*, speaking of that fine poem Voices," says that the following line -

"You scarce could see the grass for t
P. 308. l. 18

is borrowed from one of the old drama you or any of your correspondents t the line is?

As also the Latin song referred to Morris:"

"Shall not love to
As in the Latin song I learnt at scho
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right
P. 231. l. 10

My last Tennyson Query is about of—

"She to me
Was proxy-wedded with a bootles
At eight years old."
Princess, p. 15. l. 18

Liverpool.

"*Ma Ninette*," *&c.*—Can any of y readers tell me the continuation, if there be, of the following charming ve where they come from?

"Ma Ninette a quatorze ans,
Trois mois quelque chose;
Son teint est un printemps,
Sa bouche une rose."

Astronomical Query.—You style yo medium of communication between li &c. I trust this does not exclude sex from seeking information throug channel.

We have had additions to our solar the discovery of four planets within t years. Supposing that these planet same laws as the larger ones, they mu times apparently moving within the considering the improvements in telesc the last seventy years, and the great scientific observers at all times enga pursuit of astronomy both in Europe America, I am at a loss to understand planets were not discovered before.

I suppose we may not consider the creations attached to our solar system, law of perturbations on which Mr. He

course at length, in the eleventh chapter of his *Treatise on Astronomy*, would seem to demonstrate that they would interfere with the equilibrium of the solar system.

Would some of your scientific contributors condescend to explain this matter, so as to remove the ignorance under which I labour in common with, I believe, many others? LEONORA.

Liverpool.

Chaplains to Noblemen.—Under what statute, if any, do noblemen appoint their chaplains? and is there any registry of such appointments in any archiepiscopal or episcopal registry? X.

"*More*" *Queries.*—

"When *More* some years had Chancellor been,
No *more* suits did remain;
The same shall never *more* be seen,
Till *More* be there again."

I infer from the first lines of this epigram that Sir Thomas More, by his unremitting attention to the business of the Court of Chancery, had brought to a close, in his day, the litigation in that department. Is there any authentic record of this circumstance?

Are there, at the present day, any male descendants of Sir Thomas More, so as to render possible the fulfilment of the prophecy contained in the last two lines? HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Louis.

Heraldic Query.—To what families do the following bearings belong? 1. Two lions passant, on a chief three spheres (I think) mounted on pedestals; a mullet for difference. The crest is very like a lily reversed. 2. Ermine, a bull passant; crest, a bull passant: initials "C. G." U. J. S.

Sheffield.

"*By Prudence guided,*" *&c.*—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." supply me with the words deficient in the following lines, and inform me from what author they are quoted? I met with them on an old decaying tomb in one of the churchyards in Sheffield:

"By prudence guided, undefiled in mind,
Of pride unconscious, and of soul refined,
. . . . conquest . . . . . subdue
With . . . . . in view
Here . . . . . the heaven-born flame
Which . . . . . from whence it came."

W. S. (Sheffield.)

[illegible] Bags.—I find it stated by Colonel [illegible], in his *Memoirs*, that prior to the trial [illegible] Caroline, the colour of the bags carried [illegible]ters was green; and that the change to [illegible] place at, or immediately after, the event [illegible]. I shall be *glad of any information* [illegible] *fact of such change having taken* place, and the circumstances by which it was brought about and accompanied. J. ST. J. Y.

Wellbank.

Master Family.—Can you refer me to any one who may be able to give me information respecting the earlier history of the family of Master or Maistre, of Kent, prior to 1550: and any suggestions as to its connexion with the French or Norman family of Maistre or De Maistre? This being a Query of no public interest, I inclose a stamped envelope, according to the wish expressed by you in a recent Number. GEORGE S. MASTER.

Welsh-Hampton, Salop.

Passage in Wordsworth.—Can any of your correspondents find an *older original* for Wordsworth's graceful conceit, in his sonnet on Walton's lines—

"There are no colours in the fairest sky
As fair as these: *the feather whence the pen*
Was shaped, that traced the lives of these good men,
Dropt from an angel's wing"—

than the following:

"whose noble praise
Deserves a quill pluckt from an angel's wing."

Dorothy Berry, in a Sonnet prefixed to Diana Primrose's *Chain of Pearl, a Memorial of the peerless Graces, &c. of Queen Elizabeth*: published London, 1639,—a tract of twelve pages. M—A L.

Edinburgh.

Govett Family.—Can you inform me for what town or county Sir —— Govett, Bart., was member of parliament in the year 1669, and what were his armorial bearings? His name appears in the list of members given in page 496. of the Grand Duke Cosmo's *Travels through England*, published in 1821. Is the baronetcy extinct? If so, who was the last baronet, and in what year? Where he lived, or any other particulars, will much oblige. QUÆRO.

Sir Kenelm Digby.—Why is Sir Kenelm Digby represented, I believe always, with a sun-flower by his side? VANDYKE.

Riddles.—It would take up too much of your valuable time and space to insert all the riddles for which correspondents cannot find answers; but will you find means to ask, through your pages, if any clever Œdipus would allow me to communicate to him certain enigmas which puzzle me greatly, and which I should very much like to have solved. RUBI.

Straw Bail.—Fielding, in his *Life of Jonathan Wild*, book i. chap. ii., relates that Jonathan's aunt

"Charity took to husband an eminent gentleman, whose name I cannot learn; but who was famous for

Ismay Plunkett; the second, to Maud O'Toole, was contracted under peculiar circumstances. The law of Ireland at the time prohibited the intermarriages of the English with the natives without royal licence therefor being previously obtained, and not even did the licence so obtained wash out the *original sin* of Irish birth; for, as in this instance, Maud, having survived her first husband, on marrying her second, Patrick Hussey, had a fresh licence to legalise that marriage. It is of record (*Rot. Pat.* 21 *Henry VII.*, *C.H.*), and proves the second marriage of Sir William clearly: yet it is not noticed in any of the peerage books, which derive his issue from the first wife, and not from the second, as Lynch gives it, that issue being Gerald the eldest son, Walter the second, and Alison a daughter.

Gerald had a special livery of his estate in 1539; Walter the second son became Bishop of Kildare in 1531, and died its diocesan in 1539 (see Ware's *Bishops*); and the daughter Alison intermarried with John Cusack of Cushington, co. Meath. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Supp. p. 88.)

Gerald, according to all the peerage books, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1483, and had issue William, his eldest son, Lord of Dangan, who married Elizabeth Cusack, of Portrane, co. Dublin, and died previous to 1551 (as I believe is proveable by *inquisitions* of that year in the office of the Chief Remembrancer, Dublin), leaving Gerald, his eldest son and heir. An inquiry taken in 1579 as to the extent of the manor of Dangan, finds him then seised thereof (*Inquis. in C. H.* 23 *Eliz.*). Previous to this he appears a party in conveyances of record, as in 1564, &c. He had a son Edward (not mentioned in the peerage books), who joined in a family conveyance of 1599, and soon after died, leaving a son, Valerian Wellesley. Gerald himself died in 1603, leaving said Valerian, his grandson and heir, then aged ten (*Inquis. 5 Jac. I. in Rolls Office*), and *married*, adds the Inquisition; and Lynch, in his *Feudal Dignities*, gives interesting particulars of the betrothal of this boy, and his public repudiation of the intended match on his coming to age. This Valerian is traced through Irish records to the time of the Restoration; he married first, Maria Cusack (by whom he had William Wellesley, his eldest son), and, second, Anne Forth, otherwise Cusack, widow of Sir Ambrose Forth, as shown by an Inquisition of 1637, in the Rolls Office, Dublin.

William Wellesley, son and heir of Valerian, married Margaret Kempe (*Peerage Books*), and by her had Gerald Wellesley, who on the Restoration petitioned to be restored to his estates, and a Decree of Innocence issued, which states the rights of himself, his father, and his grandfather in "Dingen." This Gerald married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Dudley Co their first daughter was baptized in 166 name of Margaret, some evidence, in the of christenings, of Gerald's mother be garet. (*Registry of St. Werburgh's.*) G a suitor in the Court of Claims in 170 two sons; William the eldest died *s. p.* succeeded by Garrett, his next brother, also without issue in 1728, having bequ the family estates to Richard Colley, s of the aforesaid Sir Dudley Colley, and uncle, enjoining upon said Richard and male to bear thenceforth, as they succee estates, the name and arms of Wellesley.

This Richard Colley Wellesley marri beth, daughter of John Sale, LL.D. and whom he had issue Garrett Wellesley, b *Dublin and London Magazine* for 1735 a "19th July," when "the Lady of Richa Westley was delivered of a son and h *great joy of that family.*" This son was the Marquis Wellesley and of the Duke LINGTON! JOHN

48. Summer Hill, Dublin.

CONSECRATED RINGS FOR EPILEP

(Vol. vi., p. 603.)

Sir W. C. T. has opened a very i field for inquiry regarding these blest ri

St. Edward, in his last illness (obiit J 1066), gave a ring which he wore to t of Westminster. The origin of this ri rounded by much mystery. A pilgrim have brought it to the king, and to have him that St. John the Evangelist had ma to the donor that the king's decease was "St. Edward's ring" was kept for som Westminster Abbey, as a relic of the was applied for the cure of the falling s epilepsy, and for the cramp. From this custom of our English kings, who were to have inherited St. Edward's powers solemnly blessing every year rings for dis

It is said, we know not on what auth the ring did not always remain at We but that in the chapel of Havering (so ca *having the ring*), in the parish of Hornch Rumford in Essex (once a hunting-se kings), was kept, till the dissolution of houses, the identical ring given by the St. Edward. Weaver says he saw it re in a window of Rumford Church.

These rings seem to have been blesse different species of cure: first, against t sickness (comitialis morbus); and, second the cramp (contracta membra). For th the king's evil the sovereign did not b but continued to *touch* the patient.

Good Friday was the day appointed for the blessing of the rings. They were often called "medijcinale rings," and were made both of gold and silver; and as we learn from the household books of Henry IV. and Edward IV., the metal they were composed of was what formed the king's offering to the cross on Good Friday. The following entry occurs in the accounts of the 7th and 8th years of Henry IV. (1406): "In oblacionibus Domini Regis factis adorando Crucem in capella infra maneriam suum de Eltham, die Parascevis, in pecio trium nobilium auri et v solidorum sterling. xxv s.

"In denariis solutis pro eisdem oblacionibus resumptis, pro annulis medicinalibus inde faciendis, xxv s."

The prayers used at the ceremony of blessing the rings on Good Friday are published in Waldron's *Literary Museum*. Cardinal Wiseman has in his possession a MS. containing both the ceremony for the blessing the cramp rings, and the ceremony for the touching for the king's evil. At the commencement of the MS. are emblazoned the arms of Philip and Mary: the first ceremony is headed, "Certain prayers to be used by the quenes highnes in the consecration of the crampe ryngs." Accompanying it is an illumination representing the queen kneeling, with a dish, containing the rings to be blessed, on each side of her. The second ceremony is entitled, "The ceremonye for ye heling of them that be diseased with the kynges evill;" and has its illumination of Mary kneeling and placing her hands upon the neck of the diseased person, who is presented to her by the clerk; while the chaplain, in alb and stole, kneels on the other side. The MS. was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute on 6th June, 1851. Hearne, in one of his manuscript diaries in the Bodleian, lv. 190., mentions having seen certain prayers to be used by Queen Mary at the blessing of cramp rings. May not this be the identical MS. alluded to?

But, to come to W. C. T.'s immediate question, "When did the use of these blest rings by our sovereigns cease?" The use never ceased till the change of religion. In addition to the evidence already given of the custom in the fifteenth century, may be added several testimonies of its continuance all through the sixteenth century. Lord Berners, when ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., writing "to my Lord Cardinal's grace" from Saragossa, June 31, 1518, says, "If your grace remember me with some crampe ryngs, ye shall do a thing muche looked for; and I trust to bestow thaym well with goddes grace." (*Harl. MS.* 36. f. 119. See also Polydore Virgil, *Hist.* i. 8.; ed. Harpsfield.) Andrew Boorde, in his *Introduction to Knowledge*, mentions the blessing of these rings: "The kynges of *England doth halow every* yere crampe *ryngs, ye which ryngs worne on* one's finger doth helpe them whych hath the crampe:" and again, in his *Breviary of Health*, 1557, f. 166., mentions as a remedy against the cramp, "The kynge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in halowing crampe ringes, and so given without money or petition."

A curious remnant or corruption of the use of cramp rings is given by Mr. G. Rokewode, who says that in Suffolk "the use of cramp rings, as a preservative against fits, is not entirely abandoned. Instances occur where nine young men of a parish each subscribe a crooked sixpence, to be moulded into a ring, for a young woman afflicted with this malady." (*History, &c.*, 1838, Introd. p. xxvi.)

CEYREP.

TURNER'S VIEW OF LAMBETH PALACE.

(Vol. vii., p. 15.)

L. E. X. inquires respecting the first work exhibited by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A. The statement of the newspaper referred to was correct. The first work exhibited by Turner was a water-colour drawing of Lambeth Palace, and afterwards presented by him to a gentleman of this city, long since deceased. It is now in the possession of that gentleman's daughter, an elderly lady, who attaches no little importance to it. The fact is, that Mr. Turner, when young, was a frequent visitor at her father's house, and on such terms that her father lent Mr. Turner a horse to go on a sketching tour through South Wales. This lady has also three or four other drawings made at that time by Turner,—one a view of Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, then the seat of Sir Henry Lippincott, Bart., which he made as a companion to the Lambeth Palace; another is a small portrait of Turner by himself, of course when a youth. As the early indications of so great an artist, these drawings are very curious and interesting; but no person that knows anything of the state of water-colour painting at that period, and previous to the era when Turner, Girtin, and others began to shine out in that new and glorious style, that has since brought water-colour works to their present style of splendour, excellence, and value, will expect anything approaching the perfection of latter days.

J. WALTER,
Marine Painter.

28. Trinity Street, Bristol.

Whether or not the work deemed by L. E. X. to be the first exhibited by Turner may have been in water-colours, or be still in existence, I leave to other replicants, availing myself of the occasion to ask him or you, whether in 1787 two works of W. Turner, at Mr. G. Turner's, Walthamstow, "No. 471. Dover Castle," "No. 601. Wanstead House," were not, in fact, his first tilt in that arena of which he was the champion at the hour of his

death? Whether in the two following years he appeared at all in the ring; and, if not, why not? although in the succeeding 1790 he again threw down the glaive in the "No. 644. The Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth," being then set down as "*T.* W. Turner;" reappearing in 1791 as "W. Turner, of Maiden Lane, Covent Garden," with "No. 494. King John's Palace, Eltham;" "No. 560. Sweakley, near Uxbridge." In the horizon of art (strange to say, and yet to be explained!) this luminary glows no more till 1808, when he had "on the line" (?) several views of Fonthill, as well as the "Tenth Plague of Egypt," purchased of course by the proprietor of that princely mansion, as it is found mentioned in Warner's *Walks near Bath* to be that same year adorning the walls of one of the saloons. J. H. A.

ETYMOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE SOCIAL POSITION OF OUR ANCESTORS.

(Vol. vii., p. 13.)

I was preparing to answer your correspondent E. S. TAYLOR by a reference to the conversation between Gurth and Wamba, *Ivanhoe*, chap. i., when a friend promised to supply me with some additional and fuller information. I copy from a MS. note that he has placed in my hands:

"Nec quidem temerè contigisse puto quod animalia viva nominibus Germanicæ originis vocemus, quorum tamen carnem in cibum paratam originis Gallicæ nominibus appellamus; puta, — bovem, vaccam, vitulum, ovem, porcum, aprum, feram, etc. (an ox, a cow, a calf, a sheep, a hog, a boar, a deer, &c.); sed carnem bubulam, vitulinam, ovinam, porcinam, aprugnam, ferinam, etc. (beef, veal, mutton, pork, brawn, venison, &c.) Sed hinc id ortum putaverim, quod Normanni milites pascuis, caulis, haris, locisque quibus vivorum animalium cura agebatur, parcius se immiscuerunt (quæ itaque antiqua nomina retinuerunt) quam macellis, culinis, mensis, epulis, ubi vel parabantur vel habebantur cibi, qui itaque nova nomina ab illis sunt adepti." — Preface to Dr. Wallis's *Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ*, 1653, quoted by Winning, *Comparative Philology*, p. 270.

C. FORBES.

Temple.

If your correspondent E. S. TAYLOR will refer to the romance of *Ivanhoe*, he will find in the first chapter a dialogue between Wamba the son of Witless, and Gurth the son of Beowulph, wherein the subject is fully discussed as to the change of names consequent on the transmutation of live stock, under the charge of Saxon herdsmen, into materials for satisfying the heroic appetites of their Norman rulers. It would be interesting to know the source from whence Sir Walter Scott derived his ideas on this subject: whether from some previous writer, or "some odd brain."

Paisley.

See Trench *On Study of Words* p. 65. P. J. F. GAN

MR. TAYLOR will find in Pegge's Cent. i. 38., and Cent. vii. 95., allu he inquires after. THOS

GOLDSMITHS' YEAR-MARK

(Vol. vi., p. 604.)

In answer to MR. LIVETT's Que marks or letters employed by the Company to denote the year in wh was "hall-marked," I subjoin a list am acquainted with, and which might trouble be traced to an earlier period added a few notes relating to the subje which may interest many of your rea

In the year 1596, the Roman ca used; in 1597, B; and so on alpha twenty years, which would bring us U, denoting the year 1615: the alpha every twenty years with the letter U next year, 1616, commences with the letter A, and is continued for ano years in the Old English capitals. introduced another alphabet, called bet.

From 1656 to 1675	inclusive,	Old Eng
1676 to 1695	„	Small R
1696 to 1715	„	The Cou
1716 to 1735	„	Roman
1736 to 1755	„	Small R
1756 to 1775	„	Old Eng
1776 to 1795	„	Small R
1796 to 1815	„	Roman
1816 to 1835	„	Small R
1836 to 1855	„	Old Eng

The letter for the present year, 1853,

In this list it will appear difficult, in looking at a piece of plate to asce to determine whether it was manu tween the years 1636 and 1655, or b and 1715, the Court hand being u these cycles: but (as will presently b instead of the lion passant and leop the former, we shall find the lion's hea Britannia, denoting the alteration of during the latter period.

The standard of gold, when first int the coinage, was of 24 carats fine; gold. Subsequently, it was 23½ an this, after an occasional debasemen VIII., was fixed at 22 carats fine alloy by Charles I.; and still contin

standard. In 1798 an act was gold articles to be made of a lower ard, viz., of 18 carats of fine gold h articles were to be stamped with the figures 18, instead of the lion

d of silver has always (with the about twenty years) been 11 oz. 18 dwts. alloy, in the pound: this *rling*, but very much debased from of Henry VIII. to the beginning of gn. In the reign of William III., as passed to alter the standard of . 10 dwts., and 10 dwts. alloy: and usual marks of the lion and leopard's nps of this better quality of silver re of a lion's head erased, and the nnia: and the variable letter denot- as before. This act continued in wenty-two years, being repealed in e standard was again restored.

xpence per ounce was imposed upon which was taken off again in 1757; h, a licence or duty of forty shillings very vendor of gold or silver. In of sixpence per ounce was again the licence still continued: which in ased to one shilling, and in 1815 to —at which it still remains. The is duty is indicated by the stamp of s head.

ate, with the exception of watch- uty of seventeen shillings per ounce; e one shilling and sixpence; watch- and a few other articles being

used as dates in the foregoing list emembered) are only those of the all in London, as denoted by the crowned. Other Halls, at York, ncoln, Norwich, Bristol, Salisbury, had also marks of their own to ; and have stamped gold and silver 1423, perhaps earlier. Edinburgh, Dublin have had the same privilege early period: and, more recently, ngham, and Sheffield. Thus it will our marks or punches are used on plate, independent of the makers' ol, viz.:

rd Mark.—For gold of the old carats, and silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts.:

lion passant for England.
thistle for Edinburgh.
lion rampant for Glasgow.
harp crowned for Ireland.

18 carats:

crown, and the figures 18.

For silver of 11 oz. 10 dwts.:

A lion's head erased, and Britannia.

The Hall Mark.—

A leopard's head crowned for London.
A castle for Edinburgh.
Hibernia for Dublin.
Five lions and a cross for York.
A castle for Exeter.
Three wheatsheaves and a dagger for Chester.
Three castles for Newcastle.
An anchor for Birmingham.
A crown for Sheffield.
A tree and fish for Glasgow.

The Duty Mark.—The head of the sovereign, to indicate that the duty has been paid: this mark is not placed on watch-cases, &c.

The Date Mark, or variable letter, denoting the year as fixed by each Hall.

W. CHAFFERS, Jun.

Old Bond Street.

The table inquired for by MR. LIVETT, with a most interesting historical paper on the subject, was published in the last *Archæological Journal*, October, 1852. H. T. ELLACOMBE.

EDITIONS OF THE PRAYER-BOOK PRIOR TO 1662.

(Vol. vi., pp. 435. 564.; Vol. vii., p. 18.)

Since the publication of the professedly imperfect list of various editions of the Prayer-Book, at page 564. of your last volume, which list was compiled chiefly from liturgical works in my own possession, I have had occasion to consult the *Catalogue* of the British Museum, from which I have gleaned materials for a more full and correct enumeration. All the editions in the following list are in the library of the British Museum; and in order to increase its value and utility, I have appended to each article the press-mark by which it is now designated. In some of these press-marks a numeral is subscript, thus:

C. 25. h. 7.
1

In order to save space I have represented this in the following list thus, (C. 25. h. 7.) 1., putting the subscript numeral outside the parenthesis.

1552. (?) 4to. B. L. N. Hyll for A. Veale. (3406. c.)
1573. (?) fol. R. Jugge. (C. 24. m. 5.) 1.
1580. (?) 8vo. Portion of Prayer-Book. (3406. a.)
1584. 4to. Portion of Prayer-Book. (1274. b. 9.)
1595. fol. Deputies of Ch. Barker. (C. 25. m. 5.) 2.
1596. 4to. (C. 25. h. 7.) 1.
1598. fol. (C. 25. l. 10.) 1.
1603. (?) 4to. Imperfect. (1275. b. 11.) 1.
1611. 4to. (1276. e. 4.) 1.
1612. 8vo. (3406. a.)
1613. 4to. (3406. c.)

1614. 4to. Portion of Prayer-Book. (3406. c.) 1.
1615. Fol. (3406. e.) 1.
4to. (1276. e. 8.) 1.
1616. Fol. (1276. k. 3.) 1.
Fol. (1276. k. 4.) 1.
1618. 4to. Portion of Prayer-Book. (3407. c.)
1619. Fol. (3406. e.) 1.
1628. 8vo. (3050. a.) 1.
1629. 4to. (1276. f. 3.) 1.
1630–29. Fol. (3406. e.) 1.
1631. 4to. (1276. f. 1.) 1.
1633. 12mo. (3405. a.) 1.
8vo. (1276. b. 14.) 1.
1633–34. Fol. (3406. f.) (With the "Form of Healing," two leaves.)
1634. 8vo. (3406. b.) 1.
1636. 4to. (1276. f. 4.) 2.
1639. 8vo. (3050. b.) 1.
8vo. (1274. a. 14.) 1.
1642 (?) 8vo. (1276. c. 2.) 3.
1642. 12mo. (3405. a.)
1660. 12mo. (3406. b.) 1.

In Latin we have an early copy in addition to those already noted, viz.:

1560. Reg. Wolfe. 4to. (3406. c.)

Of which the British Museum possesses two copies of the same press-mark, one of which is enriched with MS. notes and sixteen cancelled leaves. Besides the above we have also

1689. 8vo. London. In French.
1599. 4to. London. Deputies of Ch. Barker. In Welsh.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking Archdeacon Cotton for his very valuable communication. I trust that he and others of your many learned readers will lend a helping hand to the correction of this list, and its ultimate completion: the notice of the editions of 1551 and 1617 (Vol. vii., p. 18.) is as interesting as it is important. It will be perceived that editions of the Prayer-Book referred to in former lists are not enumerated in the present one.

W. Sparrow Simpson, B.A.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Originator of the Collodion Process.—All those who take any interest in photography must agree with your correspondent G. C. that M. Le Gray is a talented man, and has done much for photography. G. C. has given a very good translation of M. Le Gray's *last published work*, p. 89., which work I have: but I must take leave to observe, that it is no contradiction whatever to my statement. The translations to which M. Le Gray alludes, of 1850, appeared in Willat's publication, from which I gave him the credit of having first suggested the use of collodion in photography. The subject is there dismissed in three or four lines.

M. Le Gray gave no directions wh
application to glass in his work publi
1851, wherein he alludes to it only a
lage" for paper, classing it with
resins, &c., which he recommends
manner.

I had, four months previous to t
the process in detail in the *Chemi*
asserted that he had not tried exp
collodion in 1849; but he did not gi
the advantage of following him: and
that the first time M. Le Gray publi
lodion process was in September, 1
and a half after my publication, and
become much used.

It is obvious that if M. Le Gray
possession of any detailed process wit
glass in 1850, he would not have om
lish it in his work dated July, 1851.

F. Sc

105. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbur

G. C., claiming for Le Gray the me
use of collodion upon glass, states th
upon the subject was published in 18
was *translated into English at th*
Will he oblige me by stating who p
pamphlet, or where it may be obtai
heard this statement before, and ha
endeavour to obtain a sight of the pu
without success. Were the facts as s
correspondent, it would deprive Mr.
doubtedly of the merit which he clai
all I have been able to learn, Le Gr
collodion as a mere agent for obtai
surface to paper, or other substan
idea of making it the sole sensitive s
employed. I have been informed th
early in 1850, collodion was tried
being first immersed in a bath of io
sium; and it was afterwards placed
bath of nitrate of silver. These ex
very limited success, and were never
certainly were unknown to Mr. Arc

Mr. Weld Taylor's Process.—I
Number (Vol. vii., p. 48.) is a commu
Weld Taylor on photographic
which, in its present form, is perfe
gible. At p. 48. he says: "Twenty gr
of silver in half an ounce of water i
an ounce of solution of iodide of pot
grains to the ounce added." Now th
sarily mystifying. Why not say:
quantities of a forty-grain solution
silver, and of a fifty-grain solution o
tassium;" though, in fact, an *equal* s
do as well, and be quite as, if not mor

In the next place, he directs th
potassium should be added *drop by*

umed that he means a *solution* of this
s a solid substance as usually sold.
ows is so exceedingly droll, that I can
nore than *guess* at the meaning. How
is to be floated on another, and then,
of nitrate of silver, is to be *ready for*
surpasses my comprehension.
her on, he alludes to *iodizing* with the
rate (I presume of silver). What does

GEO. SHADBOLT.

ond's Services to Photography.—SIR,
dersigned amateurs of Photography in
Norwich, shall be obliged if you will
or otherwise, at your own discretion)
DR. DIAMOND our grateful thanks for
ss and liberality with which he has
he valuable results of his experiments
s of "N. & Q." We have profited
DR. DIAMOND's instructions, and beg
our conviction that he is entitled to
e of every lover of the Art.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

SISSON, Clk.,	G. BROWNFIELD.
rpe Rectory).	HENRY PULLEY.
EATON.	W. BRANSBY FRANCIS.
SE KOOPE.	J. BLOWERS (Cossey).
WES.	BENJ. RUSSELL.
FIELD.	

, as we do most entirely, with the Photo-
Norwich in their estimate of the skill and
exhibited by DR. DIAMOND in simplify-
lodion and paper processes, and of his
making known the results of his experi-
ve great pleasure in giving publicity to
ion of the services rendered by DR. DIA-
important Art.]

tion of the Wax-paper Process.—At a
of the Chemical Discussion Society,
r read the following paper on this

iest way of waxing the paper is to
n (those termed 'box-irons' are the
best for the purpose) moderately hot,
hand, and to pass it over the paper
side, following closely after it with a
ite wax, held in the other hand, until
surface has been covered. By thus
paper, it readily imbibes the wax, and
idly saturated with it. The first sheet
ed, I place two more sheets of plain
it, and repeat the operation upon the
e intermediate piece serving to absorb
of wax that may remain), and so on,
sheet, until the number required is

sets, which now form a compact mass,
ed by passing the iron, moderately heated, over them; then placed between folds of bibulous paper, and submitted to a further application of heat by the means just described, so as to remove all the superfluous wax from the surface, and render them perfectly transparent — most essential points to be attended to in order to obtain fine negative proofs.

"I will now endeavour to describe the method of preparing the iodizing solution.

"Instead of being at the trouble of boiling rice, preparing isinglass, adding sugar of milk and the whites of eggs, &c., I simply take some milk quite fresh, say that milked the same day, and add to it, drop by drop, glacial acetic acid, in about the proportion of one, or one and a half drachm, fluid measure, to the quart, which will separate the caseine, keeping the mixture well stirred with a glass rod all the time; I then boil it in a porcelain vessel to throw down the remaining caseine not previously coagulated, and also to drive off as much as possible of the superfluous acid it may contain. Of course any other acid would precipitate the caseine; still I give the preference to the acetic from the fact that it does not affect the after-process of rendering the paper sensitive, that acid entering into the composition of the sensitive solution.

"After boiling for five or ten minutes, the liquid should be allowed to cool, and then be strained through a hair sieve or a piece of muslin, to collect the caseine: when quite cold, the chemicals are to be added.

"The proportions I have found to yield the best results are those recommended by Vicomte Veguz, which I have somewhat modified, both as regard quantities and the number of chemicals employed. They are as follow:

385	grains	of iodide of potassium.
60	"	of bromide.
30	"	of cyanide.
20	"	of fluoride.
10	"	of chloride of sodium in crystals.
1½	"	of resublimed iodine.

"The above are dissolved in thirty-five ounces of the strained liquid, and, after filtration through white bibulous paper, the resulting fluid should be perfectly clear and of a bright lemon colour.

"The iodized solution is now ready for use, and may be preserved, in well-stopped bottles, for any length of time.

"The waxed paper is laid in the solution, in a flat porcelain or gutta percha tray, in the manner described by M. Le Gray and others, and allowed to remain there for from half an hour to an hour, according to the thickness of the paper. It is then taken out and hung up to dry, when it should be of a light brown colour. All these operations may be carried on in a light room, taking care only that, during the latter part of the process,

Statue of St. Peter at Rome (Vol. vi., p. 604.).—
his well-known bronze statue is falsely stated to
a Jupiter converted. It is very far from being
rue, though popularly it passes as truth, that the
tatue in question is the ancient statue of Jupiter
Capitolinus, with certain alterations.

Another commonly-received opinion regarding
this statue is, that it was cast for a St. Peter, *but
of the metal of the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus.*
But this can scarcely be true, for Martial informs
us that in his own time the statue of the Capitoline
Jupiter was not of bronze but of *gold.*

"Scriptus et æterno nunc primum Jupiter *auro,*"
Lib. xi. Ep. iv.

Undoubtedly the statue was cast for a St. Peter.
It was cast in the time of St. Leo the Great (440
—461), and belonged to the ancient church of St.
Peter's. St. Peter has the nimbus on his head;
the first two fingers of the right hand are raised
in the act of benediction; the left hand holds the
keys, and the right foot projects from the pedestal.
The statue is seated on a pontifical chair of white
marble. CEYREP.

Old Silver Ornament (Vol. vi., p. 602.).—This
ornament is very probably what your correspondent
infers it is,—a portion of some military accoutre-
ment: if so, it may have appertained to some
Scotch regiment. It represents precisely the
badge worn by the baronets of Nova Scotia, the
device upon which was the saltier of St. Andrew,
with the royal arms of Scotland on an escutcheon
in the centre; the whole surrounded by the motto,
and ensigned with the royal crown. The insignia
of the British orders of knighthood are frequently
represented in the ornaments upon the military
accoutrements of the present day. EBOR.

"*Plurima, pauca, nihil,*" (Vol. vi., p. 511.).—A
correspondent asks for the first part of an epigram
which ends with the words "plurima, pauca,
nihil." He is referred to an epigram of Martial,
which *I* cannot find. But I chance to remember
two epigrams which were affixed to the statue of
Pasquin at Rome, in the year 1820, upon two
Cardinals who were candidates for the Popedom.
They run as follows, and are smart enough to be
worth preserving:

"PASQUINALIA.

"Sit bonus, et fortasse pius—sed semper ineptus—
Vult, meditatur, agit, *plurima, pauca, nihil.*"

"IN ALTERUM.

"Promittit, promissa negat, ploratque negata,
Hæc tria si junges, quis neget esse Petrum."

A BORDERER.

...le" (Vol. vi., p. 579.).
... quotation,

pesse? A porpoise is the creature alluded to;
porpesse, as some modern naturalists spell
"Wheale" evidently means *whey*: the for
expression is probably a provincialism. JAY

Did the Carians use Heraldic Devices? (Vol
p. 556.).—Perhaps the following, from an her
work of Dr. Bernd, professor at the Unive
of Bonn, may serve to answer the Queries of
BOOKER.

Herodotus ascribes the first use, or, as he
presses it, the invention of signs on shields, w
we call arms, and of the supporter or hand
the shield, which till then had been suspe
by straps from the neck, as well as of the t
feathers or horse-hair on the helmet, to the Ca
in which Strabo agrees with him, and, as
regards the supporters and crest, Ælian also

"Herodot schrieb den ersten Gebrauch, oder
sich ausdrückt, die Erfindung der Zeichen auf Sc
die wir Wappen nennen, wie auch der Halte
Handhaben an den Schilden, die bis dahin n
Riemen um den Nacken getragen wurden, u
Büsche von Federn oder Rosshaaren auf den He
den Cariern zu, worin ihm Strabo (*Geogr.* 14. t.
und was die Handhaben und Helmbüsche
auch Ælian (*Hist. Animal.* 12. 30.), beistimm
Bernd's *Wappenwissen der Griechen und Römer*
Bonn, 1841.

On Thucydides i. 8., where mention is m
Carians disinterred by the Athenians in the
of Delos, the scholiast, evidently referring
passage cited by MR. BOOKER, says:

"Κᾶρες πρῶτοι εὗρον τοὺς ὀμφαλοὺς τῶν ἀσπίδ
τοὺς λόφους. τοῖς οὖν ἀποθνήσκουσι συνέθαπτο
δίσκιον μικρὸν καὶ λόφον, σημεῖον τῆς εὑρέσεως."

From Plutarch's *Artaxerxes* (10.) may
ferred, that the Carian standard was a c
the king presented the Carian who sle
with a golden one, to be thenceforth carri
head of the troop.

For full information on the herald
ancients, your correspondent can scarcel
than consult the above-quoted work of
J.

Norwich.

Herbert Family (Vol. vi., p. 473.)
brated picture of Lord Herbert of
Isaac Oliver, at Penshurst, represe
small swarthy countenance, dark e
black hair, and mustachios. All
whom I have seen are dark-co
black-haired. This is the family
much as the unmistakeable nose i
of John of Gaunt.

Children crying at Baptism
—I am inclined to suspect t
being lucky for a child to cr

from the custom of *exorcism*, which was retained in the Anglican Church in the First Prayer-Book of King Edward VI., and is still commonly observed in the baptismal services of the Church of Rome. When the devil was going out of the possessed person, he was supposed to do so with reluctance: "The spirit cried, and rent him sore, and came out of him: and he was as one dead; insomuch that many said, He is dead." (St. Mark, ix. 26.) The tears and struggles of the infant would therefore be a convincing proof that the Evil One had departed. In Ireland (as every clergyman knows) nurses will decide the matter by pinching the baby, rather than allow him to remain silent and unlachrymose. RT.

Warrington.

Americanism (Vol. vi., p. 554.). — The word bottom, applied as your correspondent UNEDA remarks, is decidedly an English provincialism, of constant use now in the clothing districts of Gloucestershire, which are called "The Bottoms," whether mills are situated there or not. E. D.

Dutch Allegorical Picture (Vol. vi., p. 457.).— In the account I gave you of this picture I omitted one of the inscriptions, which I but just discovered; and as the picture appears to have excited some interest in Holland (my account of it having been translated into Dutch *, in the *Nemesis*), I send you this further supplemental notice.

I described a table standing under the window, on the left-hand side of the room, containing on the end nearest to the spectator, not two pewter flagons, as I at first thought, but one glass and one pewter flagon. On the end of this table, which is presented to the spectator, is an inscription, which, as I have said, had hitherto escaped my notice, having been partially concealed by the frame — a modern one, not originally intended for this picture, and partly obscured by dirt which had accumulated in the corner. I can now make out very distinctly the following words, with the date, which fixes beyond a question the age of the picture:

"Hier moet men gissen
Glasen te wasser
Daer in te pissen
En soû niet passen.
1659."

I may also mention, that the floor of the chamber represented in the picture is formed of large red and blue square tiles; and that the folio book standing on end, with another lying horizontally on the top of it, which I said in my former description to be standing on the end of the table, under the window, is, I now see, standing not on the table, but on the floor, next to the chair of the grave and studious figure who sits in the left-hand corner of the room.

These corrections of my first description have been in a great measure the result of a little soap and water applied with a sponge to the picture.

JAMES H. TODD, D.D.

Trin. Coll., Dublin.

* With some corrections in the reading of the inscription.

Myles Coverdale (Vol. vi., p. 552.). — I have a print before me which is intended to represent the exhumation of Coverdale's body. The following is engraved beneath:

"The Remains of Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, as they appeared in the Chancel of the Church of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange. Buried Feb. 1569. Exhumed 23d Sept. 1840.
Chabot, Zinco., Skinner Street."

If I am not mistaken, his remains were carried to the church of St. Magnus, near London Bridge, and re-interred. W. P. STORER.

Olney, Bucks.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

One of the most beautifully got up cheap publications which we have seen for a long time, is the new edition of Byron's *Poems*, just issued by Mr. Murray. It consists of eight half-crown volumes, which may be separately purchased, viz. Childe Harold, one volume; Tales and Poems, one volume; and the Dramas, Miscellanies, and Don Juan, &c., severally in two volumes. Mr. Murray has also made another important contribution to the cheap literature of the day in the republication, in a cheap and compendious form, of the various Journals of Sir Charles Fellows, during those visits to the East to which we owe the acquisition of the Xanthian Marbles. The present edition of his *Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, and more particularly in the Province of Lycia*, as it embraces the substance of all Sir Charles's various journals and pamphlets, and only omits the Greek and Lycian inscriptions, and lists of plants and coins, and such plates as were not capable of being introduced into the present volume, will, we have no doubt, be acceptable to a very numerous class of readers, and takes its place among the most interesting of the various popular narratives of Eastern travel.

Most of our readers will probably remember the memorable remark of Lord Chancellor King, that "if the ancient discipline of the Church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." Yet notwithstanding this high eulogium on the character of the saintly Bishop Wilson, it is painful to find that his celebrated work, *Sacra Privata*, has hitherto been most unjustifiably treated and mutilated, as was noticed in our last volume, p. 414. But here we have before us, in a beautifully printed edition of this valuable work, the good bishop himself, what he thought, and

what he wrote, in his *Private Meditations, Devotions, and Prayers*, now for the first time printed from his original manuscripts preserved in the library of Sion College, London. Much praise is due to the editor for bringing this manuscript before the public, as well as for the careful superintendence of the press; and we sincerely hope he will continue his labours of research in Sion College as well as in other libraries.

There are doubtless many of our readers who echo Ben Jonson's wish that Shakspeare had blotted many a line, referring of course to those characteristic of the age, not of the man, which cannot be read aloud. To all such, the announcement that Messrs. Longman have commenced the publication in monthly volumes of a new edition of Bowdler's *Family Shakspeare, in which nothing is added to the original text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read in a family*, will be welcome intelligence. The work is handsomely printed in Five-Shilling Volumes, of which the first three are already published.

Books Received.—*Memoirs of James Logan, a distinguished Scholar and Christian Legislator, &c.*, by Wilson Armistead. An interesting biography of a friend of William Penn, and one of the most learned of the early emigrants to the American Continent.—*Yule-Tide Stories, a Collection of Scandinavian and North German Popular Tales and Traditions.* The name of the editor, Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, is a sufficient guarantee for the value of this new volume of Bohn's *Antiquarian Library.* In his *Philological Library*, Mr. Bohn has published a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Dawson W. Turner's *Notes on Herodotus:* while in his *Classical Library* he has given *The Pharsalia of Lucan literally translated into English Prose, with Copious Notes*, by H. T. Riley, B.A.; and has enriched his *Scientific Library* by the publication of Dr. Chalmers's *Bridgewater Treatise on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Adaption of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man*, with the author's last corrections, and a Biographical Preface by Dr. Cumming.

Photographic Manipulation. The Wax-paper Process of Gustave Le Gray, translated from the French, published by Knight & Sons; and *Hennah's Directions for obtaining both Positive and Negative Pictures upon Glass by means of the Collodion Process, &c.*, published by Delatouche & Co., are two little pamphlets which will repay the photographer for perusal, but are deficient in that simplicity of process which is so much to be desired if Photography is to be made more popular.

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Spectator. Vols. V. and VII. 12mo. London, 1753.
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Boscawen's Treatise on Satire. London, 17
Johnson's Lives (Walker's Classics). Vol. I.
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A. T. F. (Bristol.) *Our Correspondent's kin with thanks.*

Sigma *is thanked: but he will see that we cou the size of our volumes.*

W. C. H. D. *will find, in our* 6th Vol., pp. 31 *anticipated. The reading will be found in* Shakspeare.

H. E., *who asks who, what, and when* Captai *informed that he is a* relation *of one of the most day — Mr. Charles Dickens. He was formerly Marine, and a Skipper in the service of the wel* Dombey and Son.

Mistletoe on Oaks. O. S. R. *is referred to* pp. 192. 226. 396. 462., *for information upon this*

Mr. Sims *is thanked for his communication, deavour to make use of at some future time.*

Iota *is informed that the Chloride of Bariu the same proportion as common salt, will give t His second Query has already been answered Numbers. As to the mode of altering his camer own ingenuity as to the best mode of attaching sleeves, &c.*

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Notes.

ROBERTSON'S "INDEX OF CHARTERS."

This work, so often quoted, is familiar to every antiquary; but as the name of the intelligent and laborious editor does not appear in any of our biographical dictionaries, a short sketch may not be unacceptable to our readers.

William Robertson was born at Fordyce, in the county of Banff, in the year 1740. Having gone through the usual course of elementary instruction in reading and writing, he entered the Latin class at the grammar school of his native parish; a seminary then, as now, of great celebrity in the North of Scotland. Among his schoolfellows he contracted a particular intimacy with Mr. George Chalmers, afterwards Secretary of the Board of Trade; so well known by many elaborate and valuable commercial, historical, and biographical publications. The connexion between the schoolboys, originating in a similarity of taste and pursuits, was strengthened at a subsequent period of their lives by the contributions of the intelligent Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland to the local and historical information of the author of *Caledonia*, so honourably recorded in that national work. He completed his academical studies at King's College, Aberdeen, where he was particularly distinguished by his proficiency in the Greek language, under Professor Leslie. He was then apprenticed to Mr. Turner of Turnerhall, advocate in Aberdeen; but had been little more than a year in that situation, when Mr. Burnett of Monboddo applied to Professor Leslie to recommend to him as his second clerk a young man who had a competent knowledge of the Greek language, and properly qualified to aid him in his literary pursuits. The Professor immediately mentioned young Robertson; and Mr. Turner, in the most handsome manner, cancelled his articles of apprenticeship. During his connexion with Mr. Burnett, he accompanied him in several visits to France, on taking evidence as one of the counsel in the great Douglas cause. On his first visit there, he went with him to see the savage girl, who, at that time, was creating a great sensation in Paris; and, at his request, made a translation

of M. Condamines' account of her, to which Mr. Burnett wrote a preface. In the year 1766 he was appointed Chamberlain to James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, on the recommendation of Lord Monboddo. In 1768 he published, at Edinburgh, *The History of Greece, from the Earliest Times till it became a Roman Province*, being a concise and particular account of the civil government, religion, literature, and military affairs of the states of Greece, for the use of seminaries of education, and the general reader, in 1 vol. 12mo. At this period, having caught a portion of the jealous nationality of the multitude, he published a political *jeu d'esprit* entitled *A North Briton Extraordinary*, by a young Scotsman in the Corsican service, 4to., 1769: designed to repel the illiberal invectives of Mr. Wilkes against the people of Scotland. Some of the popular objections to the Union reiterated by the young Scotsman having been found in the characteristic discussion between Lieutenant Lesmahagon and Matthew Bramble on the same subject, in *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*, the authorship was on that account erroneously attributed to Dr. Smollet, who had then discontinued an unsuccessful opposition to Mr. Wilkes in *The Briton*.

In 1773 Mr. Robertson married Miss Donald, only child of Captain Alexander Donald, of the 89th, or Gordon Highlanders. In the year 1777 he received his commission from Lord Frederick Campbell, the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, as colleague of his brother, Mr. Alexander Robertson, who had been appointed one of the Deputy Keepers of the Records of Scotland some years before. He was now in a situation completely suited to his wishes, and entered on the duties of his office with the utmost enthusiasm. It very early occurred to him, that many ancient records of Scotland, which had been removed by Edward I., might still be recovered; and he suggested to Lord Frederick Campbell, who was as enthusiastic as himself in everything tending to throw light on the early history of Scotland, that searches ought to be made in the State Paper Office in London for the purpose of ascertaining whether some of the earlier records might yet be found. Lord Frederick Campbell entered warmly into his views, and the success with which the search was made may be ascertained by consulting the Preface to the *Index of Charters*.

The Reports to the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the records, with the suggestions made by him, and which have been so ably followed up since his death by the late Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register, were considered of such importance as to merit a vote of thanks of the Select Committee, which was transmitted to him along with a very friendly letter from Mr. Abbot, then Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards Lord Colchester. He commenced the laborious work of printing *The Records of the Parliament of Scotland*, in which he made considerable progress, having, previous to his death, completed one very large folio volume.

Between the years 1780 and 1790, in consequence of a strict investigation into the validity of the claims of several persons to peerages in Scotland, Mr. Robertson was much employed in inquiring into the state of the peerage, both by those who made and those who rejected such claims. This circumstance naturally led him to a minute acquaintance with the subject; and induced him to publish, in 1794, a quarto volume, entitled *Proceedings relative to the Peerage of Scotland from 16th January, 1707, to 20th April, 1788*: a work which has been found of the greatest service in conducting the elections of the representative peers of Scotland.

In 1798, at the request of Lord Frederick Campbell, he published an —

"Index, drawn up in the Year 1629, of many Records of Charters granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland, between 1309 and 1413 (which had been discovered by Mr. Astle in the British Museum), most of which Records have been long missing; with an Introduction, giving a State, founded upon Authentic Documents still preserved, of the Ancient Records of Scotland, which were in that Kingdom in 1292."

The object of this publication was to endeavour to recover many ancient records, which there was much reason to believe were still in existence. The labour which he underwent in preparing this volume for the press, and in transcribing a very ancient quarto manuscript, written on vellum, which was found in the State Paper Office, was very great. Every word of this ancient vellum MS. he copied with his own hand, and it is printed along with the volume of the *Records of the Parliament of Scotland*. The preface, introduction, notes, and appendix to the *Index of Charters*, show, not only the great labour which this work required from him, but the extensive information also, on the subject of the ancient history of Scotland, which he possessed.

At a general meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, held Jan. 28, 1799, he was elected a member, and placed in the literary class of the Society. He died March 4, 1803, at his house, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, in the sixty-third year of his age. ELGINENSIS.

COWPER, OR COOPER.

In the midsummer holidays of 1799, being on visit to an old and opulent family of the name of Deverell, in Dereham, Norfolk, I was taken to the house of an ancient lady (a member of the aforesaid family), to pay my respects to her, and to drin

ible, that Dr. Fuller derived his estimation of the town of Banbury from Camden; still, as we know that Banbury in the seventeenth century had a character for Puritanism, he may have intended by the word *zeal* to refer to the sectarian spirit of the inhabitants. But what I would ask is, whether any events occurred in Banbury in the seventh century, which justify *The Tatler* in placing it among those places which were hot in the cause of the Church; and giving to the words of the "zealous divine," whom he quotes, a signification entirely different to that which must have intended?

Where is the first mention of Banbury? Did their reputation decline in the 8th century, and revive again afterwards; or was celebrity in early days to which the town can present no parallel? The Banburians would hardly assent to *The Tatler's* remark. ERICA.

Minor Queries.

Simon or Murphy.—I have in my collection a portrait, purporting to be that of "Jonathan Jodson, Esq., Barrister, and Member of Parliament in Cornwall," engraved in line by Cousinet, from a picture by the late pre-sident, M. A. Shee, Esq., R.A.; and another impression, from the *same* plate, inscribed "James Wyatt, Esq., Architect." Will any of your readers be kind enough to inform me which of those gentlemen was the real *Simon Pure*, and what induced the alteration of name, &c.?

I could cite numerous instances of the same kind of trick having been practised, and may trouble you with further inquiries on a future occasion. At present I am anxious to ascertain whether I have got a genuine or spurious portrait in my portfolio of artists. J. BURTON.

Avenham Lane, Preston.

Plant attached to Creeper in the Samoan Isles.—Turnbull, in his *Four Years in the Pacific*, mentions a creeper of most singular toughness, to which the natives attach a legend, which makes it a material employed by some fabulous ancestor of the sun, and which they term *facehere*, or *fau*, affirming that it cannot be broken "even by a white man, clever as he is." Mr. Walpole has failed in his attempts to clear a way through it. Will any of your botanical readers give the proper name of the plant? and also of the "Giant Arum," which the same people call the king or chief of plants? SELEUCUS.

Shearman Family.—Is there a family named either Shearman or Spearman in Yorkshire or in Wales? What are their arms? Is there any record of a member of this family settling in Ireland, county of Kilkenny, about the middle of the seventeenth century; his name, &c.? Are there any genealogical records concerning them? JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny.

American Fisheries.—Almost from the first settlement of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, this has been a troublesome question; and now that it is under the consideration of the English and American governments, it is to be hoped that it may be finally settled.

In June, 1623, a vessel arrived at Plymouth, Cape Cod, commanded by Admiral West, who had been sent from England for the sole purpose of preventing all persons, whether subjects of Great Britain or foreigners, from fishing on the coast, unless they had previously obtained permission for that purpose from the Council of New England. The admiral meeting with much opposition, and finding he could not settle the question in an amicable manner, left Plymouth in disgust, and sailed for southern Virginia. The colonists then appealed to Parliament, and an act was passed that the fisheries *should be free*.

Query, In what year was this act passed, and has the permission then granted ever been annulled? W. W.

Malta.

Grindle.—What is the true meaning of this word, and are any other parts of the kingdom called thus? The one I allude to is still called "The Grindle," close adjoining the town of Bury St. Edmund's; and consists of an encampment and earthworks, very similar to several mentioned before in "N. & Q." under the articles "Grimsdyke" (Vol. iv., pp. 152. 331. 454.; Vol. v., p. 43. &c.). A local guide to the town (Gillingwater, p. 5.) gives the word *Grim*, a fortress = *Grimeal*, depths in the ground.

Can any reader of your valuable Notes give any further explanation of the word, or of its origin at Bury? C. G.

A Gentleman executed for whipping a Slave to Death.—In the first volume of *Eastern Europe*, published in London by T. C. Newby, in 1846, it is thus recorded:

"During the administration of Spencer Perceval, on the 8th of May, 1811, the Honourable A. W. Hodge, a member of his Britannic Majesty's council at Tortola, was executed for the murder of one of his negroes by excessive flogging."

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or cheese, the translator had added cakes and ale; Mr. Camden, thinking it too light an exchanged the word *ale* into *zeal*; and so it the great indignation *of the Puritans, who* in this *town*."—*Ed.*]

"Thereupon he wth others who had thovergyght of the rule, procured a warrant from the Counsaile to take of the heades vppon London Bridge and make rippe thereof, whereof they dranke and founde some relefe, althoughe the moost of them dyed."

This is supposed to have been about 1560 or 1561. THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

INEDITED POEM BY POPE.

(Vol. vii., p. 57.)

This, which is headed "Note," ought to have been headed *Query:* and it affords an instance of ignorance on the part of some of our correspondents; and of, I fear I must add, inattention on that of our worthy Editor, which I think it right to notice as a warning to all parties for the future: and I appeal to the candour of our Editor himself to give my protest a place.

The first step in this curious affair is to be found in "N. & Q.," Vol. ii., p. 7., where "*the Editor of Bishop Warburton's Literary Remains*" produced, as attributed to Mr. Charles Yorke, a kind of epitaph of sixteen lines, beginning —

"Strip't to the naked soul, escaped from clay."

That the "editor of Bishop Warburton's *Literary Remains*," and his friend "an eminent critic," should have been at a loss to know where these well-known verses were to be found, and should have countenanced their having been Charles Yorke's, seems the more wonderful: for the verses are given in *Warburton's own letters* as Pope's, and were printed near a hundred years ago in Ruffhead's *Life of Pope, as Pope's;* and in the MS. copy furnished by Mr. Yorke, they are marked as "Mr. Pope's."

The next error is, that this mention of Mr. Yorke's name — though his MS. bore the name of Pope — seems to have given rise to the idea that he was the author, which Lord Campbell has so fully adopted as to have reprinted, in his *Lives of the Chancellors* (vol. v. p. 428.), the verses as the composition of *Charles Yorke.*

We next find in "N. & Q.," Vol. iii., p. 43., a reply of W. S. to the Query of Warburton's editor, stating "that the verses were by *Pope,*" and lately republished in a miscellany by James Taylor, with a statement that they *were not inserted in any edition of Pope's works.* The fact being, that they have been inserted in Warton's edition, 1797; and in Bowles', and in all subsequent editions that I have seen: and it seems strange that W. S. did not take the trouble of verifying, by a reference to *any* edition of Pope, the statement he quoted.

But we have, in the *same (3rd) volume of* "N. & Q.," *a communication from* MR. CROSSLEY, which states correctly all the foregoing circumstances, with the addition, that the verses appeared as *Aaron Hill's* in an edition of his works as early as 1753. Thence arises another discussion; were they Pope's or Hill's? Roscoe thought they were Hill's; MR. CROSSLEY thinks they were Pope's. I think, both from external and internal evidence, that they were not Pope's. But that has little to do with my present object, which is to show how often the matter has been already discussed in "N. & Q." I must observe, however, that MR. CROSSLEY has fallen into a slight anachronism. He says that the verses were "transferred from Ruffhead into *Bowles'* edition;" whereas they, as I have stated, were transferred into *Warton's* many years earlier.

After all this disquisition comes a recent Number of "N. & Q.," of which a *column and a quarter* is wasted by a correspondent A. T. W., who confesses that he (or she) has *not a modern edition of Pope within reach,* and begs to know whether these verses (repeated *in extenso*) "have been yet introduced to the public?"

Surely "N. & Q." should beware of correspondents that write to inquire about Pope, without having an edition of his works; and I cannot but wonder that this *crambe,* which had been served up thrice before, and so fully by MR. CROSSLEY, should have been *recocta,* and introduced as a new theme, entitled to a special attention. C.

CIBBER'S "LIVES OF THE POETS."

(Vol. v., p. 161.)

Allow me to draw your attention to a *curious letter* which I transcribe, with reference to the above. It appears to have escaped the notice of MR. CROKER, although it corroborates his statements. It was written by the bookseller himself who published the *Lives,* and would seem to set the matter as to their authorship completely at rest. Griffiths appears to have been also the editor of the *Monthly Review;* and Cartwright, the inventor of the power-loom, to whom the letter is addressed, to have been one of his contributors.

"MR. GRIFFITH TO MR. CARTWRIGHT.

"Turnham Green, 16th June [1781?].

"Dear Sir,

"I have sent you a *feast!* Johnson's *new* volumes of the *Lives of the Poets.* You will observe that Savage's *Life* is one of the volumes. I suppose it is the same which he published about thirty years ago, and therefore you will not be obliged to notice it otherwise than in the course of enumeration. In the account of Hammond, my good friend Samuel has stumbled on a material circumstance in the publication of Cibber's *Lives of the Poets.* He intimates that Cibber never saw the work. This is a reflection on the bookseller, your humble servant. The booksell

has now in his possession Theophilus Cibber's receipt for twenty guineas (Johnson says ten), in consideration of which he engaged to 'revise, correct, and improve the work, and also to affix his name in the title-page.' Mr. Cibber did accordingly very punctually revise every sheet; he made numerous corrections, and added many improvements: particularly in those lives which came down to his own times, and brought him within the circle of his own and his father's literary acquaintance, especially in the dramatic line. To the best of my recollection, he gave some entire lives, besides inserting abundance of paragraphs, of notes, anecdotes, and remarks, in those which were compiled by Shiells and other writers. I say *other*, because many of the best pieces of biography in that collection were not written by Shiells, but by superior hands. In short, the engagement of Cibber, or some other *Englishman*, to superintend what Shiells in particular should offer, was a measure absolutely necessary, not only to guard against his Scotticisms, and other defects of expression, but his virulent Jacobitism, which inclined him to abuse every Whig character that came in his way. This, indeed, he would have done; but Cibber (a stanch Williamite) opposed and prevented him, insomuch that a violent quarrel arose on the subject. By the way, it seems to me, that Shiell's Jacobitism has been the only circumstance that has procured him the regard of Mr. Johnson, and the favourable mention that he has made of Shiell's 'virtuous life and pious end'—expressions that must draw a smile from every one who knows, as I did, the real character of Robert Shiells. And now, what think you of noticing this matter in regard to truth, and the fair fame of the honest bookseller?"—*Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Mechanical Inventions of Edmund Cartwright, D.D., F.R.S.*: Saunders & Otley.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Lansdown Place, Bath.

ENGLISH COMEDIANS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

(Vol. ii., pp. 184. 459.; Vol. iii., p. 21.)

From the following extract from the *Thes. Rek.* (Treasury Accounts) of Utrecht, it appears that English actors performed there:

"Schenkelwyn, 31 July, 1597. Sekere Engelsche Comedianten, voor hore speelen op ten Stadhuyse, 8 q. Fransche wyns."—(To certain English Comedians, for their playing at the town-hall, eight quarts of French wine.)

In the *Gerechtsdagboecken* (Minutes of the Council) of Leyden appear several requests of English comedians to perform there in 1614; these I hope soon to have in hand. I can now give the decision of the Council on the request of the Englishman W. Pedel:

"Op te Requeste daerby den voorn. Willem Pedel, versochte aen die van de Gerechte der stadt Leyden omme te mogen speelen verscheyde fraeye ende eerlicke spelen mettet lichaem, sonder eenige woorden te gebruycken, stont geappostileert: Die van de Gerechte deser stadt Leyden hebben voor zoe ve den thoonder toegelaten ende geconsen ende consenteren mits desen binnen de Kercke vant Bagynhoff te mogen spel meente ende syne speelen verthoonen, m daervan zalt onthouden geduyrende td dicatien van Gods woorts, en dat de alhier zullen genieten de gerechte hel comende proffyten, en dat zulex int gehee ontfangen en gecollecteert by een pers M^ren van de Arme Weesen te stellen teeren.

"Aldus gedaen op ten xviij Nov

(*Translation.*)

On the request by which the afore petitioned the authorities of the city allow him to exhibit various beautiful formances with his body, without using determined: The authorities of this c have consented and allowed the exhibito the church of the Bagynhoff within this be cease during the preaching of God's the poor orphans here have half the p they be received and collected by a pe by the masters of the poor orphans.

Done on the 18th November,

In 1656 English comedians came but were soon obliged to withdraw. some appeared in Germany, who co minished the taste for biblical and See Dr. Schotel, *Blik in de Gesch.* Gervinus, *Neuere Geschichte der p tionalliteratur der Deutschen*, vol. iii — *From the Navorscher.*

LA BRUYÈRE.

(Vol. vii., p. 38.)

I am unable to reply to URSUL but I would ask permission to soli of your better-informed correspon become votaries to URSULA, that th tend the range of their genealogical far as to pay a visit to the ruins of should be glad to learn whether Lord *Briewere* or William de la *Br* whom were connected with the foun religious house) were of the same bault de la *Bruyère*, the Crusader, the subjects of URSULA's inquiry (*Monast. Exon.*, note at p. 179.) thi two William Brewers may have rep lies originally distinct from each oth

"There is some doubt," he says, "wh *De Brueriâ* or *Bruerâ*, which was sett the time of the Domesday, and then h lands afterwards given by W. *Briwere* was the same as that of the founder. I the two names are spelt differently, and

to have been a purchaser of De Bruerâ. See, upon this subject, Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 700., and Lysons' *Devonshire*, vol. i. p. 106. The names of Briewere and De Bruera existed contemporaneously in Normandy. See *Rot. Scacc. Norm. Indices*."

Whether these two William Brewers represented distinct families or not, it appears that they became closely allied by marriage. At fol. 81. of an "Abstract of the Tor Cartulary, at Trinity College, Dublin," given by Oliver, p. 187., the following grants occur; viz.:

"Grant from William Briewere to William de la Bruerâ, of four librates of land in Wodeberi, with Engelesia his sister, *in liberum maritagium*, &c.

"Grant from said William de la Bruera, with the assent of Engelesia his wife, of all their land in Grenville to William Briewere, brother of the said Engelesia, &c.

"Confirmation thereof by said Engelesia."

Both families appear to have given the name of *Bruere* to their places of residence.

"The tything of *Teign Grace*," says Risdon, "anciently *Teign Bruere*, was in the time of King Henry the Second the land of Anthony de la Brewer, whom divers knights of that race succeeded. Sir William de la Brewer, the last of the male line, left this inheritance among co-heirs, Eva, wife of Thomas le *Grace*, and Isabel, &c. . . . . Concerning which lands these lines I found in the leger-book of the Abbey of Torr: '*Galfridus de Bruweria dominus de Teigne pro salut. animæ Wi. de Bruweria & Argalesia uxor ejus conc. abbat. de Torr liberum transitum in Teigne.*'"— P. 135.

Buckland Brewer, on the other hand, derived its name (according to the same authority) from the family of which William Lord Brewer was the representative.

The Brewers appear to have founded other religious houses, and to have held possessions in other parts of England. It was from Welbeck Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, that William Lord Briwere obtained subjects for his abbey at Tor; and Bruer, or Temple Bruer, in Lincolnshire, belonging to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell (see Dugdale's *Monast.*, new edition, vol. vi. par. ii. p. 801.), would seem to owe its name to some connexion with the Brewer family, as did also, perhaps, Bruera in Chester, &c.

Mention is made of a William de la Bruera in the *History of Northamptonshire* (edit. Oxon., 1791, vol. i. p. 233.), in connexion with the township of Grafton, to which manor Joane, his wife, and sister Bruna, appear to have been co-heiresses, as daughters of Ralph de S. Samson, temp. Henry III.

William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter (*brother* of the William Lord Briewere already mentioned), was "put in trust" by King Henry III. "to conduct his sister, the Lady Isabella, *into Germany*, to her intended *marriage with the Emperor Frederic*." See Jenkins's *History of Exeter*, 1806, p. 252.

"This Bishop Brewer also went into the Holy Land (*transfretavit, cruce signat.*) the eleventh of Henry the Third."—Risdon, edit. Lond., 1811, p. 137.

There was another William Brewer, a *son* of William Lord Brewer; but he died without male issue.

I fear these few notices bear no very precise relation to URSULA's inquiries. Still I send them, in the hope of discovering, by the kindness of some of your erudite contributors, what is the difference (if any) between the names *La Bruyère*, *De la Bruere*, and *Briewere;* and also whether, *originally*, these names belonged to *two* or *three* distinct families, or only to so many different branches of the same family. J. SANSOM.

P.S.—The name *Bruere* is probably not yet extinct, either in France or in England. In the Bodleian Library there is a letter, addressed by *John Bruere* to the clergy of the diocese of Oxford, written within the last century, and bearing date "May 19, 1793," "Odington, near Islip," of which place the author was probably the rector. And in the British Museum *Catalogue*, under the name of (*M. de la*) *Bruere*, is mentioned *Histoire du Règne de Charlemagne*, 2 tom. 12°; Paris, 1745.

SOUTHEY'S CRITICISM UPON ST. MATHIAS' DAY IN LEAP-YEAR.

(Vol. vii., p. 58.)

MR. YARRUM's *exposé* of Southey's singular blunder is perfectly just; but it does not include *the whole* truth, a consideration of which renders the lapsus even more notable and unaccountable than if it arose *only* from a want of acquaintance with the distribution of Roman Catholic Feriæ.

The allegation of error against the historians, because they had "fixed the appointed day on the eve of Mathias," would seem to imply that they might have fixed upon some other feast-day with more correctness; whereas there is no other in the calendar which could by any possibility be affected by leap-year: but the most extraordinary part of the mistake is, the ignorance it displays (scarcely credible in Southey) of the origin and etymology of the bissextile institution—the very subject he was criticising.

Because the name "bissextile," as every body knows, arose from the repetition in leap-year of the identical day in question: the sixth of the kalends of March; the 24th of February; the feast of the Regifugium amongst the Romans; and of its substitute, that of St. Mathias, amongst the Christians.

It is clear, that since the Regifugium was held upon the sixth day before the 1st of March (both inclusive), that day must, according to our re

ing, be the 24th of February in common years, and the 25th in leap-years: therefore, the supernumerary or superfluous day, added on account of leap-year, was considered to be the 24th of February, and not the 25th; which latter, in those years, became the true "Sixth before the Kalends." Indeed, it is highly probable, although it cannot be supported by direct evidence, that the first day of the double sextile was distinguished from its name-fellow of the following day by having the word "bis" prefixed to *sextum;* so that, in leap-years, the 24th of February would be expressed as follows: "Ante diem *bis*-VI Calend. Martias;" while the following day, or the 25th of February (being considered the real Simon Pure), would retain the usual designation of "A.D. VI Calend. Mar." Such an hypothesis offers a reasonable explanation of the seeming reversal in terms of calling the day which *first* arrived *posterior*, and that which succeeded it *prior*.

Although the Church of England Calendar now places the feast of Saint Mathias invariably on the 24th of February in all years, yet the earlier copies of the Book of Common Prayer allocated it to "The Sixth of the Kalends of March," without any direction as to which of the two days, bearing that name in leap-years, it should be appropriated. The modern Reformed Church Calendar therefore repudiates the usage of the Romans themselves, rather than that of the Roman Catholics. A. E. B.

Leeds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Portable Camera for Travellers.—Your correspondent E. S. asks for a clear description of a camera that will supersede the necessity of a dark room. Mr. Stokes has invented one; and in the early part of the photographic exhibition at the Society of Arts it was exhibited. The weight of the camera is only nine pounds, including focussing-glass, lens, shutter, &c. The shutter is so arranged that it will contain from twelve to twenty pieces of prepared paper, each piece between separate sheets of blotting-paper. Light and air are completely excluded, by the paper being pressed by the front portion of the shutter. When required for use, the first piece of paper is placed at the back of the glass. By the assistance of a small hood, the impression is then taken; and, by removing the millboard, the paper will fall back into its place. At the same time another piece can be brought forward, ready for a second picture, before focussing, and so on to the end. The hood is made of India rubber cloth, and answers the purpose of a focussing cloth, without the trouble of removing it from the camera throughout the day. The size of the pictures that can be taken by it is 9½ by 12 inches. It has been tried during the latter part of the last year, an successful. PHILIP H

Bayswater.

The Albumen Process.—I sha obliged to DR. DIAMOND, or any grapher, by their kindly communic your medium their experience wit glass. I have Thornthwaite's *Guide t*

I should like answers to the follo

Must the albumen be poured off after it is spread over the surfac manner as collodion?

Is the plate (while roasting, ac process of Messrs. Thompson and perpendicular in the process?

Will the iodized albumen, for g keep; and how long?

How long will the plate retain it after exciting?

May the same sensitive bath b number of plates without renewin way as silver bath for collodion?

In conclusion, what is the aver single achromatic lens, six or seven allow to get a good picture?

Will photographers who are chem attention to obtain sensitive dry gla I think there can scarcely be any advantage of glass over paper for (weight, expense, &c., are perhaps pictures larger than 5 × 4 inches); deratum is a sensitiveness nearly e dion, and a plate that can be used c THO

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Black Tints of French Photogr you inform me, through the medium able periodical, how those beautiful much prized in the French print graphic negatives, are obtained? you will give great pleasure to sev amateur photographers, and especi stant reader,

Originator of the Collodion Proce think the credit of the invention of process a matter of dispute, will yo remind your correspondents that th much easier to discover if they will selves to actual facts?

In No. 167., p. 47., G. C. first rec MR. ARCHER of untruth, and then claim to truth by quoting from Le of 1852, to prove Le Gray's edition did he not go back at once to the and if that contains anything like process, why is it altogether omi Gray's edition of 1851, which was ARCHER spoke of, and correctly?

ry of collodion is (as far as I know) ptember, 1850, Dr. Diamond invited Mr. Archer at his house, and for the Mr. Archer produced some prepared portion of which identical sample Dr. w has in his possession.

er had then been trying it some five . His experiments then went on, and 851, he published it in the *Chemist* your readers procure that Number, Mr. Archer's claim with Le Gray's, , states that he published it in 1850, he best method that has been dis- o the present time;" and yet, singu- in his edition of 1851, leaves out *this* ntirely. W. Brown.

Paper Pictures with Pyrogallic Acid, any of your photographic correspon- eveloping their paper negatives with id? If so, perhaps he would favour of "N. & Q." with the result of his

amond's process for paper negatives, paper, after the iodizing solution has , must be dried before soaking in sh to ask whether it may be dried e fire, or must it be dried sponta- suspension, &c.? Again, how long per remain on the sensitive mixture: laced on the sensitive solution, and aken off and blotted, or placed on solution, and *after some time* (what off and *immediately* blotted?

of your readers substituted iodide of or iodide of potassium, in preparing lion, &c., and with what success? hey substituted nitrate of zinc for acid, as recommended in a French ny success? R. J. F.

---

plies to Minor Queries.

(Vol. vii., p. 82.).—P. C. S. S. con- t may be interesting to Philobiblion the greatest man in the world was not he passage in Strada regarding *Water-* Philobiblion refers. From a diary e years, it appears that on Saturday, October, 1843, P. C. S. S., who was it at Walmer Castle, had the pleasure the Duke of Wellington's attention to n question, as translated by Du Ryer . He well remembers that the Duke greatly struck with it; that he more ferred to it, in subsequent conversa- at on the following day he requested furnish him with a transcript, which he doubts not might still be found among the Duke's papers. P. C. S. S.

Your correspondent Philobiblion has been led into a double error by a similarity of name. The *pagus Waterloeus* mentioned by Strada is the French village of Wattrelo, in the modern Département du Nord, about six miles to the north-east of Lille. J. S.

Norwich.

Irish Peerages (Vol. vi., p. 604.).—The book alluded to by D. X. as professing to give pedigrees of ennobled Irish families, may be the contemptible *Letters to George IV.*, by Captain Rock, a miserable attempt at a continuation of Moore's *Memoirs* of that mystic personage. Some half of the former book contains libellous notices of the "low origin" of the Irish nobility. Can your correspondent refer me to the play in which there is some sneer that "the housemaid is cousin to an Irish peer?" H.

Martha Blount (Vol. vii., p. 38.).—An engraving of this lady, from "an original picture, in the collection of Michael Blount, Esq., at Maple-Darham," is prefixed to the tenth volume of Pope's *Works* by Bowles, 1806. W. A.

In reply to Mr. A. F. Westmacott (Vol. vii., p. 38.), I have, in my collection of engraved portraits, one of the subject of his inquiry, "Martha Blount." It is in *stipple*, by Picart, after a picture by Gardner. I have no idea the portrait is rare, and think your correspondent may easily procure it among the printsellers in London. J. Burton.

Quotations wanted (Vol. vii., p. 40.).—Bacon, in his Essay "Of Studies," has this sentence:

"And if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not."

which is perhaps the reference Miss Edgeworth intended.

"A world without a sun," is from Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*, Part II. line 24.:

"And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man?—a world without a sun."

I beg to add a parallel from Burns:

"What is life, when wanting love?
Night without a morning:
Love's the cloudless summer sun,
Nature gay adorning."

See the song beginning:

"Thine am I, my faithful fair."

Arthur H. Bather.

East Sheen, Surrey.

"*Life is like a Game of Tables*," *&c.* (Vol. vii., p. 40.).—The sentiment is very possibly "*from* Jeremy Taylor," but it is not his own. It occurs in Terence's *Adelphi* and Plato's *Commonwealth*.

A. A. D.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

The issue by the Shakspeare Society of an edition of the *Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakspeare's Plays from early MS. Corrections in a Copy of the Folio* 1632, *in the Possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq.*, affords an opportunity, of which we gladly avail ourselves, to recall attention to a volume which is unquestionably the most important contribution to Shakspearian literature which has issued from the press for many years. Although we have no evidence of the authority upon which these *Notes and Emendations* were made, an examination of them must, we think, convince even the most sceptical, that they were made upon *authority*, and are not the result of clever criticism and happy conjecture. The readers of "N. & Q." know well what discussions have been raised upon such phrases as "Prenzie Angelo," "Whose mother was her painting," "Ribaudred nag," "Most busy, least when I do it," &c. The writer of the *Notes and Emendations*, now first published, has given in these, and hundreds of other difficult and disputed passages, corrections which are consistent with Shakspeare's character as the poet of common sense. He converts the "*prenzie* Angelo" into the "priestly," and the "*prenzie guards*" into "priestly garb." So that the passage now reads —

> "*Claud.* The priestly Angelo.
> *Isab.* O, 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
> The damned'st body to invest and cover
> In priestly garb."

In the passages to which we have referred above, "whose mother was her painting," is changed into "who smothers her with painting;" "ribraudred nag" into "ribald hag;" and the passage from *The Tempest* is made plain —

> "Most busy blest when I do it."

We think these examples are sufficient to make all lovers of Shakspeare anxious not only to examine the present volume, but to see the promised new edition of his works, in which Mr. Collier proposes to give the text as corrected by this great, although unknown authority.

The meeting for the establishment of the Photographic Society, held on Thursday week at the Society of Arts, was most numerously attended. The Society was formed, Sir Charles Eastlake elected president for the first year, Mr. Fenton honorary secretary, and Mr. Roslyn treasurer. The subscription was fixed at one guinea, with an admission fee of the same amount.

At a recent meeting of the *Surtees Society*, it was announced that the works in progress for this year are the *Pontifical of Egbert*, Archbishop of York (to be edited by the Rev. W. Greenwell), and a volume of *Wills and Inventories from the Registry at Richmond*, by Mr. Raine, Jun. The books for 1854 ar Northumbro-Saxon translation of *The G Matthew*, to be edited by the Rev. Josep and the *Inventories and Account Rolls of th of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow* until the which will appear under the editorship James Raine.

The Corporation of London Library is l open to all literary men; the tickets c being accompanied by letters expressive o the holders should make frequent use of th an act of becoming liberality, worthy of other quarters.

Books Received. — *History of Engla Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles,* by Lord Mahon, vol. i. This is the firs a new and revised edition of this histor important period in our national annals, President of the Society of Antiquaries.— *logy of the British Islands*, by R. G. La The value of all Dr. Latham's researches, the history of our language, or of the rac these islands have been successively inh fully recognised, that we may content merely calling attention to the publication little volume.—*On the Lessons in Proverb tures, &c.*, by the Rev. R. C. Trench. know the value of Mr. Trench's admira *On the Study of Words*, will find in thi volume, in which he attempts to sound th measure the real significance of National book which will give them a pleasant ho and subjects for many pleasant hours' med

BOOKS AND ODD VOLU

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Free Thoughts on the Brute Creation, by t Hildrop. Lond. 1751.
De la Croix's Connubia Florum. Bathoniæ, 1
Reid's Historical Botany. Windsor, 1826. 3 v
Anthologia Borealis et Australis.
Florilegium Sanct. Aspirat.
Laderchii Annales Ecclesiastici, 3 tom. fol. 1737.
Townsend's Parisian Costumes. 3 Vols. 4to. 1
The Book of Adam.
The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, Jacob.
Massinger's Plays, by Gifford. Vol. IV. Edition. 1813.
Spectator. Vols. V. and VII. 12mo. London,
Costerus (François) Cinquante Meditation l'Histoire de la Passion de Nostre Seigneur. Christ. Plantin.; or any of the works of Coster guage.
The World without a Sun.
Guardian. 12mo.
What the Chartists are. A Letter to English by a Fellow-Labourer. 12mo. London, 1848.
Letter of Church Rates, by Ralph Barnes. 1837.
Colman's Translation of Horace De Arte Poet
Casaubon's Treatise on Greek and Roman Sat
Boscawen's Treatise on Satire. London, 1797.
Johnson's Lives (Walker's Classics). Vol. I.
Titmarsh's Paris Sketch-book. Post 8vo. Vol 1840.
Fielding's Works. Vol. XI. (being second o 12mo. 1808.
Holcroft's Lavater. Vol. I. 8vo. 1789. 3

[illegible]. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1768.
[illegible]'s Heraldry. Vol. II. Folio, 1780.
[illegible] Tracts, by W. Adams, D.D.
The Gentleman's Magazine for January 1851.
[illegible]'s Works. (London, 1716. 6 Vols.) Vol. II. [illegible].
[illegible]'s History of England, 8vo. Vols. I., III. and V. of the Continuation by Tindal. 1744.

*** *Correspondents sending Lists of Books Wanted are requested to send their names.*

*** Letters, stating particulars and lowest price, *carriage free*, to be sent to Mr. Bell, Publisher of "NOTES AND QUERIES," 186, Fleet Street.

Notices to Correspondents.

Dick the Tinker *will find the Gloucestershire Ballad* George Barker's *Given in our* 4th Volume, p. 311.

Hobgenay. *Our Correspondent* J. Bd., *who inquires the etymology of this word, is referred to Jamieson's* Scottish Dictionary and Brand's Popular Antiquities (ed. Bohn, 1849), vol. i. p. 460., *for the very numerous and contradictory derivations which the* [illegible] *have given of it.*

W. W. (Minor.) *The stone of which our Correspondent has* [illegible] *an impression appears to be one of those gems called* Abraxas, *used by the Gnostic and Basilidian heretics. On it is a* [illegible] *and the seven vowels of the Greek alphabet,* ΑΕΗΙΟΥΩ, *which constantly appear on their engraved stones, and to which they referred certain mystical ideas. These were* [illegible] *sometimes used as love charms; and our Correspondent will find some curious facts about them in an old Greek* [illegible] *published by Mr. Godwin, in the* Proceedings or Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

C. E. F. *is informed that Mr. Eaton's proportion of ten grains of* [illegible] *to the pint is quite correct; and he will find it produce a* [illegible].

G. S. "*The Cataract of Lodore*" *will be found in Longman's one-volume edition* (1850) *of Southey's* Poetical Works, *p.* 164.

Rubi. *We have several communications for this Correspondent. How may they be forwarded?*

Rosa, *who asks about* Men of Kent and Kentish Men, *is referred to our* 5th Vol., p. 322.

I. N. (Leicester.) *There must be something wrong in the preparation of your chemicals. Consult the directions given in our Nos.* 151, 152. *We have seen some glass negatives of landscapes taken by* Dr. Diamond *during the past week, which have all the intensity which can be desired. The time of exposure in these cases has varied from fifteen to sixty seconds, the lens used being a single meniscus.*

Amber Varnish. *Our Correspondent* Littlelens *will find the directions for making this in* No. 153. p. 320. *It will be reprinted in the* Photographic Notes *announced in our advertising columns.*

Dr. Diamond's Papers on Photography. *It is as well to remind writers on Photography that,* Dr. Diamond *being about to republish his* Photographic Notes, *the reprinting of them by any other parties would be uncourteous—not to say piratical.*

Sir W. Newton's Calotype Process *in our next. His first communication was in type before the amended copy reached us.*

Errata. — P. 90. col. 1. for "immiscuerunt" read "immiscuerint." P. 86. col. 1. for "honour" read "humour." P. 84. col. 1. lines 46. and 48., for "Trajecteasem" read "Trajectensem."

We again repeat that we cannot undertake to recommend any particular houses for the purchase of photographic instruments, chemicals, &c. We can only refer our Correspondents on such subjects to our advertising columns.

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[illegible] is the most scarce." In 1600, Hutter [illegible] a Polyglott of the New Testament, in twelve [illegible], viz. the Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, [illegible], Bohemian, Italian, Spanish, French, English, [illegible], and Polish; which, in an edition printed in [illegible], were reduced to the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and [illegible]. He died at Nuremberg, about 1603.]

Ethnology of England. — Will any of your [illegible] favour me with a reference to the best [illegible] or works which refer to the ethnology of [illegible], more particularly in reference to the [illegible] of the different races which have set[illegible]?

[illegible] to ask whether it is yet clearly settled [illegible] there are types of the heads of Ancient [illegible], Saxons, Danes, and other races, to be [illegible] to as standards or examples of the re[illegible] of those people? If so, will any [illegible] readers be kind enough to direct me to [illegible] which contains engraved outlines of [illegible]? ETHNOLOGICUS.

[illegible] is referred to the works of Dr. [illegible] and Dr. Latham; more especially to *The [illegible] of the British Islands*, by the last-named [illegible], noticed in our 170th Number, p. 120. That [illegible] of the heads of the Ancient Britons, Saxons, [illegible], is to be found, there can be no doubt, [illegible] they have never hitherto been brought together [illegible]. To do this is the object of the pro[illegible] *Gentis Britannica*, about to be published by Dr. [illegible] of Devizes, and Mr. J. B. Davis, of which [illegible] particulars will be found at p. 497. of our Sixth [illegible].]

Pitt of Pimperne. — Can any of your readers [illegible] what works of Mr. Pitt, formerly Rector [illegible] Pimperne, Dorset, and translator of Virgil's [illegible], &c., have been printed? W. BARNES.

[illegible]

[illegible] addition to the *Æneid*, Christopher Pitt trans[illegible] Vida's *Art of Poetry*, about 1724; and subse[illegible] published a volume of *Poems and Translations*, [illegible]. His *Poems* will be found in the twelfth [illegible] of Chalmers's Collection.]

[illegible] *Bottle Department" of the Beer-trade* [illegible] idently *terra incognita* in those days:

[illegible] that buys land buys many stones;
[illegible] that buys flesh buys many bones;
[illegible] that buys eggs buys many shells;
[illegible] he that buys good ALE buys nothing else."

[illegible] vourite proverbial rhyme among topers," [illegible] that most amusing of lexicographers, old [illegible]ley, Φιλόλογος, who inserts it under the [illegible] Buy," folio edition.

[illegible], What was his Christian name? BALLIOLENSIS.

[illegible] Bailey. A short account of him will be [illegible] Chalmers's *Biog. Dict.*]

Replies.

BISHOP PURSGLOVE (SUFFRAGAN) OF HULL.

(Vol. vii., p. 65.)

Some time since, when at Tideswell (which is in Derbyshire, not Devonshire), I made a rubbing from the brass of Bishop Pursglove, from which I have copied the inscription asked for by A. S. A., on a plate of brass underneath the figure.

"Under this stone as here doth ly, a corps sumtime of fame,
In Tiddeswall bred and born truely, ROBERT PURSGLOVE by name;
And there brought up by parents' care, at schoole and learning trad;
Till afterwards, by UNCLE dear, to London he was had,
Who, WILLIAM BRADSHAW hight by name, in pauls wch did him place,
And y^r at schoole did him maintain full thrice three whole years' space;
And then into the Abberye was placed as I wish,
In Southwarke call'd, where it doth ly, Saint MARY OVERIS.
To Oxford then, who did him send, into that Colledge right,
And there fourteen years did him find wh. Corpus Christi hight;
From thence at length away he went, a Clerke of learning great,
To GISBURN ABBEY streight was sent, and plac'd in PRIOR'S seat,
BISHOP of HULL he was also, ARCHDEACON of NOTTINGHAM,
PROVOST of ROTHERAM COLLEDGE too, of YORK eak SUFFRAGAN.
Two GRAMER Schooles he did ordain with LAND for to endure,
One HOSPITAL for to maintain twelve impotent and poor.
O GISBURNE, thou, with TIDDESWALL TOWN, lement and mourn for may,
For this said CLERK of great renoun lyeth here compact in clay.
Though cruell DEATH hath now down brought this body w^c here doth ly,
Yet trump of Fame stay can he nought to sound his praise on high."

"Qui legis hunc versum crebro reliquum memoreris
Vile cadaver sum, tuque cadaver eris."

The inscription is in black letter, except the words which are in small capitals.

On a fillet round the slab, with the evangelistic symbols at the corners, —

"✠ Christ is to me as life on earth, and de[illegible]
gaine,
Because I trust through Him alone
obtaine;

given in records of the palatinate of Durham and the county of Northumberland, as to the services attached to *drengage*, show that it was far from being a free tenure. Yet Spelman (*Gloss.*, ed. 1687, p. 184.) speaks of *drenges* as "tenantes per servitium militare;" and Coke calls them "free tenants of a manor."* From the *Boldon Book* we learn, however, that the services of the *drengh* were to plough, sow, and harrow a portion of the bishop's land, to keep a dog and horse for the bishop's use, and a cart to convey his wine; to attend the chase with dogs and ropes; and perform certain "precaria," or harvest works. To take an example from the roll of Bishop de Bury in 1336:—We find Nicholas de Oxenhale held of the bishop in capite the manor of Oxenhale, performing, amongst other services, "the fourth part of a *drengage;* to wit, he was to plough four acres, and sow the land with seed of the bishop's, and harrow it, and do four days' work in autumn." And in the Pipe Roll for Westmoreland, already mentioned, we find eighteen *drenghs* in the honour held by Hugh de Morvill, who had not been enfranchised by him, and who remained paying a fine to be exempt from foreign service. In Northumberland the tenants in *drengage* paid a fixed money-rent, and were subject to tallage, heriots, merchet, &c. So, in the palatinate, in 25th Bishop Hatfield (A. D. 1369), John Warde, of Hoton, died seised in his demesne of a messuage and sixty acres which were held of the bishop in capite, by homage and fealty in *drengage*, rendering six bushels of oats and three bushels of barley, at the manor of Middleham. But the agricultural and menial services were lighter than those of the villan, and, as already stated, were not performed by the tenant in person, or by those of his household. This tenure existed in Tynedale at the close of the thirteenth century, as appears from *Rot. Orig.* 20 *Edw. I.*, vol. i. p. 70., where the "consuetudinem partium prædictarum" are mentioned. "A *drengage*," says Blount, in his *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, "seems to have consisted of sixteen acres, to be ploughed, sown, and harrowed." The word *drengage* is derived, by the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, in the glossary to his recent valuable edition of *Boldon Book*, from the Anglo-Saxon *dreogan*, to do, work, bear; the root, according to Tooke, of our English word *drudge*. *Drengage* is, in Kelham's *Norman-French Dictionary*, explained to be "the tenure by which the *drenges* held their lands." In Lye's *Saxon Dictionary* I find "*Dreng*, miles, vir fortis."

WM. SIDNEY GIBSON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* Spelman says they were "E genere vassallorum non ignobilium," and such as, being at the Conquest put out of their estate, were afterwards restored.

CHATTERTON.

(Vol. vii., p. 14.)

The following account of the whole ceedings at the inquest which was h Three Crows, Brook Street, Holborn, Aug. 27, 1770, before Swinson Carter, ten jurymen, whose names are mention a MS. copy in my possession.

I am not acquainted with any pri which contains a report of the inquest in the large collection of Chatterton's *Lives*, and the innumerable newspaper zine cuttings, which fill several volumes, belonged to Mr. Haslewood; nor is it i *Bristol*, or Herbert Croft's *Love and M*

"Account of the Inquest held on th THOMAS CHATTERTON, deceased, at Crows, Brook Street, Holborn, on 27th August, 1770, before Swins Esq., and the following jury:—Ch ner, —— Meres, John Hollier, J S. G. Doran, Henry Dugdale, G. C. Sheen, E. Manley, C. Moore, —

"MARY ANGELL, sack maker, of No. Street, Holborn, deposed, that the dec to lodge at her house about nine or ten he took the room below the garret; slept in the same room; he was always in his payments to her; and at one time knew that he had paid her all the mone the world, she offered him sixpence bac refused to take, saying: 'I have that h ing to his forehead) which will get He used to sit up nearly all night, ar quently found his bed untouched in th when she went to make it. She kne always bought his loaves—one of which for a week—as stale as possible, that last the longer: and, two days before he came home in a great passion with wife, who had refused to let him have a until he paid her 3*s.* 6*d.* which he owe viously. He, the deceased, appeared grave on the 28th August; and, on her what ailed him, he answered pettishly: nothing—why do you ask?' On the the 24th August, he lay in bed longer got up about ten o'clock, and went out dle of paper under his arm, which he treasure to any one, but there were so in the world that he would put them i safety, lest they should meet with acci returned about seven in the evening, lo pale and dejected; and would not ea but sat moping by the fire with his knees, and muttering rhymes in some ol to her. Witness saw him for the last

analytical reasoning) was published in 1799 by Palm, the bookseller of Erlang (murdered in 1806 by order of the uncle of the present French emperor). But this was not the only imposture of the kind of which Vella was the author, and which his profound knowledge of Arabic enabled him to execute in a way which it would scarcely have been possible for any other European to have accomplished. He had published, 1791, at the Royal Press at Palermo, under the name of Alfonso Airoldi, a fictitious *Codex Diplomaticus Siciliæ, sub Saracenorum Imperio*, to the discovery of which ingenious fraud we are also indebted to the acute Pyrrhonism of M. Hager. P. C. S. S.

SIR H. WOTTON'S LETTER TO MILTON.

(Vol. vi., p. 5.; Vol. vii., pp. 7. 111.)

I am obliged to apologise for having made Sir Henry Wotton use the words "some long time before," instead of "some good while before," and therefore take the opportunity of saying that I think Sir Henry's allusion to "the art of stationers," in binding a good and a bad book up together, almost proves "our common friend Mr. R." to have been a bookseller. Notwithstanding the very high authorities against me, I will then venture to insinuate, that instead of John Rouse, or Robert Randolph, plain Humphrey *Robinson* is meant, by whom *Comus* was printed in 1637, "at the signe of the Three Pidgeons, in Paul's Church-yard."

Once grant the probability of this being the case, and we have no further difficulty in understanding why *Comus* should be stitched up "with the late Rd. poems," or Wotton be left in ignorance of the author's name. Lawes tells us in the dedication to *Comus*, that it was "not openly acknowledged by the author;" and the publisher would naturally keep the secret: but why Rouse or Robert Randolph should do so, appears to me inexplicable. I hope soon to have access to some public libraries, and also to return to this very interesting question again. Meanwhile, may I beg the forbearance of your more learned correspondents? Rt.

Warmington.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sir W. Newton's Process.—Having been requested by several friends to give them a statement of my mode of proceeding with reference to the calotypic art, and as I am of opinion that we ought to assist each other as much as possible in the pursuit of this important branch of photo-graphy, I beg therefore to offer the following for [illegible] "N. & Q.," if you should deem

To iodize the Paper.—1st. Brush your pape over with muriate of barytes (half an ounce, di solved in nearly a wine-bottle of distilled water) lay it flat to dry. 2nd. Dissolve sixty grains n nitrate of silver in about an ounce of distille water. Ditto sixty grains of iodide of potassiu in another bottle with the like quantity of wat Mix them together and shake well: let it subsi pour off the water, and then add *hot* water: sh it well: let subside: pour off the water, and t add three ounces of distilled water, and afterw as much iodide of potassium as will redissolv iodide of silver.

Brush your previously-prepared paper well this, and let dry; then place them in water by one, for about one hour and a half or two *constantly agitating the water*. As many as a pieces may be put into the water, one aft other, taking care that there are no air-bu take them out, and pin to the edge of a bo one corner.

When dry they will be ready for excitin the camera by the following process:

(These are supposed to be in six 1-ounce bottle glass stoppers.)

1.	2.	3.
1 drachm of No. 4., 6 drachms of distilled water.	20 min. of No. 3., 6 drachms of distilled water.	A satur solution gallic ac
4.	**5.**	**6.**
25 grains of nitrate of silver to half an ounce of water. Add 45 minims of glacial acetic acid.	2 drachms of No. 4., 6 drs. of water.	Equal parts Nos. 1. and 2. N.B.—This m be mixed just fore using, and bottle cleaned terwards.

To excite for the Camera.—Mix equal pa Nos. 1. and 2., and with a glass rod exci iodized paper and blot off; and it may be the slide at once, or the number you requir be excited, and put into a blotting-pape one between each leaf, and allowed to rema required to be placed in the slide.

Time of Exposure.—The time vari three minutes to a quarter of an hour, a to the nature of the subject and the pow sun; but five minutes is *generally* the pro

To bring out.—Bring out with N when the subject begins to appea and when sufficiently developed pour water upon it; and then sulphite of soda to fix it, for a

TES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION

FOR

RY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of." — CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12. 1853. { Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, 5d.

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Notes.

ITALIAN ENGLISH.

I have been favoured by a friend, who visited Italy last year, with the perusal of a small guide-book, which has afforded me much amusement, and from which I send you a few extracts for the gratification of your readers. The title runs thus:

"Description of the front and interior of the Cathedral of Milan the first edition corrected, and increased with interesting things Milan by the printer Luigi di Giacomo Pirola M. DCCC. XLVI."

The Preface is as follows:

"In presenting to the learned and intelligent Publick this new and brief Description of the Cathedral of Milan, i must apprise that i do not mean to emulate with the works already existing of infinite merit for the notions they contain, and the perspicuity with which they are exposed. My idea only was to make an extract of them, not forgetting the principal things of observation, with the names of the most distinguished artists, and not to deprive them of all the digressions and explanations required by the Scientificals, or those skilled in the art, so that it might be contained in a Pamphlet, and of little expence, to be offered to the amateurs of fine arts, who come to visit this unique and magnificent Edifice. Therefore i have not failed to include in it, all that has been done subsequently to the publishment of the above works, with some other little trifles worthy to be seen, and in them not mentioned. Such has been my sole design, no other pretention has induced me to it, and with a similar premise, i hope to be pardoned by the indulgent Reader for all the errors in which i might have involuntarily incurred. G. P."

In the introductory portion, giving a general account of the building, "G. P." says:

"Under the direction of honest, intelligent and active Administrators, and by the pious munificence of our Gracious Sovereign, who bestowes an annual generous donation for completing the building of the Cathedral of Milan, one perceives tending with the greatest celerity to the perfection of this magnificent Edifice, founded by a special vow in 1386 by the duke of Milan Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti. It is of fine white statuary marble, extracted from the quarry of mount Gandolia, which among many gifts was expressly regaled for the building by its generous founder the duke Visconti above mentioned."

KEY TO DIBDIN'S BIBLIOMANIA.

following key to the characters in the ...sia (edit. 1811) has been collected with ...d will no doubt prove acceptable to some ...aders of "N. & Q.":

...ieus - -	Richard Heber, Esq.
...relius - -	George Chalmers, Esq.
...lpiunso - -	Horne Tooke?
...chimedes - -	John Rennie, Esq.
...mardo - -	Joseph Haslewood, Esq.
...swardo - -	James Boswell, Esq.?
...riolanus - -	John Ph. Kemble, Esq.
...sus - -	Watson Taylor, Esq.
...menius - -	J. D. Phelps, Esq.
...uralo - -	John Dent, Esq.
...ortensius - -	W. Bolland, Esq.
...morio - -	George Hibbert, Esq.
...ppolyto - -	Samuel Weller Singer, Esq.
...ontes - -	James Bindley, Esq.
...pidus - -	Dr. Gosset.
...ander - -	Rev. T. F. Dibdin.
...renzo - -	Sir Mark Sykes.
...vinia's Husband	J. Harrison, Esq.
...ardo - -	R. Heathcote, Esq.
...ius - -	Francis Freeling, Esq.
...rellus - -	Edmond Malone, Esq.
...ntapha - -	W. Gardiner of Pall Mall.
...mander - -	Tom. Warton.
...dolio - -	Payne Knight or Townley?
...maleas - -	Rev. Henry Drury.
...reurii (III.) -	Mr. Henry Foss, Mr. Triphook, and Mr. Griffiths.
...diadus - -	R. Lang, Esq.
...ras - - -	G. Shepherd, Esq.
...rcottus - -	Rev. J. Jones.
...lando - -	Michael Woodhull, Esq.
...ropero - -	Francis Douce, Esq.
...lemon - -	J. Barwise, Esq.
...ermio - -	Rev. H. Vernon.
...rius - -	Mr. John Cuthill.
...meria - -	Robert Southey, Esq.
...delphus - -	Geo. Henry Freeling, Esq.
...ermo - -	John North, Esq.
...tevallo - -	Duke of Bridgewater?
...squilius - -	George Baker, Esq.
...aldo - -	J. Edwards, Esq.
...ncrusius -	Rev. T. F. Dibdin.
Tristram -	Walter Scott, Esq.
...orax - -	Joseph Ritson.
...ian - -	Edw. Vernon Utterson, Esq.
...ributed to -	Birt } In Sir Francis
——— -	Churton } Freeling's copy.
...4.	
...hand neighbour	Mr. George Nicol.
...and ditto -	Mr. R. H. Evans.
...ite ditto -	Mr. Thomas Payne.
...9.	
...y friend -	Sir Henry Ellis.

W. P.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.*

1. "In a drear-nighted December,
Too happy, happy tree,
Thy branches ne'er remember
Their green felicity," &c.—*Keats.*

"What would be the heart of an old weather-beaten hollow stump, if the leaves and blossoms of its youth were suddenly to spring up out of the mould around it, and to remind it how bright and blissful summer was in the years of its prime?"—Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, 1st series, p. 244.

2. "Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he call'd the flowers, so blue and golden,
Stars that on earth's firmament do shine."
Longfellow, *Flowers.*

"And daisy-stars, whose firmament is green."
Hood, *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies*, xxxvi.

[And see the converse thought,—

"Stars are the daisies that begem
The blue fields of the sky."
D. M. Moir, quoted in *Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, Oct. 1852.]

3. "But she is vanish'd to her shady home
Under the deep, inscrutable; and there
Weeps in a *midnight* made of her own hair."
Hood, *Hero and Leander*, cxvi.

"Within the *midnight* of her hair,
Half-hidden in its deepest deeps," &c.
Barry Cornwall, *The Pearl Wearer.*

"But, rising up,
Robed in the long *night* of her deep hair, so
To the open window moved."
Tennyson, *Princess*, p. 89.

4. "He who for love hath undergone
The worst that can befall,
Is happier thousandfold than one
Who never loved at all."
M. Milnes, *To Myrzha, on returning.*

"I hold it true, whate'er befall,
I feel it when I sorrow most,—
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxvii.

5. Boileau, speaking of himself, when set in his youth to study the law, says that his family—

". . . . . Palit, et vit en frémissant
Dans la poudre du greffe un poëte naissant."

While Pope, in his *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, speaks of—

"Some clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross."

HARRY LEROY TEMPLE.

P.S.—At p. 123. of Vol. vi. are inserted some other parallels, noted by me in the course of my reading. For one of these so inserted, that relating

* Continued from Vol. iv., p. 435.; Vol. vi., p. 123.

to Sylla, I was taken to task (see Vol. vi., p. 208.) by P. C. S. S. Now, the parallel between the two passages ("*Parallel*, resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, likeness," Johnson's *Dictionary*) is this: Both verses endeavour to picture the mingled red and white of the "human face divine" (one satirically, the other eulogistically), by comparing their combined effect to that of the red hue of fruit seen through a partially superfused white medium—meal over mulberries, cream over strawberries. If there is not sufficient "resemblance" or "likeness" in the two (in the opinion of P. C. S. S.) to justify me in placing them *alongside of one another* (παράλληλα), I really cannot help it.

I have now ascertained that the words

"Sylla's a mulberry sprinkled with meal"

are to be found in Langhorne's *Plutarch*, as a translation of the original Greek quoted by P. C. S. S.

ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA: A NOTE FOR THE LADIES.

The description of the *lavolta* in Sir John Davies's poem on dancing, *The Orchestra* (1596), shows that it must have closely resembled the dance which we fondly boast of as one of the great inventions of the nineteenth century. It runs as follows:

"Yet is there one, the most delightful kind,
A lofty jumping, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound;
And still their feet an anapæst do sound;
An anapæst is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."

The "anapæst" is conclusive; it points exactly to the peculiar nature of the polka, the pause on the *third* step. Moreover, it appears, that as there is no especial figure for the polka, so there was none for the lavolta; for it is classed among those dances

"Wherein that dancer greatest praise has won,
Which, with best order, can all orders shun;
For everywhere he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change."

Who can doubt after that? The polka was certainly danced before Queen Elizabeth!

To this valuable historical parallel I may add that the galliard and coranto also were apparently danced *ad libitum* (observing only a particular measure), just as our waltz and galop also are:

"For more diverse and more pleasing show,
A swift, a *wandering* dance, he [Love] did invent,
With *passages uncertain* to and fro,
Yet with a certain answer and consent,
To the quick music of the instrument."

B. R. I.

SEVEN SCORE SUPERSTITIOUS SA

My common-place books contain a g
ber of superstitious sayings, noted do
at different times and in various pl
during the last ten or twelve years. I
a selection from them, the greater port
will probably come under the printer'
first time, should they be considere
addition to the interesting records o
in the pages of "N. & Q." I reser
ment or attempted illustration for fu
tunities.

First Score.

1. *Adder.* "Look under the deaf a
and you'll find marked, in mottled c
words:

'If I could hear as well as see,
No man of life [*sic*] should mast

(This saying was related to me by
native of Lewes, Sussex, where it is c

2. *Adder-skin.* "It'll bring you g
hang an ether-skin o'er the chimbly
piece]." (Heard in Leicestershire.)

3. *Beanfield.* "Sleep in a beanfie
if you want to have awful dreams, o
(In Leicestershire.)

4. *Chime-hours.* "A child born in
will have the power to see spirits." (
friend.)

5. *Egg-shells.* "Always poke a h
your egg-shell before you throw it awa
"If you don't, the fairies will put to s
the ships." (Somerset. Query, For
witches?)

6. *Eyebrows.* "It's a good thing to
ing eyebrows. You'll never kno
(Various places.)

7. *Fern-root.* "Cut a fern-root sl
you'll see a picture of an oak-tree: th
fect, the luckier chance for you." (C
elsewhere.)

8. *Flowering Myrtle.* "That's t
plant to have in your window. Wa
morning, and be proud of it." (Some

9. *Harvest Spider.* "The *harvest-*
four things on its back,—the scythe, t
sickle, and [Query the fourth?] It'
lucky for the reaper to kill it on purpos
an Essex man.)

10. *Holly, Ivy, &c.* "All your *Chris*
be burnt on Twelfth-day morning." (L

11. *Lettuce.* "O'er-much lettuce in
will stop a young wife's bearing." (
Surrey.)

12. *May-baby.* "A May-baby's al
You may try, but you'll never rear it."

13. *May-kitten.* "You should dro
kitten. It's unlucky to keep it." (So

New Moon. "You may see as many new moons once through a silk handkerchief, as there are days before you will marry." (Leicestershire.)

Onions. "In buying onions always go in at one door of the shop, and come out by another. Choose a shop with two doorways. These onions, if placed under your pillow on St. Thomas's Eve, are said to bring visions of your true-love, your future husband." (London, &c.)

Parsley. "Where parsley's grown in the garden, there'll be a death before the year's out. (Sussex and Surrey.)

Ring-finger. "The ring-finger, stroked over any sore or wound, will soon heal it. All other fingers are poisonous, especially the middle-finger." (Somerset.)

Salt. "Help to salt, help to sorrow." (Various.)

Three Dogs. "If three dogs chase a rabbit or hare, they can't kill it." (Surrey.)

White Cow. "A child that sucks a white cow will thrive better." (Wilts.)

J. WESTBY GIBSON.

12. Catherine Street, Strand.

Minor Notes.

Mormon Etymologies. — W. Richards, "Historian and General Church Recorder" of the Mormons, says:

"Mormon is the name of an ancient prophet, and signifies *more good.* 'Mormonism,' a new coined word by the enemy, signifies ALL TRUTH, PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE; and the 'Mormon's' creed is *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* And this creed makes the devil and all his imps are eternally fighting against and not against the believers of that creed only, which is the *truth influences their actions.*"—*Millenial Star*, 1850, p. 341.

This certainly displays the wisdom of the serpent, if not the meekness of wisdom. Pray preserve it in your cabinet of literary curiosities.

B. H. C.

Bradalore and Tommy Moore.—

"What this toy was, we have no means of knowing," &c.—*Fraser's Mag.*, January, p. 5.

Had our reviewer stepped in at Dunnett's toy-shop, instead of searching all his French dictionaries, he would have learned, I doubt not, that Bradalore is still a living toy, just as it was when Moore was young.

At Tunbridge it is still made in their pretty ware; and sufficiently portable for any kind-hearted grandpapa to carry in his pocket. J. J. R.

Electric Clock. — It is said that the electric telegraph will annihilate time and space. Of the former we have visible proof. Look at the new clock in West Strand. The minute-hand moves only once in each minute, and then it jumps a whole minute at once, and occupies a second of time in doing so. Now, supposing the clock to indicate true time at the instant of each movement, it is obvious that it must indicate untrue time at every other instant: hence it only indicates true time during one second in each minute, twenty-four minutes in each day, and six days and two hours in the whole year, or less than two years in a century; whilst, during the remaining ninety-eight years and more, it is *annihilating* true time, by imposing upon an unwary public that which is false! J. J. R.

Desirable Reprints.—Will you allow me to commence a series of Notes, which your readers can easily amplify, viz. suggestions of old books deserving to be reprinted, with the authorities quoted recommending them.

1. Glanvil's *Scepis Scientifica.*

"Few books, I think, are more deserving of being reprinted."—Hallam's *Literature of Europe.*

J. M.

The Earldom of Oxford. — The following is so remarkable a coincidence, that I am sure many of your readers will be obliged to me for bringing it under their notice, particularly those who are interested in heraldry.

The same individual who has been for many years the nearest heir *male* to Aubery de Vere, twentieth and last earl of Oxford of that family, who died in 1702, has become, by the recent death of Alfred, sixth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the nearest heir *male* to that race also, which title is likewise extinct. AN M. D.

Literary Attainments of the Scottish Clergy in the Seventeenth Century. — In a deed granted by Andro Andersone, minister of Loth, in Sutherlandshire, anno 1618, wherein he is designated "Ministro veriti Dei apud Loithe," the instrument is signed with his mark, after which is added, "Cannot wreitt myself." KIRKWALLENSIS.

Queries.

QUERIES AS TO MR. COLLIER'S "NOTES AND EMENDATIONS."

Query 1. Does MR. COLLIER claim a copyright in the *Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare* lately published by him, and derived from MS. corrections in his old copy of the folio of 1632? He seems to intimate as much in what he says at p. 13. of his Introduction, when he speaks of a certain phrase never being again seen in any edition of Shakspeare, "unless it be reproduced by some one who, *having no right to use the emendations of our folio* 1632, adheres *of necessity* to the anti-

quated blunder, and pertinaciously attempts to justify it."

I doubt much whether he is entitled to any such privilege. If the words as restored were really those of Shakspeare, as is alleged, I do not see how the writer of the MS. corrections could *himself* claim any property in them; and if *he* had none, much less can Mr. Collier have. It would be a pity were the public to be deprived of the benefit of the corrections by the use of them being exclusively confined to Mr. Collier's editions.

Query 2. Does the writer of the MS. corrections occasionally give reasons in support of the changes proposed? At p. 306., Mr. Collier says: "The manuscript corrector *assures us* that although the intention of the dramatist is evident, a decided misprint has crept into the line."

Again, at p. 305., Mr. Collier says: "For 'senseless obstinate,' the corrector of the folio 1632 *states that we must substitute* words," &c. Again, at p. 352.: "A *note* in the folio 1632, induces us to believe that Shakspeare did not use the term," &c. The MS. corrector is also sometimes made to tell us, that a certain error is the printer's; and another that of the copyist. Perhaps these are only rhetorical forms of expression, to intimate that certain corrections appeared on the margin of the folio 1632, and Mr. Collier's own opinion of their propriety. Scotus.

Edinburgh.

HONE'S "HISTORY OF PARODY."

A small collection of the political squibs and pamphlets published by Wm. Hone about 1820, has lately come into my possession. An advertisement in several of these announces that the large material collected for his defence had induced him to prepare, and "very speedily" to publish, *A complete History of Parody*, "with extensive graphic illustrations." This on March 20. Again, on October 2, same year, he says: "I take this opportunity of announcing that the work will appear in monthly parts, each containing at least five engravings, and that it will probably be completed in eight deliveries at 5*s.* each. I pledge myself that the First Part shall be published, without fail, on the 1st January next, and respectfully invite the names of subscribers. The money to be paid on the delivery of each Part."

Lastly, in an "Explanatory Address," appended to No. 1. of his *Every-Day Book*, dated 31st Dec., 1824, Hone says: "*The History of Parody*, with enlarged reports of my three trials, a royal 8vo. volume of 600 pages, handsomely printed, and illustrated by numerous engravings on copper and wood, plain and coloured, is in considerable forwardness. The price will be 2*l.* 2*s.*, in extra cloth boards," &c.

Thus, though advertised more th
previously, this work had not yet c
indeed, if not mistaken, I think it ne
at all. Will some of your bibliogra
spondents inform me if my surmis
and if so, what has become of Hon
the large collection he made on t
parody? James

162, Hope Street, Glasgow.

THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE'S LE
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretar
Charles II., having presumed to
candidate for her borough of Apple
him the following spirited and well-k

"I have been bullied by an usurper
neglected by a court: but I will not be
a subject. Your man sha'n't stand.

"Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and M

This statement is taken from *A Se*
at the Funeral of Anne, Countess of P
by Bishop Rainbow; with *Biograph*
(1839), page of the *Memoir* xiii. I
observed that—

"Mr. Lodge questions the genuinene
which appears to have been first pub
World in 1753."

I concur with Mr. Lodge. The
letter is quite modern: the verb "bul
quite a modern coinage and the sig
from the usual setting forth and sequ
contained in the inscriptions which
placed over the gateways of her c
repaired them, and which ran thus,
being placed in the order of their c
"Countess Dowager of Pembroke,
Montgomery." In support of the genu
letter, it may be urged that Sir Josep
from an early period after the Res
1674, when he became Secretary o
various offices about the Court that mi
brought him into collision with the C
he was not a very scrupulous man;
the "son of a clergyman somewhere
land;" and that his highest promoti
before the death of the Countess in
some account of him, see Evelyn's
dex.) To this it may be added, th
accords with her courageous spirit.
authority be given for it than that
in 1753?

[Although this subject has been alre
cussed in our columns (see Vol. i., pp.
we think it of sufficient interest to be
that our increased circulation will brin
notice of so many more readers; amon

[illegible] may be found in a position to solve the mys- [illegible] which the authenticity of this oft-quoted letter [illegible]ment involved.]

Minor Queries.

Mediæval Parchment. — In what way did me- [illegible] illuminators prepare their parchment? For [illegible] modern parchment is so ill prepared, that it [illegible] crumpled as soon as wet chalk for gilding, or [illegible]our, is laid on it; whilst the parchment in [illegible]val MSS. is quite smooth and level, as if it [illegible] been moistened at all.

[illegible]ld a full answer to this Query take up too [illegible] of your valuable space, I should be satisfied [illegible] the titles of any works on the art of "illumin- [illegible]," in which special mention is made of the [illegible] of preparing parchment. F. M. (A Maltese.)

"*Mater ait natæ.*" — Where can the following [illegible] thus "Englished by Hakewill," be found?

"Mater ait natæ, dic natæ, filiâ, natam
Ut moneat natæ piangere filiolam."

"The aged mother to her daughter spake,
Daughter, said she, arise;
Thy daughter to her daughter take,
Whose daughter's daughter cries."

My object in asking the above question is for [illegible] purpose of discovering if such a relationship [illegible] existed. W. W.

Malta.

Fox of Whittlebury Forest. — In Mr. Jessie's [illegible] of *Beau Brummel*, I met with a passage [illegible] spoke about the "well-known fox of Whit- [illegible] Forest." Can any of your readers kindly [illegible] me in what the celebrity of this animal [illegible], that Mr. Jessie takes for granted is so [illegible]wn? A Fox Hunter.

Names and Numbers of British Regiments (Vol. [illegible], p. 368.; Vol. vi., p. 37.). — I feel disap- [illegible] that none of your numerous and well- [illegible] readers have responded to my inquiries [illegible] this subject. Hoping, however, that answers [illegible] still be obtained, I venture to repeat the [illegible]tions for the *third* time, viz.:

1. What was the origin of giving British regi- [illegible] the *name* of a certain officer, instead of [illegible]bering them as at present?

2. If in honour of an officer commanding the [illegible], was the name changed when that officer [illegible] or removed to another regiment; or what [illegible] the rule?

3. *When* did the present mode of *numbering* [illegible]iments begin; and by whom was it introduced?

4. What was the rule or principle laid down in [illegible]ing any regiment a certain *number?* Was it [illegible]ing to the length of time it had been em- [illegible]?

5. What is the guide now, in identifying a *named* with a *numbered* regiment? For example, at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, "Wolfe's," "Barrell's," and "Howard's Foot" were engaged. Now, what is the rule for ascertaining the *numbers* of these, and other old regiments, in the British army at the present day?

I shall feel greatly obliged by the above information. Z.

Glasgow.

Daughters of St. Mark. — How many were adopted as daughters of the Republic of St. Mark? Catherine Cornaro was one, and, I believe, Bianca Capello another. I think there were but one or two more: but who were they? Rosa.

Kentish Fire.—What is the origin of the term "Kentish fire," signifying energetic applause? Rosa.

Optical Phenomenon.—On the afternoon of the 20th January, at one o'clock, as I stood on the beach of Llandudno Bay, North Wales, I observed a rainbow, from the circumference of which passed a number of bright pencils of light, apparently converging to a point near the invisible centre of the rainbow. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? C. Mansfield Ingleby.

Birmingham.

Cardinal Bentivoglio's Description of England. — A MS. of this interesting work exists among Bishop Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Has it ever been printed? The account is said to have been drawn up with great care and accuracy, and betrays no sinister views.

Did Cardinal Bentivoglio visit England in person, or how did he collect his information? Edward F. Rimbault.

Remarkable Signs. — Can any of the learned contributors of the "N. & Q." oblige a Constant Reader with the probable meanings or origins of the following signs, all of which are to be found in the London Directories:

Anti-Gallican (four taverns of this name).
Bombay Grab.
Essex Serpent.
Fortune of War (five).
George and Guy (two).
Moonrakers (two).
Grave Maurice (two).
Sun and Thirteen Cantons (two). J. E.

Fleet Street.

Old Fable. — There is a fable in the *Vicar of Wakefield* of two brothers, a dwarf and giant, going out to battle, and sharing the victory but not the wounds.

There is another, perhaps a sequel to it, which relates that the dwarf, "tot bellorum superstitem,"

was choked in the fraternal embrace, with the sorry consolation that it was "the giant's nature to squeeze hard."

Are these fables wholly modern or not? I have thought that some such are the key to Juvenal's meaning:

"Malim fratercúlus esse gigantis;"

to the ordinary construing of which there are positive objections. J. E. G.

Tide Tables.—Can you, or any of your subscribers, give me a rule for ascertaining the heights of tides and times of high water, the establishment of the port, and rise of springs and neaps, being known? One divested of algebraic formulæ would be preferred: say—

Establishment - - - -	10 h. 58 m.
Springs' rise - - - - -	8½ feet.
Neaps' " - - - - -	2 feet.

R.

Lancaster.

Passage in Ovid.—In speaking of the rude and unscientific state of the early Romans, in the third book of his *Fasti*, Ovid has the following verses:

"Libera currebant, et inobservata per annum
Sidera: constabat sed tamen esse Deos.
Non illi cœlo labentia signa tenebant;
Sed sua: quæ magnum perdere crimen erat."
V. 111—114.

The idea expressed in this passage is that the primitive Romans cared more about war than astronomy. They did not observe the stars, though they believed them to be deities. The pun upon the word *signa*—constellations and military standards—is worthy of notice. But what is the meaning of *libera*, in the first verse? Is it nearly equivalent to *inobservata*, and does it denote the absence of the prying curiosity of men? It cannot be intended that the courses of the stars were less regular before they were the subjects of observation, than after the birth of astronomy. L.

Roger Pele, Abbot of Furness.—Is anything known of the antecedents of Roger Pele, last abbot of Furness, who, after years of trouble and persecution, was at length constrained to execute a deed, dated 5th April, 28 Hen. VIII., whereby he did "freely and hollie surrender, giff, and graunt unto the Kynges highnes and to his heyres and assignes for evermore . . . all his interest and titill in the said monasterie of ffurness, and of and in the landes, rentes, possessions, revenous, servyce, both spirituall and temporall," &c.? This deed is, I believe, given at length in the Cotton MSS., Cleopatra E. IV. fol. 244.

Roger Pele was elevated about 1532, and became *rector of Dalton*, a village near his old abbey, *9th Nov., 29 Hen. VIII.* This rectory he held, I believe, during the remainder of his life, in spit all the efforts made to dispossess him. (See Be *Annales Furnessienses*, p. 346. et seq.)

What was the origin and early history of man, remarkable for the firmness and abi which so long baffled all the power and migh Henry, whose vengeance pursued him even i obscurity? ABB

Curtseys and Bows.—Why do ladies cur instead of bow? Is the distinction one w obtains generally; and what is the earliest tion of curtseys in any writer on English aff

Hampton Court.

Historical Proverb.—I have frequently in heard the proverb, "You may change *Nor* a worser (worse) horse." This sounds like th saying of some unpatriotic Saxon, when ur revolt against the conquering invaders. If s an interesting relic of the days when "Engli though suppressed, yet became peaceful torious in transmuting the intruders into it excellent metal. J. B

Bishop Patrick's "Parable of a Pilgrim."—any of your contributors inform me of any bi graphical notice of Bishop Patrick's *Parable Pilgrim?* Its singular title, and the sugg plagiarism of Bunyan, lately attracted my at tion; but I incline to the belief that we may regard the *Pilgrim's Progress* to be as origin it is extraordinary. Patrick's work appear have been written in 1663, while Bunyan was committed to prison until 1660, and was rele in 1673: having written, or at least composed extraordinary work during the interval. Bun might therefore have seen and read Patrick's bo but, from a careful comparison of the two work am satisfied in my own mind that such a sup sition is unnecessary, and probably erroneous. may add that Patrick honestly confesses, that even his own work is entirely original, but suggested by an elder "Parable of the Pilgri in Baker's *Sancta Sophia.* GEORGE WM. B

Dr. Parr's Dedications.—Dr. Parr has d cated the three parts of *Bellendences de S* respectively to Burke, Lord North, and Fox, scribing each dedication with the letters A. E. Can any of your correspondents explain them BALLIOLE

"*Königl. Schwedischer in Teutschland gefü Krieg*, 1632—1648, von B. Ph. v. Chemnitz. As is known, the first two parts of this impor work were printed in 1648 and 1653. The tinuation of the original manuscript exists no the Swedish Record Office, with the except unfortunately, of the third part. The Curato the Royal Library in Hanover, however, J. D

[illegible] testifies, in his *Commercium Epistolare* [illegible]um, Pars 1ma, p. 119., Hanoviæ, 1745, in [illegible] the missing part was then in that library:

"[illegible] tomus exeusus non est, quippe imperfectus; [illegible]tum tamen quoad absolutus est, inter alia [illegible]is eimelia nuper repertum, Bibliothecæ [illegible] vindicavimus."

[illegible] this manuscript is no longer to be found there. [illegible] possible it may have been removed to Eng[illegible] and still to be found in one of the public [illegible]? An answer to any of the above [illegible] would deeply oblige

G. E. Klemming,
[illegible]rian in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

"[illegible] *Birgittinum Anglice.*"—

"[illegible]rum Beatæ Virginis Officium quod à S. Bir[illegible]minatum, monialibus sui ordinis in usu pub[illegible]bit Anglice ab anonymo quodam conversum, [illegible] prodiit ante annum 1500 in folio, ex Caxtoni, [illegible], prælo editum."

[illegible] notice of the above translation occurring in [illegible] Swedish author. Information is requested [illegible] whether any more detailed account can be [illegible] of the book referred to.* For any such [illegible] Querist will be especially thankful: if it should [illegible] possible to procure a copy of the same, his [illegible] hopes would be exceeded. If no English [illegible]ation of S. Birgitta's revelations, or of the [illegible] and prophecies extracted therefrom — the [illegible] known under the name of *Onus Mundi*, [illegible] exist, either in print or in old manuscript, [illegible] in consideration of the very general circu[illegible] which these writings obtained in the Middle [illegible], would be a very peculiar exception. The [illegible] named at the head of this Query would [illegible] to be a translation of the *Breviarium S.* [illegible].

G. E. Klemming,
[illegible]rian in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

[illegible]'s *Hymn on the Nativity.*—The hymn, [illegible] the following are the first two verses, is [illegible] have been written by Campbell. Can any [illegible]ondent of "N. & Q." say which Campbell [illegible] author, and when and where the hymn was [illegible]inted?

"[illegible]hen Jordan hush'd his waters still,
[illegible]nd silence slept on Zion's hill,
[illegible]hen Bethlehem's shepherds thro' the night
[illegible]atch'd o'er their flocks by starry light,
[illegible]ark! from the midnight hills around,
[illegible] voice of more than mortal sound
[illegible] distant hallelujahs stole,
[illegible]ild murmuring o'er the raptur'd soul."

H. S. S.

* See Wharton, in his Supplement to Usher, *De [illegible]aris et Sacris Vernaculis*, p. 447., edit. 1690.—

Minor Queries with Answers.

When Our Lord falls in Our Lady's Lap.—Seeing that Good Friday in this year falls on Lady Day, may I beg to ask if any of your contributors could inform me where the following old saying is to be met with, viz.:

"When Good Friday falls in a Lady's lap,
To England will happen some mishap,"

or to whom the prophecy (I hope a false one) may be attributed? I have seen it some years since, and have lately been asked the origin of the saying.

J. N. C.

Hull.

[Our correspondent has not quoted this old proverb correctly. It is thus given by Fuller (*Worthies of England*, vol. i. p. 115. ed. 1840):

"When Our Lady falls in Our Lord's lap
Then let England beware a sad { clap / mishap,
alias
Then let the clergyman look to his cap."

But Fuller shows that it refers to Easter Day, not Good Friday, falling on the 25th March, when he remarks:—"I behold this proverbial prophecy, or this prophetical menace, to be not above six score years old, and of Popish extraction since the Reformation. It whispereth more than it dares speak out, and points at more than it dares whisper; and fain would intimate to credulous persons as if the Blessed Virgin, offended with the English for abolishing her adoration, watcheth an opportunity of revenge on this nation. And when her day (being the five-and-twentieth of March, and first of the Gregorian year) chanceth to fall on the day of Christ's resurrection, then being, as it were, fortified by her Son's assistance, some signal judgment is intended to our state, and churchmen especially."

He then gives a list of the years on which the coincidences had happened since the Conquest, to which, if our correspondent is curious on the subject, we must refer him. Can he, or any other of our readers, furnish any proof of the existence of this proverb before the Reformation, or the existence of a similar proverb on the Continent?]

Hobnail-counting in the Court of Exchequer.—I shall feel obliged by your informing me from what circumstance originates the yearly custom of the lord mayor of London counting six horse-shoes and sixty-one hobnails at the swearing in of the sheriff?

A Constant Reader.

Chertsey.

[The best explanation of this custom will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine for* 1804, where we read: "The ceremony on this occasion in the Court of Exchequer, which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive, nor have the new sheriffs the least connexion either with chopping of sticks, or counting of hobnails. The tenants of a manor in Shropshire are directed to come forth and do their suit and service; on which the senior alderman below

the chair steps forward and chops a single stick, in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The owners of a forge in the parish of St. Clement (which formerly belonged to the city, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists) are then called forth to do their suit and service; when an officer of the court, in the presence of the senior alderman, produces six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails, which he counts over in form before the cursitor baron, who on this particular occasion is the immediate representative of the sovereign."]

A Race for Canterbury. — I have just met with a little volume of sixteen pages entitled *A Race for Canterbury or Lambeth, Ho!* It is dated 1747, and was evidently written on the death of Archbishop Potter; and describes four aspirants to the see of Canterbury as four rowers on the Thames:

> "No sooner Death had seized the seer,
> Just in the middle of his prayer,
> But instantly on Thames appear'd
> Four wherries rowing very hard."
> &c. &c. &c.

The first is thus introduced:

> "Sh——, though old, has got the start,
> And vigorously plays his part."

The second:

> "H—— in order next advances,
> And full of hopes he strangely fancies,
> That he by dint of merit shall
> Get first to land by Lambeth wall."

The third:

> "M—s—n moves on a sober pace,
> And sits and rows with easy grace.
> No ruffling passion's in him seen,
> Indifferent if he lose or win."

The fourth:

> "Next Codex comes with lab'ring oar,
> And, envious, sees the three before;
> Yet luggs and tuggs with every joint,
> In hopes at length to gain the point."

Having no list of the bishops by me, of the above-mentioned date, to which I can refer, I should be glad if any of your correspondents can tell me who these four bishops are. May I ask likewise, if it is known who was the author of this not very refined or elegant composition?

JOHN BRANFILL HARRISON.

Maidstone.

[The four aspirants probably were, 1. Sherlock of Salisbury; 2. Herring of York, the next primate; 3. Mawson of Chichester; 4. Gibson of London.]

Nose of Wax. — In so famous a public document as the *Nottingham Declaration of the Nobles, Gentry, and Commons*, in November, 1688, against the Papistical inroads of the infatuated King James, I find in the Ninth Resolution that he is accused of "rendering the laws a
order to further arbitrary ends.
heard the phrase familiarly in my
may I ask of you to inform me
Its import is plain enough, — a
none effect but to be laughed at.

[Nares explains it more correctly
phrase for anything very mutable and
chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.
should be noticed, however, that th
originally borrowed from the Roman
who applied it to the Holy Scripture
their being liable to various interpret

"*Praise from Sir Hubert Stan*
somewhere heard or read this, or
phrase, ironically expressive of su
bation from an unexpected qua
much like a clue to its source and

Hong Kong.

[This is from Morton's *Cure for*
Act V. Sc. 2.: — "Approbation fr
Stanley is praise indeed."]

Rosary. — What is the origin of t
Is it derived from the Latin *rogare*

[Richardson derives it from Fr. *R*
Sp. *Rosario*; Low Lat. *Rosarium*,
garland or chaplet of roses. The defin
Abbé Prevost is this: — "It consist
fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the
in which the Blessed Virgin bore a pa
viz. the annunciation, the visit to S
birth of our Saviour, the purification,
tion of Christ in the temple. *Five*
Saviour's agony in the garden, his fla
ing with thorns, bearing his cross, and
Glorious: his resurrection, ascension
the Holy Ghost, his glorification in
assumption of the Virgin herself." —
Nares, quoting this passage, adds, "T
thority; but why each of the fives is n
the Abbé does not explain; probab
chaplet of a sufficient length."]

Replies.

THE ROD: A POEM.

(Vol. vi., p. 493.)

My copy of this poem bears date
stated to be a second edition. It h
tisement" of three pages, deprecat
putation of any personal allusions
encourage school rebellions. It has
piece ("Jas. Green, sculp., Oxon.")
two youths, one standing, the othe
form; and before them the figure
on his hind legs, clothed in a palli
doctorial hat, and books, lettered

[illegible]mon, form the base; and on a ribbon [illegible] the legend, "An ass in the Greek pal[illegible]ching." In other respects my copy agrees [illegible] Mr. CROSSLEY's description of his, except [illegible] argument (p. 7.) commences, "*The great* [illegible] King Alfred," &c.

[illegible]haps the following lines (though I doubt [illegible] being been written at the age of thirteen) [illegible] received as germane to the subject:

THE BIRCH: A POEM.

Written by a Youth of thirteen.

[illegible] the *Oak* be the prince and the pride of [illegible] grove,
[illegible]mblem of power and the fav'rite of Jove;
[illegible] Phœbus his temples with *Laurel* has bound,
[illegible]ch chaplets of *Poplar* Alcides is crown'd;
[illegible] Pallas the *Olive* has graced with her choice,
[illegible] mother Cybel in *Pines* may rejoice,
[illegible] Muses declare, after diligent search,
[illegible] tree can be found to compare with the *Birch.*
[illegible] Birch, they affirm, is the true tree of know[illegible]ledge,
[illegible] at each school and remember'd at college.
[illegible] Virgil's famed tree might produce, as its fruit,
[illegible] of vain dreams, and strange whims on each shoot,
[illegible] Birch on each bough, on the top of each switch,
[illegible] essence of grammar and eight parts of speech.
[illegible] leaves are conceal'd more than mem'ry [illegible] mention,
[illegible], all genders, all forms of declension.
[illegible] branches, when cropp'd by the hands of [illegible] Nine,
[illegible] arranged in a parallel line,
[illegible] nine folds of a mystical string,
[illegible]'d for nine days in cold Helicon spring,
[illegible] sceptre composed for a pedagogue's hand,
[illegible] Fasces of Rome, a true badge of command.
[illegible] sceptre thus finish'd, like Moses's rod,
[illegible] flints could draw tears, and give life to a clod.
[illegible] darkness Egyptian, or ignorance, spread
[illegible] clouds o'er the mind, or envelope the head,
[illegible] rod, thrice applied, puts the darkness to flight,
[illegible]rses the clouds, and restores us to light.
[illegible] the Virga Divina, 'twill find out the vein
[illegible] lurks the rich metal, the ore of the brain.
[illegible] Genius a captive in sloth be confined,
[illegible] the witchcraft of Pleasure prevail o'er the mind,
[illegible] magical wand but apply—with a stroke
[illegible] spell is dissolved, the enchantment is broke.
[illegible] Hermes' caduceus, these switches inspire
[illegible]torical thunder, poetical fire:
And if Morpheus our temples in Lethe should steep,
Their touch will untie all the fetters of sleep.
Here dwells strong conviction—of Logic the glory,
When applied with precision *à posteriori.*
I've known a short lecture most strangely prevail,
When duly convey'd to the head through the tail;
Like an electrical shock, in an instant 'tis spread,
And flies with a jerk from the tail to the head;
Promotes circulation, and thrills through each vein,
The faculties quickens, and purges the brain.
By sympathy thus, and consent of the parts,
We are taught, *fundamentally*, classics and arts.
The Birch, *à priori*, applied to the palm,
Can settle disputes and a passion becalm.
Whatever disorders prevail in the blood
The birch can correct them, like guaiacum wood:
It sweetens the juices, corrects our ill humours,
Bad habits removes, and disperses foul tumours.
When applied to the hand it can cure with a switch,
Like the salve of old Molyneux, used in the itch!
As the famed rod of Circe to brutes could turn men,
So the twigs of the Birch can unbrute them again.
Like the wand of the Sybil, that branch of pure gold,
These sprays can the gates of Elysium unfold—
The Elysium of learning, where pleasures abound,
Those sweets that still flourish on classical ground.
Prometheus's rod, which, mythologists say,
Fetch'd fire from the sun to give life to his clay,
Was a rod well applied his men to inspire
With a taste for the arts, and their genius to fire.
This bundle of rods may suggest one reflection,
That the arts with each other maintain a connexion.
Another good moral this bundle of switches
Points out to our notice and silently teaches;
Of peace and good fellowship these are a token,
For the twigs, well united, can scarcely be broken.
Then, if such are its virtues, we'll bow to the tree,
And THE BIRCH, like the Muses, immortal shall be.

I copy from a MS. extract-book, and shall be glad of a reference to any place in which these lines have appeared in print. BALLIOLENSIS.

THE DUTCH EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Vol. vi., p. 316.)

These folio volumes appeared in 1646, without name or place of either author or printer, under the title—

"Begin ende Voortgang van de Vereenighde Nederlandsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie, vervattende de voornaemste Reysen, by de inwoonderen derselver provincien derwaerts gedaen, alles nevens de

s placed on the levelled stand and deve-
proceed thus: instead of holding the plate
fingers to perform the subsequent processes,
strip of glass (say five inches long and one
half wide for the ordinary portrait size), put
drop of water on it, and carefully pass it
the developed plate; lift the glass thereby;
sion is sufficiently firm to sustain the plate
required position for the remaining ma-
ons till it is washed and finished.

COKELY.

V. Newton's Process. — Chloride of Bro-
—May I ask, through the medium of your
xcellent journal, what purpose SIR W.
s intends to meet by the application of
of chloride of barium previous to iodiz-

F. MAXWELL LYTE.

Collodion Process.—Absence from London
vented my seeing your Numbers regularly;
ne for December I see MR. ARCHER has
y name in connexion with the collodion
. He states that he called several times,
de me familiar with the process; by which
d lead persons to suppose that he taught
ct to take pictures. Now I beg most dis-
to state that this is incorrect. MR. ARCHER
is true, several attempts in my glass room
a picture, but totally failed. And why?
he attempted to follow out the process as
elf had published it. From that time I
it out by myself, assisted by hints from
, who at the time I allude to was a success-
pulator, and had produced and exhibited
autiful pictures, and at whose suggestion
nced it in the first instance.
is also another portion of MR. ARCHER'S
orrect; but as this relates to the sale of
, I will let it pass, trusting, as you have
rtion to his, you will not refuse space for

F. HORNE.

ewgate Street.

le Camera (Vol. vii., p. 71.). — If India
hould turn out to be what H. Y. W. N.
e has found it to be, it would be capable
turned to excellent account. For in-
nstead of having a single "portable ca-
hich is on many accounts very awkward
hy should not the tourist have a light
k constructed, and covered entirely with
a rubber: in fact, an India rubber box,
his camera, and a partitioned shelf con-
is collodion, developing fluid, hypo-soda
&c., might be easily packed, and in which,
d of sleeves, &c., he might coat his plates,
lop and fix them, quite apart from his
He *must* have *something* to pack his
c. in; and the above-described packing-
d be very light, and also waterproof.

J. L. S.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Chaplains to Noblemen (Vol. vii., p. 85.).—The statute in which chaplains to noblemen are first named is 21 Henry VIII. c. 13. (1529); in which, by sect. 11., it is enacted, "that every Archbysshop and Duke may have vj chapleyns;" "every Markes and Erle may have fyve chapleyns;" "every vycecount and other Byshop may have foure chapleyns;" and "the Chancellour of England for the tyme beying and every Baron or Knyght of the Garter may have thre chapleyns:" and one chaplain of each order, whether Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, is thereby authorised to purchase "lycence or dispensacion to take, receyve, and kepe two parsonages or benefices with cure of souls" (*Stat. of the Realm*, vol. iii. p. 294.). I believe that X. will find a regular registry of these appointments in Doctors' Commons.

It may be interesting to add, that among the other persons named in this statute are the Master of the Rolls, who may have "two chapleyns;" and the "Chefe Justice of the Kinges Benche," who may have "one chapleyn." By another statute, 25 Henry VIII. c. 16. (1533–4), this last power to have one chaplain is extended to "every Jugge of the seid high courtes" (King's Bench and Common Pleas), "the Chaunceller and Cheffe Baron of the Exchequer, the kynges generall attorney and generall soliciter" (*Ibid.* p. 457.)

EDWARD FOSS.

Mitigation of Capital Punishment to a Forger (Vol. vi., p. 614.). — I have been and still am inquiring into the two cases of mitigation, intending to send the result, when I have found satisfactory evidence, or exhausted my sources of inquiry. The communication of WHUNSIDE is the first direct testimony, and may settle the Fawcett case. As he was "resident at Mr. Fawcett's when the circumstances occurred," perhaps he will be so kind as to state the date and place of the conviction, and the name of the convict. By adding his own name, the facts will stand upon his authority.

H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

Brydone the Tourist (Vol. vii., p. 108.).—A. B. C. inquires the birthplace of Brydone, "the tourist and author." I presume he refers to Patrick Brydone, who wrote *Travels in Sicily and Malta*, and who held, I believe, an appointment under the Commissioners of Stamps, and died about thirty years ago. Some four-and-twenty years back, I arrived, late in the evening, at the hospitable cottage of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, at Altrieve, in the vale of Yarrow. It happened to be, as it often was, too full of guests to afford me a bed; and I was transferred by my host to the house of a neighbouring gentleman, where I slept. That gentleman was Mr. Brydone, of Mount Benger,

Co, who from the age of twelve to fifty-two s deaf, dumb, and blind."

relating the sudden restoration of his is, "Fitz-Adam" proceeds:

, as if the blessings of this life were only given ctions, he began in a few weeks to lose the his enjoyments, and to repine at the possession faculties, which served only to discover to him and disorders of his neighbours, and to teach *the intent of speech was too often to deceive.*"

y serve to probe the matter of *age* to ask, s "the old Spanish author" alluded to? ere may be found the hexameter line—

ἕτερον μὲν κεύθει ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἄλλο δὲ βάζει."

nt to the common expression, "He says g and means another," and of which the attributed to Goldsmith, Talleyrand, the *Chronicle*, and South, seems only a form? FURVUS.

nes's.

ption on Penny of George III. (Vol. vii., —"Stabit quocunque jeceris" (*it will stand ever way you throw it*) is the well-known f the Isle of Mann, and has reference to s of the island, which are—Gules, three legs argent, flexed in triangle, garnished urred or. I venture to conjecture that e legs of Mann were also on the penny mentioned.

curious lines about this motto are to be n *The Isle of Mann Guide*, by James ston Laughton, B.A. (Douglas, 1850): one —

ours and bright cuishes, to make them look

d out the legs; then to make them complete, nded the whole with four fine Roman *feet.* y were 'Quocunque jeceris stabit,' a thorough-paced Roman Iamb."

re-mentioned work also contains a song "The Copper Row," referring to the dis- occasioned by the coinage of 1840.

THOMPSON COOPER.

idge.

, I suppose, a Manx penny, with the re- *three legs*, and the motto, which is usually uocunque jeceris stabit." C.

Tailors make a Man" (Vol. vi., pp. 390. I extract the following humorous account rigin of this saying from *The British* 12mo., reprint of 1726, vol. i. p. 236.):

ppen'd ('tis no great matter in what year) that lors, having finish'd considerable pieces of a certain person of quality's house (whose thors have thought fit to conceal), and receiv- he money due for the same, a virago servant maid of the house observing them to be but slender-built animals, and in their mathematical postures on their shop-board appearing but so many pieces of men, resolv'd to encounter and pillage them on the road. The better to compass her design, she procured a very terrible great black-pudding, which (having waylaid them) she presented at the breast of the foremost: they, mistaking this prop of life for an instrument of death, at least a blunder-buss, readily yielded up their money; but she, not contented with that, severely disciplin'd them with a cudgel she carry'd in the other hand, all which they bore with a philosophical resignation. Thus, eight not being able to deal with one woman, by consequence could not make a man, on which account a ninth is added. 'Tis the opinion of our curious virtuosos, that this want of courage ariseth from their immoderate eating of cucumbers, which too much refrigerates their blood. However, to their eternal honour be it spoke, they have been often known to encounter a sort of cannibals, to whose assaults they are often subject, not fictitious, but real man-eaters, and that with a lance but two inches long; nay, and although they go arm'd no further than their middle-finger."

SIGMA.

Sunderland.

On Quotations (Vol. vi., p. 408.).—There can be no doubt that quotations have frequently been altered, to make them more apt to the quoter's purpose, of which I believe the following to be an instance. We frequently meet with the quotation, "Nullum numen *abest*, si sit prudentia," with a reference to Juvenal. I have not been able to find the passage in this shape, and presume it is an alteration from the address to Fortune, which occurs twice in his *Satires*, Sat. x. v. 365, 366., and Sat. xiv. v. 315, 316.:

"Nullum numen *habes*, si sit prudentia: nos te
Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam, cœloque locamus."

The alteration is evidently not a mere verbal one, but changes entirely the meaning and allusion of the passage. J. S. WARDEN.

Rhymes on Places (Vol. v., pp. 293. 374. 500.).—In addition to the local rhymes given in your pages, I call to mind the following, not inserted in Grose. They are peculiar to the North of England:

"Rothbury for goats' milk,
And the Cheviots for mutton;
Cheswick for its cheese and bread,
And Tynemouth for a glutton."

"Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
And Shaftoe pick'd at the craw;
Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
But Wallington bang'd them a'."

The *craw*, in the second rhyme, alludes to the *Crasters*, anciently *Crancester*, an old family in the parish of Hartburn, who succeeded to the estates of the Shaftoe family. EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

Coins in Foundations (Vol. vi., p. 270.).—I have a manuscript notice of an early example of this custom. It is in a hand of the earlier half of the seventeenth century. The Bostonians knew better, however, than to bury their "great gifts;" and all who travel the Great Northern Railway will be glad to preserve the names of the great givers, who afforded so noble a relief to the tedium of Boston station.

"*The buylding of Boston Steeple.*

"*Md.* That in the yeere of o^r Lord God 1309, the steeple of Boston, on the Monday next following Palme Sunday, was digged wt many myners till Mydsomer; and by that time they were deeper than the botham of the haven by fyve fote, and there they found a ball of sande nigh a fote thick, and that dyd lye uppon a spring of sand neere three fote thick, and that dyd lye uppon a bed of clay, the thicknesse thereof could not be known. And there, uppon Monday nexte after the feast of St. John Baptist, was layd the first stone, and that stone layd Dame Margaret Tylney, and thereuppon layd she vl. sterling. The nexte stone was layd by Sr John Tattersall, prson of Boston, who layd down thereuppon vl. sterling. And Richard Stevenson, merchant of the Staple, layd the third stone, and thereuppon vl. sterling. And these were all the great guifts that at that time were given thereunto. Remaining amongst the records at Lincolne.

THO. TURNER."

H. T. H.

Sheffield.

Fleshed, Meaning of (Vol. vi., p. 578.).—Johnson (edit. 1823) glosses *to flesh* (from Sidney), to harden in any practice. An old author, in a passage which I have lately read, though I cannot now refer to it, talks of vice being *fleshed* (*i. e.* ingrown) in a man. W. BARNES.

Dorchester.

Robert Wauchope, Archbishop of Armagh, 1543 (Vol. vii., p. 66.).—I know of no detailed account of this prelate, and am unable to furnish any particulars in addition to those stated by A. S. A., except that "he died in a convent of Jesuits at Paris, on the 10th of November, 1551," as stated by Ware, vol. i. p. 94. of his *Works*, Dublin, 1739. I may also add the following remark, which I find in a note, by M. Le Courayer, to his French translation of Fra-Paolo Sarpi's *History of the Council of Trent* (London, 1736), tome i. p. 221.:

"La raillerie que fait de lui Fra-Paolo, en le louant de bien courir la poste, et qu'il a tirée de Sleidan, vient apparemment du nombre de voyages qu'il fit en Allemagne, en France, et ailleurs, pour exécuter différentes commissions, dont il fut chargé par les Papes."

TYRO.

Dublin.

Flemish and Dutch Schools of Painting (Vol. vii., p. 65.).—Karelvan Glander, *Leven der beroemdste Schilders, Hollandsche en Vlaam*
most celebrated Dutch and I
This work is of the beginning
century. A better work is t
roemdste Hollandsche en Vlaam
Immerzeel, published in 1836.

Furmety or Frumenty (Vo
ERICA asks if *furmety* can claim
once popular dish plum-porrid
the *Tatler* and *Spectator*.

Though not a direct answer,
tation from Washington Irving
show that it was in request a
plum-pudding abounds, notwit
thodoxy of its use on Mid-Len
account of the Christmas festivi
Hall, speaking of the supper on
says:

"The table was abundantly spre
fare, but the Squire made his supp
made of wheat cakes boiled in mi
being a standing dish in old times fo

Etymology of Pearl (Vol. vi.,
p. 18.).—SIR EMERSON TENNE
the antiquity of the word *pea*
language. *Pærl* occurs in A
worth in v.), and corresponding
in the Scandinavian languages,
Welsh and Irish. The old Ge
word is *berille*. Richardson in
stance of the adjective *pearled*
belongs to the fourteenth cent
union for *pearl*, cited by SIR
Burton, is a learned applicatio
never was popular in our langu

I may add that Muratori inse
in the *Italian Glossary*, in his
on Italian Mediæval Antiquit
the origin of the word to
throws no light on the subject.
Halliwell's *Arch. and Prov.*
white spots in the eyes were
pearls. M'Culloch, *Commercia*
particularly speaks of the pear-s
pearl; and, on the whole, the
perula is equivalent to *pear-lin*
probable.

Folkestone (Vol. vi., p. 507.).
logies have been given with a v
the right one for this town. I h
that the places of that part of K
ton, so properly spelt on the s
priory, is situated, receive their
local or geological distinctions.
no exception to the general ru
sists of a most beautiful yellow

distinguished by the word *Fulvus*. This contracted into Fulk, which word has family prenomen, as in Fulke-Greville, -Brooke; in other terms, the yellow Greville Brooke; and Folkeston is nothing more yellow town, so called from the nature of on which it is built. S.

Curfew Bell (Vol. vi., p. 53.).—

the last 700 years, the curfew bell has been tolled in the town of Sandwich: but now it is to be discontinued, in consequence of the funds being at so low an ebb as not to the payment of the paltry sum of some 4*l.* or ." — *Kentish Observer.*]

ANON.

ration Superstition (Vol. vi., p. 601.).— gular, that though the office is called "the of *hands*," the rubric says, "the bishop his *hand* on the head of every one seve- When was the ἐπίθεσις χειρῶν (Heb. vi. 2.) into an ἐπίθεσις χειρὸς? A. A. D.

of B.C.L. (Vol. vii., p. 38.).—On Feb. , a statute was passed at Oxford, by Con- , which requires that the candidate for ree of B.C.L. should have passed his exa- for the degree of B.A., and attended one of lectures with the Regius Professor of Law. In the case of particular colleges, terms must have been kept: by members colleges, twenty-four terms must have pleted. The examination is upon the , or any part of them, of the *Institutes* , or works which serve to illustrate the science of civil law, of which six notice is previously given by the Regius bridge, a B.A. of four years' standing mitted LL.B. The candidate must have the previous examination; attended the of the professor for three terms; be ex- ; and after four years' standing, and resi- three terms, keep his act.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

t Heron (Vol. vi., p. 389.).—The literary this individual in London is selected by as an illustration of his *Calamities of* . Some farther particulars of him, in an capacity, will be found in *Fraser's Maga-* xx. p. 747. WILLIAM BATES.

ngham.

peare's "Twelfth Night" (Vol. vii., p. 51.). term "case," as applied to apparel, re- ay further elucidation, it may be found in ertaine opening and drawing Distiches," to Coryat's *Crudities*, 4to., 1611. And raved title, which the verses are intended to explain, places before the eye, in a most unmistakeable form, the articles which compose a man's "case." F. S. Q.

Catcalls (Vol. vi., pp. 460. 559.).—For a long and humorous dissertation upon this instrument, I beg to refer your sceptical correspondent M. M. E. to page 130. of a scarce and amusing little work, entitled *A Taste of the Town, or a Guide to all Publick Diversions, &c.*; London, printed and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1731, 12mo. The passages are not unworthy of transcription; but, I fear, would be too long for insertion in your columns. WILLIAM BATES.

Birmingham.

"*Plurima, pauca, nihil,*" (Vol. vi., p. 511.; Vol. vii., p. 96.).—The following couplet will be found in Jo. Burch. Menckenii *De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes*, page 181. of the edit. Amst. 1727. The lines are there given as a specimen of "versus quos Galli vocant *rapportez*:"

"Vir simplex, fortasse bonus, sed Pastor ineptus,
Vult, tentat, peragit, plurima, pauca, nihil."

N. B.

I have met with the following metrical proverb, which may afford satisfaction to your correspondent, which dates certainly before 1604:

"Modus retinendorum amicorum.

Temporibus nostris quicunque placere laborat,
Det, capiat, quærat, plurima, pauca, nihil."

Also this:

"Plurima des, perpauca petas, nil accipe: si nil
Accipias, et pauca petas, et plurima dones,
Gratus eris populo, te mille sequentur amici.
Si nihilum trades, citò eris privatus amico:
Plurima si quæres, multam patière repulsam:
Si multa accipias, populus te dicet avarum.
Nil cape, pauca petas, des plurima, habebis amicos."

W. C. H.

Ben Jonson's adopted Sons (Vol. v., pp. 537. 588.).—I had made some Notes on this subject, but have never seen stated that their number was limited to *twelve*. I have got *ten* on *my* list, but am unable at present to give my authorities; but I can assure your INQUIRER, at p. 537., that their names are *honestly* come by:

"Thomas Randolph, Richard Brome, William Cartwright, Sir Henry Morrison, James Howell, Joseph Rutter, Robert Herrick, Lord Falkland, Sir John Suckling, Shackerly Marmion."

S. WMSON.

Mistletoe (Vol. vi., p. 589.).—Mistletoe grows on *one oak* in Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, where it is extremely plentiful on hawthorns.

J. P. O.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

The Camden Society has, after a long silence, just issued a volume, *The Camden Miscellany, Volume the Second*, which from the variety and interest of its contents, cannot but be acceptable to all the members. These contents are, I. *Account of the Expenses of John of Brabant, and Henry and Thomas of Lancaster*, 1292–93. — II. *Household Account of the Princess Elizabeth*, 1551–52. — III. *The Bequeste and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman, written by William Cholmeley*, 1553. — IV. *Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell in March*, 1627–28. — V. *Trelawny Papers*. — VI. *Autobiography of William Taswell, D. D.* This, which is the first book for the year 1852–53, will be immediately followed by a volume of *Verney Papers*, editing by Mr. Bruce; and this probably by *The Domesday of St. Paul's*, editing by Archdeacon Hale, or *The Correspondence of Lady Brilliana Harley*, editing by the Rev. T. T. Lewis. Early in the ensuing Camden year, which commences on the 1st of May, two volumes of considerable interest may be looked for, namely, *The Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, in the years* 1289–90, *with illustrations from other and coeval Documents*, by the Rev. John Webb; and *Regulæ Inclusarum, The Ancren Rewle, A Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life, addressed to a Society of Anchorites by Simon of Ghent*, a work valuable for philology, for it is written in the semi-Saxon dialect of the thirteenth century, and curious for its illustration of ancient manners. It will be accompanied by a translation by the Rev. James Morton, the editor.

The Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester, has just published the Second Part of its Journal, in which objects of local interest are made available for much instructive information; and to accomplish which the conductors have, and as we think wisely, preferred a great number of apt illustrations, executed without any pretence to artistic skill, to a *few* expensive and highly-finished engravings.

Our Dutch neighbours seem to enjoy as much as ourselves the humour of Charles Dickens. Not only is *Bleak House* regularly translated as it appears, but in a bookseller's circular which has just reached us, we see announced translations of the *Sketches by Boz*, and of a *Selection from Household Words*.

There is much tact required in writing for children, and no small share of this is exhibited in a *History of France for Children*, which Viscount Cranborne has just compiled for the use of his nieces. The principal events are brought forward in succession, and related in a plain, unaffected style, well calculated for youthful readers.

Books Received. — *Joan of Arc, by Lord Mahon*, the new number of Murray's *Railway Library*, is a reprint, from the noble author's *Historical Essays*, of his careful summary of Joan's extraordinary history. — *Cyclopædia Bibliographica, a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature*, the fifth part of Mr. Darling's most useful guide for authors, preachers, students, and literary men. — *Synodalia, a Journal of Convocation*, Nos. 1. to 4.; four part
periodical, instituted not so much fo
securing immediately synodical actio
as with the view of preparing the pu
reception. — *Ferdinand I, and Maxim*
tria, or a view of the Religion and
Germany after the Reformation. A
structive essay by Professor Von R
lated for *Longman's Traveller's Libra*
Lady Duff Gordon. — *Kidd's Own Jo*
1853. The new number of a journa
the notice of all lovers of natural his
of pets. — *Remains of Pagan Saxo*
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BOOKS AND ODD VO

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Hayward's British Museum. 3 Vols. 12m
Theobald's Shakspeare Restored. 4to.
Illustrated Commentary on the Old and
Vol. I. 1840. Knight.
History of the Old and New Testament, b
1717–18.
Menageries — Quadrupeds: "Library of
ledge," Vol. II.
Peter Simple. Illustrated Edition. Sa
Vols. II. and III.
Historical Memoirs of Queens of Eng
Lawrance. Vol. II.
Ingram's Saxon Chronicle. 4to. London,
Newman's Ferns. Large Edition.
Enigmatical Entertainer. Nos. I. and
Sherwood & Co.
Northumbrian Mirror. New Series. 184
British Diary for 1794, by Cotes and Hal
Reuben Burrow's Diarie, 1782–1788.
Marrat's Scientific Journal. New York
Mathematical Correspondent (American)
Leeds Correspondent. Vol. V., Nos. 1, 2
Mathematical Miscellany. 1735.
Whiting's Select Exercises, with Key.
Walton and Cotton's Angler, by Hawke
De la Croix's Connubia Florum. Bathos
Reid's Historical Botany. Windsor, 182
Anthologia Borealis et Australis.
Florilegium Sanctarum Aspirationum.
Laderchii Annales Ecclesiastici, 3 tom.
1737.
Townsend's Parisian Costumes. 3 Vols.
The Book of Adam.
The Testaments of the Twelve Patria
Jacob.
Massinger's Plays, by Gifford. Vol.
Edition. 1813.
Spectator. Vols. V. and VII. 12mo. Lo
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by a Fellow-Labourer. 12mo. London, 1
Letter of Church Rates, by Ralph Bar
1837.
Colman's Translation of Horace De Art
Boscawen's Treatise on Satire. London,
Johnson's Lives (Walker's Classics). Vol.
Titmarsh's Paris Sketch-book. Post 8vo.
1840.
Fielding's Works. Vol. XI. (being sec
12mo. 1808.
Holcroft's Lavater. Vol. I. 8vo. 1789.

nd II. 8vo. 1768.
ALOGY. Vol. II. Folio, 1780.
ACTS, by W. ADAMS, D.D.
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Notices to Correspondents.

(n). *How can a letter be addressed to this Corre-*

inquired respecting Johanna Southcote. *How can letter to him?*

A cat is called Grimalkin, *or more properly* Gray *the name of a Fiend supposed to assume the shape of quare, in* his Macbeth, *makes the First Witch exclaim,*

"I come, Graymalkin."

We must refer our Correspondent to the critical com- the passage: Lowth or Wintle, for instance.

, who writes respecting Rotten Row, *is referred to* , p. 441.; 2nd Vol., p. 235.; *and our* 5th Vol., pp. 40.

F. R. D. (Dublin). *The arms on the impression of the seal forwarded by our Correspondent are obviously German, from the helmet, the style of lambrequin, and more particularly from the charges or bearings of which the coat is composed. It is probably of the date assigned to it by* F. R. D.

SHAW'S STAFFORD MSS. *We have a note for our Correspondent on this subject,* N. C. L. *Where shall it be sent?*

O. G. *Will our Correspondent kindly favour us with the notices of Dr. Deacon contained in Townshend's* Common-Place Book, *for the benefit of another member of the literary brotherhood, who, we know, has been for some time past making collections for a Life of that remarkable Nonjuring bishop?*

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Errata. — No. 171. p. 136. col. 2. line 48. for "with" read "in;" and p. 137. col. 1. l. 18., for "remark" read "mask."

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PREDICTIONS OF THE FIRE AND PLAGUE OF LONDON, NO. II.

One of the most striking predictions occurs in Daniel Baker's *Certaine Warning for a Naked Heart*, Lond. 1659. After much invective against the evil ways of the metropolis, he proceeds:

"A fire, a consuming fire, shall be kindled in the bowels of the earth, which will scorch with burning heat all hypocrites, unstable, double-minded workers of iniquity. . . . A great and large slaughter shall be throughout the land of darkness where the unrighteous decrees and laws have been founded. Yea, a great effusion of blood, fire, and smoke shall encrease up in the dark habitations of cruelty; howling and great wailing shall be on every hand in all her streets."

Thomas Ellwood disposes of the city in a very summary manner:

"For this shall be judgment of Babylon (saith the Lord); in one day shall her plagues come upon her, *death*, and *mourning*, and famine, and she shall be utterly burnt with fire; for great is the Lord who judgeth her."—*Alarm to the Priests*, Lond. 1662.

George Fox also claims to have had a distinct prevision of the fire. (See *Journal*, p. 386., ed. 1765.) He also relates the story of a Quaker who was moved to come out of Huntingdonshire a little before the fire, and to—

"Scatter his money up and down the streets, turn his horse loose, untie the knees of his breeches, and let his stockings fall down, and to tell the people 'so they should run up and down scattering their money and goods, half undressed, like mad people, as he was a sign to them,' which they did when the city was burning."

Lilly's celebrated book of *Hieroglyphicks*, which procured the author the dubious honour of an examination before the committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire, is well known. In one of the plates, a large city, understood to denote London, is enveloped in flames; and another rude woodcut, containing a large amount of graves and corpses, was afterwards interpreted to bear reference to the Plague. Aubrey seems to be a

little jealous of the renown which Lilly acquired by these productions; for he asserts that—

"Mr. Thomas Flatman (poet) did affirm that he had seen those *Hieroglyphicks* in an old parchment manuscript, writ in the time of the monks."—*Misc.*, p. 125. ed. 1721.

Nostradamus also, more than a century before, is said to have foretold the very year of the burning. In the edition, or reputed edition, of 1577, cent. ii. quatrain 51., is the following:

"Le sang du jusse à Londres fera faute
Bruslez par foudres de vingt trois les six
La dame anticque cherra de place haute
De mesme secte plusieurs seront occis."

Those of your readers who incline to dubiety on this subject, I refer to the copy from whence it was taken, in the Museum Library, press-mark 718. a 14. If it is a forgery (and such I take it to be), it is decidedly the best I ever met with. Some time ago the Queries of your correspondent SPERIEND elicited some interesting particulars relative to Nostradamus and his prophecies; but I do not think the question of his claim to having predicted the death of Charles I. was finally decided.

I should be glad if any of your correspondents could tell me whether the quatrain above, or anything like it, occurs in any of the *genuine* early editions. Dugdale, by the way, evidently believed in its authenticity, and has inserted a version in his *History of St. Paul's*.

Such a promising theme as the destruction of London was, of course, too good a thing to escape the chap-book makers. During the period of the Civil Wars, we find many allusions to it. In a little quarto brochure, published in 1648, entitled *Twelve Strange Prophecies*, the following is placed in the mouth of the much maligned and caricatured Mrs. Ann Shipton. The characteristic termination I consider a fine stroke of the art vaticinatory.

"A ship shall come sayling up the Thames till it come to London, and the master of the ship shall weep, and the mariners shall ask him why he weepeth, and he shall say, 'Ah, what a goodly city was this! none in the world comparable to it! and now there is scarce left any house *that can let us have drinke for our money*.'"

This string of notes, turned up at different times, and while in search of more important matter, can no doubt be materially increased from the collections of your correspondents. If my researches prove interesting, I may trouble you with another paper: at present I leave the facts brought together above to the candid investigation of your readers. VINCENT T. STERNBERG.

EXAMPLES OF THE FRENCH

The epigram (if it may with pr
that appellation) printed in Vol. vi
minded me of some similar pieces
stored in my note-book; and as th
void of a certain degree of curious i
forward them *pro bono publico*.

On Luther, Calvin, and Henr
leaders of the Reformation:

"Vous, dont le sens est encore sai
Fuyez Luther, Henri, Calvin.
Vous, dont le cœur n'est point f
Fuyez Calvin, Luther, Henri.
Vous, à qui le salut est cher,
Fuyez Henri, Calvin, Luther."

On the death of Francis II.:

"Par l'œil, par l'oreille, et l'épaul
Trois rois sont morts naguère e
Par l'épaule, l'oreille, et l'œil,
Trois rois son entrés au cercueil
Par l'épaule, l'œil, et l'oreille,
Dieu a montré grande merveille

By Beaumarchais:

"Connaissez-vous rien de plus so
Que Merlin, Bazire, et Chabot?
Non, certes, il n'est rien de pire
Que Chabot, Merlin, et Bazire;
Et nul ne vit-on plus coquin
Que Chabot, Bazire, et Merlin."

A more modern one still, date 18

"L'Etat est fort mal attelé
Avec Thiers, Guizot, ou Molé;
L'Etat marche tout de travers,
Avec Molé, Guizot, ou Thiers;
Vers l'abîme il court à galop,
Avec Molé, Thiers, ou Guizot."

The prophecy in the last two line
fortunately fulfilled. W

Ham.

EPIGRAMS.

The two epigrams which follo
municated to me many years ago
George Loggin, M.A., of Hertford
one of the masters of Rugby Sch
July 15, 1824, at the age of forty
miniscence of their old tutor's nam
comed by many a Rugbæan. The
sented to have proceeded from the
Dunbar of Brasenose, who, from
was keeper of the Ashmolean Mus
never seen them in print, or ev
They were recited *memoriter*, and
I write them down; and hence, no
will be some deviations from the tr
they seem too good to be lost; and I

[illegible] a current copy may eventually be [illegible] some of your correspondents.
[illegible] to the first, whether the lines were [illegible] in the manner stated, or the occasion [illegible] (as I am inclined to suspect) to suit [illegible] perhaps not very material:

[illegible] *Dr. Toe, who inquired the meaning* [illegible] *Abstract and Concrete.*

"[illegible] is Abstract, what Concrete?
[illegible] difference define."
"[illegible] in one fair person meet,
[illegible], dear maid, is thine."

"[illegible] The riddle pray undo."
"I [illegible] your wish express;
[illegible] I [illegible] Charlotte view,
I [illegible] lovel-Ness."

[illegible] D.D. (who, from a peculiarity in [illegible] had acquired the *sobriquet* of Dr. Toe) [illegible] by Miss H——, who eloped with her [illegible]:

"[illegible] Footman Sam and Doctor Toe
A controversy fell,
Which should prevail against his foe,
And bear away the belle.
The lady chose the footman's heart.
[illegible], who can wonder? no man:
The whole prevail'd above the part,
'Twas *Foot-man versus Toe-man*."

[illegible] to ascertain the author of the fol-

The Parson versus Physician.

[illegible] D.D. swaggers — M. D. rolls!
[illegible] dub them both a brace of noddies: —
[illegible] D.D. takes the cure of souls,
[illegible] M. D. takes the care of bodies.
[illegible] them both what treatment rare
[illegible] souls and bodies must endure!
[illegible] takes the *cure* without the *care*,
[illegible] the *care* without the *cure*."

BALLIOLENSIS.

"[illegible], SOULE, THE BODIES GUEST."

[illegible] a cotemporaneous MS. of this [illegible] poem, that came into my [illegible] [illegible] bunch of black-letter ballads, [illegible] the years 1559 and 1597, and [illegible] the said bunch, Mr. Editor, [illegible] [illegible] contains two additional [illegible] [illegible] in *A Poetical Rhapsodie*, [illegible] Davison, and "printed by W[illegible] [illegible] Roger Jackson, dwelling [illegible] [illegible] the great Conduit, 161[illegible]" [illegible] *Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Walter Raleigh*. [illegible], carefully edited by the Rev. [illegible] M.A., and published by my friend W[illegible] [illegible] in 1846. They are prefaced by the [illegible] "[illegible] Additions." They are written on the same leaf, and in the same quarter [illegible] as [illegible] follow:

Tell London of their [illegible],
Tell merchants of the [illegible];
And, though it be [illegible],
Tell courtiers of their [illegible];
And if they will reply,
They best deserve the [illegible].

Let cuckolds be remembered,
I will not [illegible];
[illegible] [illegible]
They'l beare the [illegible];
And if they chance reply,
They [illegible] [illegible].

Having compared this MS. with the [illegible] is printed in the above mentioned [illegible] (which are in my library), I find it contains [illegible] variations, not however very important [illegible] these "Additions," in good taste [illegible] power, do not equal the noble [illegible] them, they are interesting and [illegible] worthy of preservation. [illegible] and inquiry, I have not discovered that they [illegible] ever yet appeared in print. [illegible] they slept, and the company [illegible] turbed it would appear [illegible] turies, assures me that they [illegible] lished.

If you, Mr. Editor, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] *of which I enclose, are* [illegible] *a copy of* W[illegible] *Hexapla* [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] the signal and glori[illegible] of the people [illegible] to make [illegible] [illegible] acknowledge the wonderful power, wi[illegible]

goodness of God, and to ascribe the glory to him alone, yet would we not be found ingratefull to your Highness, as an eminent instrument under God of the peace and liberty we have injoyed, with a continued series of manifold mercies from the Lord, under your Highness' gouernment (notwithstanding all our declensions and unworthynesses), together with the influence it hath had upon the nations abroad to the promoteing of the Protestant interest, we judge it alsoe exceedingly remarkable that the Lord hath so signally blasted the pernicious designes of the common enemy against your Highness' person and gouernment, and against the common interest of the people of God and of these nations, for which we desire unfeignedly to bless the Lord.

"These things premised, we humbly pray,

"That the Lord would please to stir up the heart and strengthen the hands of your Highness, in carrying on what yet remains for the reforming of these nations (according to the word of God) and the secureing of the interest of godlyness and righteousness for the future, that such as are found in the faith and of holy conversation may live peaceably, and receive encouragement to persevere in that upon which the Lord may delight to doe your Highness and these nations good; in order whereunto we humbly propose these following particulars to your Highness' consideration:

"1. First, that a stop may be put to the spreading infection of damnable errors and heresies, by a lively and due suppressing of them according to the mind of the Lord.

"2. That an effectuall course may be taken for the curbeing of all profaneness and libertineisme by the sword of justice, which the Lord hath put into your magistrates' hands.

"3. That your Highness would haue an eye upon the designes of the common enemy in generall, and particularly on this (vid.), their traininge up a young generation in the old destructive principles, as also on the designes of any persons whatsoeuer that indeauour to disturb your Highness' gouernment and the peace of these nations.

"4. That the lawes of the nation may be reuised, that for what in them is agreeable to the rules of righteousness may be continued and executed, and whatever corruption is crept into, or may grow up in, courts of judicature may be duly purged away.

"5. That in your Highness' lifetime such prouision be made for the future gouernment of the commonwealth, as may secure the interest of good people of these nations for succeeding generations, that they may call you blessed.

"And in the prosecution of such ends we shall be ready, as the Lord shall help us, with all that is dear to us, to defend your Highness' person and gouernment, with the true interest of religion and the lawes, and shall ever pray, &c.

"—— Ansley.
Chrystopher Sanderson, Minister of Annesley.
Will. Lee. John Dan.
Geo. Brittain.
Abraham" [Tord off].

"*To the honourable the Parliam*

"The humble Petition of diuers G
of the Gospell, and others, inhabi
of Nottingham,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners, haueing
how much a thorough reformation
administration of the ordinances of
tend to the honour of God, the goo
abundant satisfaction of the truly g
who have long waited for these me
their prayers, and the fruit of th
blood and treasure, and being also
the duty we owe to God, the e
mercies of God towards this nat
solemn engagements, doe strongly o
in our places, to the utmost of our
the promoteing and aduancement o
ship, we are humbly bold to addres
honors.

"We are not undmindfull of, no
thankfull for, what hath been indea
former Parliaments, yet we cannot
many obstructions this work hath h
and how much it hath been retard
fess, by our own sins, and the sin
partly through the malice of Sata
brethren, the secret and subtile p
emissaries, fomenting errors and
little, as we humbly conceive, th
church gouernment, settled and est
authority, whereby those unto wh
church power is committed by Chri
to keep back ignorant and prophan
luting the ordinances of God, as
some ancient lawes, alledged and
yet in force, injoyning ministers to
ment of the Lord's Supper, without
we conceiue) sufficient power regu
such as are not duly qualified for
whereof ministers are liable to pro
which we have had a late instance i

"We therefore, your petitioners
the interest of God and his glory,
pell, our own and other men's so
sincere desires of the aduancement
Christ in these nations, in the pro
interest and welfare of states and n
concerned, we neither could nor du
but being persuaded of your wil
Christ, and hopeing that God hath
carry on the work of reformati
amongst us, and to be repairers o
restorers of pathes to dwel in, we a
bly to pray,

"1. That such ancient lawes as
relating to the Sacrament of the L
as they are or may prove burdens
and conscientious ministers and p
regulated.

"2. That so far as you in your w
fitt, ordinances of Parliament that h
aduice had with the late Assembly

lement, may be returned upon, and begun rried on.

regard a thorough settlement of Church e long under debate, in the mean time d effectuall course may be taken, where- d scandalous persons may be kept from per.

petitioners shall ever pray.

CKSON,	WILL. FARNWORTH.
DATES.	CHRYSTOPHER CLARK.
	WILL. SAUNDER.
UNT.	GEORGE FLINT.
w [obliterated].	DAUID TAYLOR.
ND.	CHARLES SHEPHEARD.
	ES. BRETTUN."

T. S.

FOLK LORE.

Fairy Tale. — The nursery rhymes r late Numbers remind me of a story told in the nursery. It was, that t poaching, and having placed nets, ks, over what they supposed to be but which were in reality fairies' iries rushed into the sacks, and the ent with their prey, marched home y missing another in the sack, called y was told in broad Lancashire (dignified name for a fairy), where o which fairy Dick replied,

"In a sack,
On a back,
ling up Barley Brow."

s a good moral ending, for the so frightened that they never

T. G. C.

ion respecting (Vol. vi., p. 601.). haps the same) piece of childish ting the teeth is, that when the large, it is a sign that you will

FURVUS.

ation.—Being lately on a visit s amused one evening to find house excusing themselves for y when the bell rang, on the been "hailing the first new r." This mysterious salutation , by means of a looking-glass, it of the moon was to be had, e gained was the important y years would elapse before bservers. If one moon was year; if two, two years; and question, the maid and the on a-piece. Whether the this instance, be suggestive to their minds of anything to be deduced from the coincidence, I do not know; but as they were both very old-fashioned folks, I suppose the custom may not be unknown to those learned in Folk Lore.

What is the orthodox mode of conducting this kind of divination? OXONIENSIS.

The Hyena an Ingredient in Love Potions. — In Busbequius's *Letters* (Elzevir, 1633) I note that the Turks consider the hyena useful in love potions. I extract the passage:

"In amatoriis ei vim magnam Turcæ, ut etiam veteres, tribuunt, cumque essent duæ eo tempore Constantinopoli, mihi tamen vendere gravabantur, quod se Sultanæ, hoc est, principis uxori, eas reservare dicerent, quippe quas philtris et magicis artibus animum mariti retinere, recepta in vulgus (ut dixi) opinio est."—P. 84.

Allow me to add a Query: What ancient authors allude to this old specimen of Folk Lore? S. A. S.

Bridgewater.

The Elder Tree. — I was visiting a poor parishioner the other day, when the following question was put to me.

"Pray, Sir, can you tell me whether there is any doubt of what kind of wood our Lord's cross was made? I have always heard that it was made of *elder*, and we look carefully into the faggots before we burn them, for fear that there should be any of this wood in them."

My Query is, Whether this is a common superstition? RUBI.

Minor Notes.

The Word "Party." — Our facetious friend *Punch* has recently made merry with the modern use of the word "party," as applied to any absent person concerned in any pending negotiation. It was used thus, however, by William Salmon, professor of physic, in his *Family Dictionary*, 1705:

"Let the party, if it can be agreeable, rub frequently his teeth with the ashes that remain in a pipe after it is smoaked."—P. 315.

"Having cooled it, rub the party's mouth with a little of it," &c.—P. 321.

E. D.

Epitaphs. — Churchyard literature presents to us some curious specimens of metaphor; and it is interesting to observe how an old idea is sometimes unintentionally reproduced. The following lines may be seen on a gravestone in the churchyard at Kinver, Staffordshire:

"Tired with wand'ring thro' a world of sin,
Hither we came to *Nature's common Inn*,
To rest our wearied bodys for a night,
In hopes to rise that Christ may give us li

The writer was probably not aware that Spenser says, in his *Faerie Queen*, iii. 3. 30.:

> "And if he then with victorie can lin,
> He shall his days with peace bring to his *earthly In*."

And again, *Faerie Queen*, ii. 1. 59.:

> "Palmer, quoth he, death is an equall doome
> To good and bad, the *common In of rest*."

A Leicestershire poet has recorded, in the churchyard of Melton Mowbray, a very different conception of our "*earthly Inn*." He says:

> "*This world's an Inn*, and I her guest:
> I've eat and drank and took my rest
> With her awhile, and now I pay
> Her lavish bill, and go my way."

You may, perhaps, consider this hardly worthy of a place in your paper; but I act upon the principle which you inculcate in your motto.

ERICA.

Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."—It has often occurred to me that in two lines of the most celebrated passage in this poem,—

> "O'er Prague's proud arch the fires of ruin glow,
> Her blood-red waters murmuring far below,"

the author has confounded Prague, the capital of Bohemia, with Praga, the suburb of Warsaw. The bridge over the Moldau, at the former place, is a stone one of European celebrity; and to it Campbell must have referred when using terms not at all applicable to that over the Vistula, which is of much humbler form and material.

In Campbell's "Ode to the Highland Society on 21st March," he describes the 42nd Regiment as having been at Vimiera, which it assuredly was not; and no Highland regiment was in the battle except the 71st. I suspect he confounded the "Black Watch" with the distinguished corps next to it on the army list,—an error into which the author of *Charles O'Malley* also must have fallen, as he makes Highlanders form a part of the Light Division, which consisted of the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th.

J. S. WARDEN.

Palindromical Lines.—In addition to the verses given by your correspondent H. H. BREEN (Vol. vi., p. 449.), I send you the following, as perhaps the most remarkable of its kind in existence. It is mentioned by Jeremy Taylor as the inscription somewhere on a font. Letter by letter it reads the same, whether taken backwards or forwards:

> "NIΨON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OΨIN."
> "Wash my guilt, and not my face only."

AGRICOLA DE MONTE.

"Derrick" and "Ship's Painter."—The following Note may perhaps interest some of your readers:—The ancient British word *derrick*, or some such word, still exists in our marine. It is used in sea phrase to define a crane for temporary purposes, and is not unusually represented
which is stepped near a hatchwa
a tackle or purchase, in order t
goods from the hold of a vessel. T
both as a termination in the nam
in the old ballad chorus of *Dou*
familiar to every one.

Some other of our sea terms n
illustration in "N. & Q.;" and
suggest "unde derivatur" a boa
name of the rope which confines
the vessel, when at sea.

Turner gave a world-wide inter
when he called, in his eccentric m
finest marine pictures "Now for

Tavistock Square.

Lord Reay's Country.—Forme
Durness comprehended the whol
known as "Lord Reay's country,"
in Gaelic, "Duthaic Mhic Aoi,"
the Mackays, extending from the
near Strathnaver, to the Kyle of
prehending a space of about 80
Since 1734 it has been divided in
viz. Eddrachillis, Durness, and T
parish of Farr: it was disjoined fro
of Caithness, and by an act of A
to the presbytery of Tongue.

Queries.

UNANSWERED QUERI

I think it may be permitted t
may fail in obtaining answers, t
questions after the lapse of a rea
order to awaken attention. I asl
page 270., Vol. vi., in which I w
much interested. Perhaps MR.
me the favour to answer it, partic
notated folio is remarkably rich
tions."

Before taking the liberty of put
so directly to MR. COLLIER, I aw
ation of his recently-published v
corrections, in which, however,
which I seek information is not al

In glancing over that volume,
MR. COLLIER, in his notes at th
does "N. & Q." the honour to refe
ing to an emendation "proposed b
("N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 312.).

When that emendation appear
it at once as having been propose
and applauded by Dr. Johnson.
ever, then think it of sufficien
trouble the editor of "N. & Q.,"
claim which, although apparent, m
be intentional.

, since the ownership (*quantum valeat*) d even Mr. Collier, and is endorsed s time to notice it. A. E. B.

may add that, with respect to these ppy low lie down," from my habit of solutions of difficulties in parallels and I have arrived at a different conclusion at has yet been suggested. Finding sed *adverbially* in the last line, I see hy "happy" should not also be taken in the preceding line: we should then ame verb, "lie" and "lies," repeated ly in the same mood and tense.

le *the* before "low" has probably been the press, and may be either actually elliptically understood:

happy [the] low lie down;
y lies the head that wears a crown."

MR. JOHN MUNRO.

the years 1803 and 1830, a gentleman London, under the signature A. Z., from time to time to the Society of s of Scotland, a collection of works the Orkney and Shetland islands, co-strated with manuscript notes and in-ts, maps, &c. The internal evidence room to doubt that the donor of this llection was a native of Kirkwall; and stigations lead to the conclusion that Ir. John Munro, originally in the office n Heddle, Town Clerk of Kirkwall. He have gone to London about 1789, and sed the rest of his life there, down to when his last communication was made ttish Antiquaries. A list of his dona-nted in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. 74. His copious manuscript notes, a very neat and legible hand, indicate man of intelligence and research, but exceedingly amiable and kindly dis-nd strongly influenced by the *amor* ch gave to his donations their exclu-ter.

ious to ascertain what was Mr. Munro's in London, the date of his death, and ting or characteristic notes concerning ging from his tastes, it seems highly at he may have been known to more your metropolitan correspondents.

you will not think such Queries un-of a corner in your useful vehicle of ercommunication, nor A. Z.'s *anonimity* f an effort to rede the riddle.

Dan. Wilson.

lt.

Minor Queries.

Song in Praise of the Marquess of Granby.—Can any of your correspondents furnish me with the words of a song written in praise of the Marquess of Granby, who was so distinguished as a general officer in the middle of the last century?

I think the first verse ended with—

"But the jewel of Grantham is Granby."

It was sung to the tune of "Over the Water to Charlie." F. W. S.

Venda.—Can any of your correspondents tell me what is the origin and use of this word, as a prefix to names of places in Portugal; as it occurs, for instance, in Venda da Agua, Venda da Pia, Venda das Monachos, &c., places not far from Torres Vedras? C. E. F.

The Georgiad.—About 1814, at Cambridge, some lines under this title were commonly attributed to the late Rev. E. Smedley (Seaton prize-man). Can any reader supply a copy? Two stanzas run thus:

"George B——* has turn'd a saint, they say:
But who believes the tale?
George D——† might as soon turn gay!
George C——'s‡ flirting fail!

"George D——§ set the Thames on fire!
George R—— his reign renew!
George R—— imitate his sire,
And to his friends be true!"

Aitch.

R. S. Townshend of Manchester.—I know that you have several intelligent correspondents in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and it is probable that they may be able to give me some information respecting a Mr. R. S. Townshend, a person of literary taste and pursuits, who resided in that town about the year 1730. His Common-place Book, or Diary, which has fallen into my hands, contains numerous allusions to the leading gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood; and more than once it mentions the well-known Dr. Byrom, under the title of "Il Gran Maestro de Tachigraphia." Dr. Deacon, a distinguished person among the Nonjurors, is also mentioned. The acting of Cato by the scholars of the grammar-school on Dec. 20, 1732, is also mentioned, with some critiques upon the performers. The elections at the collegiate church are constantly referred to as subjects of all-absorbing interest; there being a strong party,

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* "G. A. B.," Fellow of Trinity, a lively companion.

† Editor of the Bible.

‡ Lay Fellow and Tutor of Jes. Coll.; used to read Theocritus *Græcè* in the stage-coach.

§ Author of *History of London*, or some topographical quarto. The next may be guessed.

paid to the parent stock. Those of your who wish to know more of this venerable of the trees which sprung from it, are in Mr. Gilpin's able and interesting work scenery, published, as I believe, in between sixty and seventy years ago.

W. W.

ary's Church, Beverley.—In the memo- Ray (*Ray Society*), at p. 138., is a curious of the church of St. Mary at Beverley. some kind antiquary resident at Beverley, vicinity, compare the present state of the with what Ray describes it to have been ay; and at the same time state whether abitants of Beverley" now "pay no toll in any city, town, or port in England?"

ENIVRI.

gh.

Rev. Joshua Marsden.—I should be glad of the correspondents of "N. & Q." could any particulars relative to the above gen- He was the author of a most exquisite of about forty lines, entitled "What is " in reference to which, a literary periodical thirty years ago says:

"our readers are half as much struck with the solemn appeal, as we ourselves have been, not wonder at its insertion where poetry so ds room."

BRAEMAR.

ley's Examination.—I have found this anec- Bentley in Bishop Sandford's *Memoirs*. Is tic?

the great Bentley, afterwards so distin- was examined for Deacon's Orders, he ex- the Bishop would himself examine him; pleasure at what he considered neglect, he such answers as the following:

Chaplain. Quid est Fides?
Bentley. Quod non vides.
Chaplain. Quid est Spes?
Bentley. Quod non habes.
Chaplain. Quid est Charitas?
Bentley. Maxima raritas."

not these rhymes older than Bentley?

W. FRASER.

ation of "Lowbell."—I see MR. STERN- his "Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamp- ," gives a new explanation of the puzzling *wbell*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman's* Act I. Sc. 3. It appears that Northamp- peasants have a way of their own for ng offenders against good morals:

the first appearance of the culprit in 'strit,' or ' the villagers rise *en masse*, and greet him rrible din of tin pots and kettles, &c.; and, amidst the hooting and vociferation of the multitude, he is generally compelled to seek shelter by flight. This is called 'lowbelling,' and the actors are termed 'lowbells,' or 'lowbellers,' forming a tolerable explanation of the *lowbell* in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman's Prize*, Act I. Sc. 3., which has so long mystified the commentators:

'*Petru.* If you can carry't so, 'tis very well.
Bian. No, you shall carry it, Sir.
Petru. Peace, gentle *Lowbell*.'"

MR. STERNBERG derives it from the Anglo-Saxon *lowian*, past participle of the Anglo-Saxon *lowian*, and the verb *bellan*. This would seem satisfactory; but I should like to know whether the word is current anywhere else besides Northamptonshire.

H. T. W.

Meaning of Assassin.—Can any reader of the "N. & Q." inform me of the correct meaning of the word "assassin?" The old story of the nation of the assassins, under their prince the "Old Man of the Mountain," I reject as absurd, although Gibbon adopts it. I have my own idea, which agrees with Mr. Lane in his account of the modern Egyptians, who derives it from the Arabic word "*Hushhusheen*, one drunk with hemp." M. Volney says it comes from the Arabic "*Hass*, to kill, or lie in ambush to kill." Which of all these derivations is correct?

MUHAMMED.

A. and N. Club, St. James's Square.

Punishment for exercising the Roman Catholic Religion.—In Burton's *Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 168., I find the following statement:

"The latest case of punishment under the act is supposed to have occurred in 1759, when Neil M'Fie was banished by the circuit court of Inverness, for being 'held and reputed a Popish priest.' Later instances might be adduced of punishment for exercising the Roman Catholic religion in England."

Can any of your readers inform me of the date of the last instance in England, and where it is stated?

S. Y.

Hogarth's Pictures.—I have a catalogue of the pictures and prints, the property of the late Mrs. Hogarth deceased, which were sold by Mr. Greenwood on April 24th, 1790. Under the head "Pictures by Mr. Hogarth," I see in Lot 44.: "The heads of six servants of Mr. Hogarth's family." Can any of your numerous readers inform me where this picture is placed, or say in what manner the heads are grouped?

W. D. HAGGARD.

Lines in a Snuff-box.—The following lines were recently found in a metal (probably silver) snuff-box, which had lain for many years undiscovered in a plate chest. They are engraved

braced by brackets, as if he wished to cibly his appreciation of the value of the

also bequeath to Noblett Rogers the mi-rait-ring of the martyr Charles I., given by h to my ancestor previous to his execution; ularly desire that it may be preserved in d family."]

ture, which is beautifully painted in d said to be by Vandyke, has been re-teful and appropriate style; and it is e that I have seen it. But Mr. Rogers that its original setting and inscriptions rresponded with those of the ring in ion of the Misses Pigott, described in *History of Salop;* and the same tra-ts in the family as to its having been presented by Charles to certain of his ollowers. There can be little question, as to the genuineness of both these th regard to the portrait being the ndyke, Mr. R. writes to me —

not on what authority it is stated, but I e is not a family of old standing in the in which tradition has not assigned its that master; and certainly in Rome, s much admired, the artists, when ques-ose style?' frequently answered, 'Van-

by Vandyke in enamel, it is said, are e in existence. Whether so renowned uld have submitted to the wearisome us operation of repeating a number of inute, even for a crowned head, seems a doubt; yet there is no difficulty in im to have superintended the progress employed to copy his own portrait of even to have bestowed some finishing n it.

tely seen a ring with a portrait of ivory, in a coarse and very inferior n a plain gold setting. It is in the f a gentleman in whose family it has for several generations. Doubtless memorials of their murdered king were time by his devoted partizans, and in existence. C. Ley.

s.

CHANTRY CHAPELS.

(Vol. vi., p. 223.)

Derby Congress of the British Archæo-ciation, the Duke of Rutland exhibited of which the following notice by Mr. is made in the Journal of their *Trans-* for 1851, p. 297.):

of Pope Alexander IV., dated at Viterbo, anno 4, viz., 14 March, 1258. It is addressed to the Bishop of Coventry, setting forth that Richard de Herthull lived in a place remote from the mother church, which at some seasons was inaccessible; that he already had a chapel on his own land, and desired to have a chaplain to serve therein, for whom he was prepared to provide fit support. The matter was therefore referred to his diocesan, to grant license accordingly if he should deem it expedient. The leaden seal is yet attached to this beautiful little document."

Then follow the words of the document in Latin.

Herthull has been corrupted into *Hartle:* and on the moor of this name a chapel still remains, although of much later date than that mentioned in the above-named document; traces of an earlier erection are however still visible in a portion of the present foundations. It is now used as a barn. Distant from this about two miles, at Meadow Place, near Yolgrave, is another chapel, now used for a similar purpose as the foregoing. In this, the jambs of all the windows still remain; the east window is a very large one.

The above is not intended to answer W. H. K.'s Query, but rather as a note in connexion with it.

T. N. B.

Chester.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire, celebrated for its monasteries, &c., were many chantry chapels, both in the hamlets, and in the rural situations apart from them. Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis* contains an account of several; among the rest may be noticed one at Newton Grange. This chapel, which is now used for agricultural purposes, is preserved, by request of its noble owner Lord Feversham, in its primitive form. It stands in a meadow field, at some distance from the ruins of the ancient seat of the Cholmeleys, and was used as a burial chantry, but not exclusively so. In 1820 a vault was discovered beneath the floor; and five coffins were removed to Oswald Kirk churchyard, and re-interred there. In order to preserve the chapel from ruin, Lady Cholmeley bequeathed one pound per annum to the Rector of Ampleforth for preaching a sermon annually therein; but the ruinous state of the building at that time caused the removal of the pulpit, and the sermon is preached in the church at Oswald Kirk.

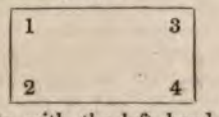
The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* contains the records of dissolved chantries. J. E. G.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Collodion Process. — I have been much pleased with the directions given by Dr. Diamond in your columns for the production of collodion positives; but they have been hitherto unaccompanied by any reference to the causes of those numerous failures that occur in this delicate process, and which are so disheartening to begin-

ners. I will just enumerate a few of the appearances with which I have been troubled, and trust that they may elicit from other operators an account of some of their instructive failures. I will premise, as an answer to a former Query respecting the cost and description of lenses, that I obtained mine of Mr. Goddard, now of Jesse Cottage, Witton, Middlesex. They are combination-lenses, two inches and a quarter in diameter (achromatic); the front lens can be used singly for views, producing a picture nearly seven inches square, but when combined covering four inches. For these, with brass mounting, I paid less than 3*l.*: a single lens, the same diameter, would be about 1*l.* They work to focus, cover flat, and define well, producing pictures equal to the most expensive.

I have usually preferred Mr. Archer's collodion, as the most certain and cleanest. The silver bath is composed of thirty grains nitrate of silver and two drops of nitric acid to each ounce of distilled water. An even film may be obtained by the following means: — Represent the plate of glass by the following figure:



Hold the plate with the left hand at 1, pour a body of collodion in the centre: tilt towards 1 (being careful not to let it touch the thumb), incline towards 2, run into 3, and pour off at 4: then hold the plate vertically (resting the corner 4 on the neck of the collodion bottle) to drain: incline it first to the right and then to the left, repeating this several times until the ridges are removed. By these means an even film may be produced, without a thick ridge, from 2 to 4. The time it may be left before plunging into the silver bath will depend on the temperature (about half a minute). Dip evenly into the bath, lifting up and down to allow of the evaporation of the ether: the film will also saturate more rapidly. When the greasy appearance is gone, it is ready for the camera. Sometimes the film is nearly transparent and bluish, not having sufficient iodide of silver; or it may contain too much iodide, the greater part flaking off in the bath, leaving the collodion with very little, and that patchy; or from being placed in the bath too quick, the lower corner will present a reticulated appearance, which of course renders it useless.

Having exposed the plate the necessary time, the next step is the development. The solution I usually employ is prepared with protosulphate of iron. I do not find distilled water absolutely necessary (during the summer months I fancied the tones were improved by using ordinary water, perhaps from containing a little lime), and the acetic acid is not glacial, but a description termed Beaufoy's, much less expensive. are —

Water - - -	
Acetic acid - -	
Protosulphate of iron -	
Nitric acid - -	

Mix the water and acetic acid fir
the iron; and, lastly, add the nitr
varying the quantity, produces
On pouring the solution over th
sometimes a difficulty experience
flow evenly. Sometimes a little
in the developing solution, or, if t
out of the bath some time, redip
vent this; but if this does not r
resulting picture is hard and unp
new bath is necessary. For posit
picture is more pleasing and deli
developing agent rather weak.
mained on sufficiently long to bri
the undecomposed iodide is to
hyposulphite of soda. I alwa
solution, pouring it on and off
Having sufficiently washed, the
haps appear with many black s
future be obviated by adding a
the collodion: — or it may be c
spots; in that case the collodion
or rapidly filtrating through an
silk. Sometimes it will look all
(a common fault with collodion
middle tints: by adding a little
or an extra drop of nitric acid,
solution, or the addition of a few
pyrogallic solution, this disagree
overcome. In taking portraits,
by having the sitter placed with
light. Then, again, the should-
picture may be dull and greenish
red by transmitted, light. This
find remedied by putting less
developing solution. During the
watching the colour (by holding
paper underneath), this red ten
served; in that case the drawing
by leaving the plate for abou
pouring the developing agent o
moving the iodide. Some chang
place by its contact with the air
more opaque, and when finishe
white as many, yet presenting
brownish-yellow tone.

During the late dull weather,
have shown a tendency to an
looking deposit, destroying the
ture. A little more nitric acid
sometimes overcome this, but I h
a sufficient remedy. During th
I was in the habit of using doub

have stated, diluting the solution more; s compelled to diminish the quantity to grains, and now I use eight. I have tried portions recommended by French photo-, but they seem to contain too large a on of iron. I prefer the use of the proto- to the protonitrate of iron from its cheap- d the ease with which it is made up. It keep for any length of time, rather im- than otherwise.

with liquid jet from Suggitt, opposite the Correction, Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell. rapidly, and brightens the appearance.

G. H. P.

Weld Taylor's Iodizing Process.—The pro- t to your columns last month, for iodizing applicable *only* to the paper of Canson and I may further explain, that if the does not answer well, it may be washed in with a solution of iodide of potassa he usual strength, and then set on a dish y-acidulated water, to assist the separa- set free the potash. To make the mat- to Mr. Shadbolt, I may observe, to is in the habit of iodizing paper, a con- amount of the passage relating to cyanide could not be misunderstood; the nitrate being added to the iodide of potassa, once a precipitate which it is required to The old double iodide says, add iodide till it does so, and it will do so; but the of potassa does it much better, and the is lost as the paper dries, otherwise it ke no image at all. In the process I gave requires an equivalent, "and cyanide of is always of use in many of these pro- That equivalent is of course best arrived olution, as, if the cyanide of potassa were the lump, it would be lost or be in

r, I may enlighten Mr. Shadbolt by him that the iodizing paper with the -nitrate of silver, which I never saw l yet, is the best way; and I may con- assert that the better ways of iodizing e not published at all. It is a tedious o do, but it is as certain as taking a posi- n a negative. At present I have not give my way of doing it. I may also it will not answer with all papers. In samples of paper require some modifi- the process, as the chemicals are differ- e various modes of bleaching paper by manufacturers. The ammonio-nitrate is ith Whatman's paper; indeed it is a sub- ch regret, that this maker has not turned er as thin and hard as the Canson Frères. r gentlemen have added some chemical, Iodine, to their paper, which renders it almost impossible to iodize it at all. I believe it to be iodine, because the paper becomes perfectly black over *free* iodine, which no English paper will do. At all events, this paper is very uncertain, although it has a quality in appearance that is unsurpassed by any other. Weld Taylor.

7. Conduit Street West, Bayswater.

Sir William Newton's Process: Further Explanations. — In reply to your correspondent F. Maxwell Lyte, who is desirous of knowing my motive for washing the paper over with chloride of barium previous to iodizing —

In the first place, I find that it appears to give strength to the paper.

Secondly, that the action in the camera is better and more certain.

Thirdly, it keeps cleaner in the bringing-out process, thereby allowing a longer time for a more complete development.

Fourthly, I have never found any *solarizing* take place since I have used it (about three years); and, fifthly, I find that it keeps longer and better after it is excited for the camera.

From the observations which I have made since I have made use of chloride of barium, I conclude that it has the effect of *destroying* any injurious properties which may be in the paper, and more especially with respect to the size; and besides which, when combined with iodide of silver, greater intensity is obtained in the negative.

I have occasionally prepared paper without chloride of barium, but I have always found (except for positives) that I could not rely upon it with the same degree of certainty. I need scarcely add that throughout the whole of this process the greatest care and attention is required, and that the water should be constantly agitated while the paper is in it, and that the water should be once changed. W. J. Newton.

6. Argyle Street.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Lady Nevell's Music-book (Vol. vii., p. 59.). — To transpose the six-line staves of old music into the five-line staves of modern notation, it is only necessary to treat the lowest line of the treble, and the highest line of the bass, as ledger lines. The five remaining will correspond with the five now in use.

I should feel greatly obliged to your correspondent L. B. L. for a sight of this Virginal Book, as it appears to be an exact transcript of the one in Dr. Rimbault's possession. Wm. Chappell.

201. Regent Street.

Tuck (Vol. vii., p. 82.). — Alphage suggests that the "touchstone" had its name because "a musical sound may be produced by touching it

sharply with a stick." I think this is an error, and that it owes its name to its use in the assay of gold and silver. We find this application of it described in a work (now scarce) published in 1677, under the title of *A Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares*. The author, after describing the qualities of a good touchstone, observes (p. 36.):

"The way to make a true touch on the touch-stone is thus: When your touch-stone is very clean . . . your silver being filed . . . rub it steadily, and very hard, on the stone . . . until the place of the stone whereon you rub be like the metal itself . . . wet all the toucht places with your tongue, and it will show itself in its own countenance."

And that the touchstone was used in this connexion at a much earlier period is obvious from the language of the ancient statutes. The 28 Edward I., stat. 3. cap. 20., requires all gold and silver wares to be "of good and true allay, that is to say, gold of a certain *touch*." And the word occurs in the same sense in other statutes.

A. R.

Birmingham.

The error of Coleridge, alluded to by your correspondent ALPHAGE, is certainly not a little singular, especially as the word, in the sense of stone or marble, occurs in Ben Jonson, Drayton, and Sir John Harrington, and there is a good article on the word in Nares's *Glossary*. I must, however, altogether dissent from your correspondent's statement that the reason for the name of Touchstone is, that a musical sound may be produced by touching it sharply with a stick, and agree with Nares that it obtained its name from being used as a test for gold. See a very interesting article on Assay Marks by Mr. Octavius Morgan (*Archæological Journal*, ix. 127.), from which it appears that, for the trial of gold, touch-needles were applied to the touchstone.

THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

Eva, Princess of Leinster (Vol. vi., p. 388.).—O'Haloran, in his *History of Ireland*, says:

"In 1168, Dermot Mac Murchad, King of Leinster, having carried away Dearbhorgie, wife of O'Ruark, prince of Breffin, was driven from his kingdom by the husband, assisted by the lady's father, the King of Meath.

"He arrived at Bristol, having obtained letters patent of Henry II. for any of the king's subjects to assist him against his enemies: but no one in Bristol was found able or willing to undertake such expedition, when Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who resided at Chepstow Castle, offered his assistance (Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*); and, in 1169, entered Ireland with two hundred knights and others, to the number of 1000. The object being effected, Strongbow was united to Eva, the daughter of Dermot; and, at that prince's death, became seised of Leinster."

By this it appears, that Dermot
lady in 1168; and, as Strongbow
Eva the following year, Eva cons
not have been the offspring of t
Who her mother was, I am unable

Whipping Post (Vol. vi., p. 388.
mentos of the salutary mode of pu
tised by our forefathers, are of frequ
I have met with them in country
parts of England with which I
They generally accompany that pla
vile," the stocks; and occasionall
modation for two persons, I supp
various sizes of offenders. T. H.

Audlem, Cheshire.

The Dodo (Vol. vii., p. 32.).—T
the interesting inquiry in "N. &
the Dodo, induces me to commu
that amongst the architectural de
palace of the ancient Kings of K
(now inhabited by the governo
Buller, Esq.), there occur frequen
representations of a bird, which in
of shape is identical with the
Mauritius. What is more curio
natives were familiar with the fig
"the sacred bird," which is co
Buddhist monuments throughout
Ceylon possesses no existing speci
bling the Dodo. I have a drawi
the figures in the Kandy palace; b
lication does not admit of engrave
do not send it. J. EME

Some weeks ago, on looking ov
Kentish deeds and papers, P. C.
lease, signed by his ancestor Sir J
the 6th of October, 1522, to whi
seal in perfect preservation, bearing
has hitherto erroneously supposed
of the Fineux family, viz. an eagle
is now, however, indebted to you
(Vol. vi., p. 83.) for the conviction
a Dodo, and that it can represen
For it is of "unwieldy form," has "
wings," and is altogether of a "
P. C. S. S. has till now believed t
appearance of the bird was owing
skill in the artist. But it is no
must undoubtedly be a Dodo; and
henceforward live, *sibi carior*, in th
the chief justice of England tem
from whom he has the honour to
"veritable Dodo" as his crest.

P. C. S. S. takes this occasion
some Queries which appeared a f
respecting serjeants' rings. He

me of those given by Sir John Fineux on
ption of the coif. The motto is, "Suæ
fortunæ faber." P. C. S. S.

n comes the reckoning," &c. (Vol. v., p. 585.).
e two lines are to be found in Act II. Sc. 9.
ragi-comi-pastoral, *The What D'ye Call It*,
n Gay, author of the *Beggar's Opera*,
, &c. The correct quotation is:

"comes a reck'ning when the banquet's o'er,
dreadful reck'ning, and men smile no more."

S. Wmson.

Sir Covert, not Govett (Vol. vii., p. 85.). —
may be perfectly assured that there never
ronet of the name of Govett, nor a member
ment so called. P. C. S. S. is confident
individual to whom Quæro refers, as
in the second parliament of Charles II.,
been Sir John Covert, Baronet, who
for Horsham. The misnomer would
rprising in a list which contains such
Nosrooth for Noseworthy, Cowshop for
, Meestry for Masters, and Grubba-
Zerve for Heaven knows what!

P. C. S. S.

(Vol. vii., pp. 14. 138.). — I feel very
to J. M. G. for his answer to my
. May I ask if he has any other docu-
information which would throw light on
and history of the Rowley poems? The
has interested me for more than forty
and I have long been about as fully con-
that Chatterton did not write the poems,
I did not write them myself. For any
wards finding out who *did* write them, I
be very thankful. N. B.

(Vol. vii., p. 84.). — The following
te from *Democritus in London; with the*
nks and Comical Conceits of Motley and
Good-Fellow, is a reply to the *first* Query
J.:

ay no see, for peeping flowers, the grasse."

George Peele.

n scarce could see the grass for flowers."

Alfred Tennyson.

A Subscriber.

2. Is not the Latin song Catullus XLV.
ering), where we find (v. 8.):

"Amor, *sinistram* ut ante,
Dextram sternuit approbationem?"

P. J. F. Gantillon, B.A.

Idol on the Great Orme's Head (Vol. v.,
235. 305.). — I am surprised that the twice-
Query of your correspondent L. G. T. of
yet remains unanswered. "*The cavern*"
he refers to is that called Llech, and concerning which he has fallen into several errors. The cavern, so far from having been lately discovered, has been known for generations past, and is yearly visited by hundreds of strangers. If the entrance has been made as private and inaccessible as possible, there is nobody to blame but nature and time; for the ancient approach was from the summit of the cliff by means of a flight of stone and grass steps, of which traces still remain connected with an old stone wall. The cave is easily descried from the sea-shore below, whence it can be reached by the aid of a common ladder. The shape is not heptagonal, as stated by L. G. T.; but is semi-octagonal, terminated in front by two square columns of freestone. The front and seats are in perfect preservation; but of the stone table, which many years ago occupied the centre, the pedestal only remains. The font, or rather stone basin, is supplied by a spring of most delicious water, which, at certain seasons, flows in copious quantities into an artificial bath excavated in the rock below. It is said that the cave was fitted up as a grotto, or pleasure-house, by some ancestors of the Mostyn family; and this is all that is known about it. I have measured the principal dimensions, and find the quantities given by L. G. T. sufficiently accurate. C. Mansfield Ingleby.

Birmingham.

Oldham, Bishop of Exeter (Vol. vii., p. 14.). — No pedigree of this prelate's family is known to have been referred to by any of the Devonshire historians. The arms used by the bishop, and still remaining in several churches of the diocese, were: Sable, a chevron or, between three owls proper; on a chief of the second as many roses gules.

Burke, in the *Encyclopedia of Heraldry*, gives a different coat as borne by Oldham of Hatherleigh in the co. of Devon. J. D.

Arms at Bristol (Vol. vii., p. 67.). — It may afford a clue to E. D. to be informed that coats of arms bearing a chevron charged with three bucks' heads caboshed were used by the families of Cervington or Servington, and Parry. J. D.

The Cross and the Crucifix (Vol. v., pp. 39. 85.). — Under this title I find two articles; and, as it is an interesting subject, I should like to send a quotation which I copied some time since from the *Octavius* of Minucius Felix, A.D. 210 (Adam. Clarke):

"Cruces etiam nec colimus nec optamus. Vos plane qui ligneos deos consecratis, cruces ligneas, ut deorum vestrorum partes, forsitan adoratis. Nam et signa ipsa, et cantabra, et vexilla castrorum, quid aliud quam inauratæ cruces sunt et ornatæ? Tropæa vestra victricia non tantum simplicis crucis faciem, verum et affixi hominis imitantur. Signum sane crucis naturaliter visu

navi, cum velis tumentibus vehitur, cum expansis palmulis labitur," &c.

Similar sentiments, in almost the same words, are expressed by Tertullian, *Apologet.*, sect. 16.; and *Ad Nationes*, sect. 12. See also Justin Martyr, *Apol.* lib. i. sect. 72. The quotation from M. Felix is from the Leipsic edit., 1847, pp. 41, 42.

B. H. C.

Sir Kenelm Digby (Vol. vii., p. 85.).—I am not at all convinced of the accuracy of the statement made by your correspondent VANDYKE, "that Sir Kenelm Digby is (VANDYKE believes *always*) represented with a sunflower by his side." There are various prints of Sir Kenelm Digby at the British Museum, which I have very recently examined, and I can find but one which bears the device alluded to: and which is placed, not "by the side of Sir Kenelm Digby," but with other allegorical symbols, at the bottom of the print. Nor do the *Private Memoirs* (first published in 1827 by the late Sir Harris Nicolas) contain anything to throw light on the supposed adoption of this emblem by Sir Kenelm Digby. P. C. S. S.

A correspondent signing himself VANDYKE asks, "Why is Sir Kenelm Digby represented, I believe always, with a sunflower by his side?" The very first portrait of Digby I turned to, in Lodge's *Collection*, engraved, too, after Vandyke, is without any flower at all. JAYDEE.

Martin Drunk (Vol. v., p. 587.).—I cannot find that this phrase has been satisfactorily elucidated. Perhaps the following will throw some additional light on the subject.

In an *Analysis of the Gospels for the Lord's Days*, by Conrad Dieteric, edit. 1631, p. 465., I read:

"Tritum est illud veterum veriverbium:

'Festa *Martini* iterata,
Absumunt anseres et prata.'

Id quod Germanicus hunc in modum effert:

'Wer all tag will S. Martin prassen,
Der muss endlich S. Nicias fasten.'"

It would seem from this, that not the English alone were wont to enjoy themselves on St. Martin's Day. Baxter, in his *Saint's Rest* (p. 116. 1st edit.), seems to use the word *Martin* as synonymous with a noisy tippler:

"The language of Martin is there a stranger, and the sound of his echo is not heard."

Internal evidence clearly refers all these sayings to the unrestrained mirth and jollity with which the feast of St. Martin was anciently celebrated.

B. H. C.

The Church Catechism (Vol. vii., p. 64.).—It might interest your correspondent to know that the *Catechismus brevis et Catho* Schoepper (published at Antwe tains a remarkable series of passag to the last twelve questions and Church Catechism. If desired, I "parallel passages," as I expect scarce.

Sham Epitaphs and Quotations (—Your correspondent A. A. D. to a certain epitaph, "has it reall tion, and where?" This is a Qu suggestions. Are there not hundr print which have no existence ex paragraphs, and which serve th as the immortal calf with six leg berless gigantic gooseberries an nips. I have collected epitaphs fo it is surprising how many—an the best in a literary sense—de to trace them to sepulchral sourc taphs, I believe many sham quota writers, such as couplets and quee own coining; but which are incl verted commas, either to rid the responsibility of the sentiments th add weight to the argument the to illustrate. A short time since tale to a journal; at the head stood a couplet of my own comp printer and editor both mistook fo tations, and kindly affixed inve them; and, as in that instance proof slips to correct, the tale adorned with these sham quotati being bamboozled without intenti of the credit of my original cou important matter: for it is no spend a month or two in the end quotation, and then to become co have been hunting for a mare's n

SH

Door-head Inscription (Vol. v accordance with the suggestion o by means of a friend obtained a script of the door-head inscripti ham. It runs thus:

"Nec mihi glis servus, nec hos

The doubts I felt, when I stat from memory, related to the fir and it has proved that I was in e *hirudo*, however, must stand; question not easy to decide, "w or a gossiping guest would be the infliction." B.

St. John's Wood.

Potguns (Vol. vi., p. 612.).—D reply to J. R. R., explains *potguns*

They are, in fact, short cylinders set perpendicularly in a frame, "flat-candlestick"-wise, four or six in a row; and were fired by a train of powder running from touch-hole to touch-hole, as a part of the entertainment (a *feu-de-joie*, I suppose) at the public grounds at Norwich some twenty years ago, as I remember. B. B. WOODWARD.

St. John's Wood.

"*Pompey the Little*."—You mentioned lately the author of *Pompey the Little* (Vol. vi., pp. 433. 472.). There is a curious note respecting him attached to the entry of another anonymous publication of John Philemon and Hydaspes, relating to a Conversation with Hortensius upon the subject of Man's Religion, 2nd edit., 8vo., 1738," in *Bibliotheca Parviana*, p. 85., which I transcribe:

"Mem. These tracts are supposed to be wrote by Mr. C., Esq., of Mag. Coll., Cambridge.—J. Hetherington. Mr. Coventry wrote *Pompey the Little*. He took orders, and became vicar of Edgware, Middlesex; and in that preached from a folio volume of Tillotson's Sermons, which lay in the pulpit from week to week. He died of the small-pox. When living at Stourmore I heard much of his pleasantry, his politeness, and his integrity. I first read this book at the Rev. Dr. Bary's house in Norfolk, in August, 1816. This copy was most obligingly sent to me by Mr. Holmes, keeper of an academy at Stratford-upon-Avon, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1817.—S. P[arr]."

BALLIOLENSIS.

Eagles supporting Lecterns (Vol. vi., pp. 415. 503.).—Are not many, or most of the so-called eagles or lecterns in churches, *pelicans?* The symbolical significance of the pelican "vulning its breast," as the heralds have it, is well known. Some of these, which I remember well, have the bird sitting down upon the breast; and beneath it, instead of the indications of plumage elsewhere visible, a strip cross-hatched; in sign, as I have supposed, of the flowing blood. B. B. WOODWARD.

St. John's Wood.

Lady Day in Harvest (Vol. vi., p. 589.).—The *Gothic Almanac* gives Aug. 15 for Maria Himmelfahrt, or the Assumption; and Sept. 8 for Maria Geburt, or the Nativity. I happened to be going up the Rigi last year on the 5th August, and found that to be the day of pilgrimage to Maria zum Schnee, or Notre Dame des Neiges, which has a chapel which is passed in the ascent. J. P. O.

Inscriptions in Churches (Vol. vii., p. 25.).—MR. DECK's extract, assigning these inscriptions to the reign of Edward VI., is valuable; but need not have dissented from your account of the colloquy between Elizabeth and Dean Nowell, you clearly hinted that "similar inscriptions had been *previously* adopted" (*Vol. vi., p. 511.*). The colloquy occurred in the fourth year of Elizabeth's reign; but, from the following extract, her Majesty's proclamation was observed in Ireland two years previously:

"In 1559, orders were sent to Thomas Lockwood, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, to remove out of this church all relics and images, and to paint and whiten it anew; putting sentences of Scripture on the walls instead of pictures, which orders were observed, and men set to work accordingly on the 25th May of the same year, which was the second of Queen Elizabeth's reign."—Lynch's *Life of St. Patrick*, p. 208., edit. 1828.

J. Y.

Hoxton.

Macaulay's Young Levite (Vol. i., pp. 26. 167. 222. 374., &c.).—I find another, and an apt illustration of more recent date, to be added to those already given from Burnet, Bishop Earle, and Beaumont and Fletcher. Betty Hint, the "waiting wench" in Macklin's *Man of the World*, entertains matrimonial designs on Sidney, the chaplain:

"I wish she was out of the family once; if she was, I might then stand a chance of being my lady's favourite myself; ay, and perhaps of getting one of my young masters for a sweetheart, *or at least the chaplain: but as for him, there would be no such great catch, if I should get him.* I will try for him, however," &c.

W. T. M.

Hong Kong.

Passage in Wordsworth (Vol. vii., p. 85.).—I can refer your Edinburgh correspondent, who asks for "an *older* original for Wordsworth's graceful conceit," to the following lines by Henry Constable, an Elizabethan poet, who published, in 1594, a volume of sonnets entitled *Diana;* and whose "ambrosiac muse" is lauded by Ben Jonson in his *Underwoods* (Gifford, vol. viii. p. 390.):

"The pen wherewith thou dost so heavenly singe,
Made of a quill pluckt from an Angell's winge."

These lines, which I find in the notes to Todd's *Milton* (vol. v. p. 454., edit. 1826), being addressed "To the King of Scots whom as yet he had not seen," must have been written before 1603, and were first printed from a MS. volume by Todd in his first edition, 1801; where Wordsworth, who was no reader of scarce old tracts like "Diana Primrose's Chain of Pearl," may very probably have seen them. W. L. N.

Bath.

Smock Marriages (Vol. vi., p. 561.).—In reference to your remark on this article, I remember that a Scotchman once told me that in the Scotch law of marriage there is a clause providing that "all under the apron string" at the time of marriage shall be considered legitimate; and that instances have been known where

said to have frequented a small inn roadside (on the right hand as you the village from Mold towards the d), and to have spent many an hour nch under a tree which was lately, ps still standing opposite. His friend wanting a new sign, or more proba- tion of the old established one, Wilson im the heads of two very merry red- who are looking hard, with a broad s the spectator. Long exposure to weather had, when I saw them, nearly he original colouring of the heads, eard that some Dick Tinto has of late d the rubicund hue to their cheeks: rds "We Three Loggerheads Be" gible ten years ago. The innkeeper, ery high value on this sign, is, I be- of the man for whom Wilson painted ot attached to a pole, but fastened front of the inn: and a few years ago, railing that "The Loggerheads" had on the back of an unfinished land- tist offered the innkeeper a sum of allowed to take it down, and ascer- But it was indignantly refused, with t the sign which Wilson had painted be removed from its place, as long as

CAMBRENSIS.

m and Walter Burke (Vol. vi., p. 576.). ry memoir of Mr. Burke appears in r for October 1, 1815. H. G. D.

Libraries (Vol. vi., pp. 432. 559.). — parochial library existed some seven twenty years ago at Gillingham in I was for a short period at that time *ens* of the then rector of Gillingham; distance of time remember scarcely at the books were kept in a small room he purpose in the rectory house, and y above two hundred in number.

COKELY.

h (Vol. vii., p. 84.). — The life of St. tained in the Harleian MS. No. 3097., d, a monk of Thorney, as appears by n. It is the same as that printed by o omits the dedication. Fulcard wrote ertain other saints buried at Thorney nd Tancred). The dedication does xclusively to the life of Botulph, but troduction to all three lives. It was n, I suppose, that Capgrave (or rather emouth, from whom he borrowed)

C. W. G.

Picture of Eltham Palace (Vol. vii., H. A. mentions a picture of "King at Eltham, by the late Mr. Turner." Could he inform me what has now become of that picture, and also whether it was rated among that celebrated artist's best works or not? A. W. S.

"*Mémoires d'un Homme d'Etat*" (Vol. vi., pp. 412. 588.). — There seems to be sufficient reason for believing in the disavowal of Prince Hardenberg being the author, made by his friend and agent Privy-Counsellor Schoell, to whom the prince, at his death, had confided his genuine *Mémoires*. M. Schoell thought the best care would be taken of them by placing them under the official safe-guard of the Prussian minister; and his decision was, that they were not to be published till after the lapse of fifty years from the prince's death, which took place in 1822. Copies, however, of the original *Mémoires* had been surreptitiously taken before their seclusion from the public eye; and from these copies, important and extensive extracts are said to have been undoubtedly made, and form part of the printed *Mémoires*. In editing them, several well-known literary men were employed; among whom are enumerated, Alphonse de Beauchamp, A. Schubart, and Count A. F. D'Allonville. A Mons. Montveran (the author, I believe, of a work on English jurisprudence) announced, some years ago, a publication, in which he promised to disclose the original sources of the *Mémoires* and the compilers' names; but, so far as I can discover, M. Montveran has never redeemed his promise. J. M.

Oxford.

Indian Chess Problem (Vol. vi., p. 464.). — This most beautiful of chess problems was sent from India, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, signed "Shagird" (native Indian chess player).

It was published in the *Chronicle* in 1846, vol. vi. p. 54., *without* the solution, which is as follows:

WHITE.	BLACK.
B. from R. 6th to B. 1st.	Pawn advances.
K. to Kts. 2nd.	Pawn advances.
R. to Qns. 2nd.	K. to B. 4th.
R. to Qns. 4th. *Mate.*	

T. B. O.

"*God tempers the Wind*" (Vol. i., pp. 211. 325.).—MR. GUTCH will find the French proverb "in print" in Ward's *National Proverbs*, p. 38., and assimilated as follows in four European languages:

"A brebis tondue, Dieu mesure le vent."
"Dio manda il freddo secondo i panni."
"Dios dá la ropa conforme al frio."
"Gott giebt die Schultern nach der Bürde."

W. W.

Malta.

Age of Trees (Vol. v., *passim*).—In the *Saturday Magazine* of Dec. 29, 1832, mention is made

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While, however, the exigencies of the case have increased, the means of satisfying them have become less. Some of the less indigent portions of St. Mary's District have been detached from it, and have been annexed to the other districts formed for more recent Churches. Thus the resources of St. Mary's have been diminished: and circumstances of a local character render it undesirable, in the opinion of legal advisers, to press for the levying of a Rate for the improvement of the Church. Perhaps, however, the strength of the present appeal may eventually be found to lie in these difficulties, when they are more generally known.

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Notes.

MARY STUART'S CHAIR.

On the south side of the chancel of Conington Church, Hunts., stands a handsome, massive, and elaborately-carved oaken chair, which has been traditionally known as the very seat from which the unfortunate Mary Stuart rose to submit her neck to the executioner. The chair was probably brought from Fotheringay, and placed in Conington Church as a sacred relic, by Sir Robt. Cotton, who built Conington Castle partly with the materials of Fotheringay, and who (according to Gough, in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii., "ICENI," ed. 1789) "brought from there *the whole room* where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded." By this, perhaps, is meant, the deeply-recessed arcade that now forms the two *exterior* sides of the ground-floor of Conington Castle; which arcade, doubtless, was on the *interior* walls of Fotheringay, the windows being above it: the principal window being supposed to be that which now forms the staircase window of the Talbot Inn, Oundle. Modern windows have been placed within the eleven divisions of the arcade at Conington Castle.

In speaking of Conington Church, Gough says (see *Additions to Camden*) that "Lord Coleraine saw a chair of an Abbot of Peterborough in this church, 1743," which must have been the chair now under notice. The nature of its decorations shows it to have been a chair used for religious purposes; and the six principal figures that adorn it, are made to face at right angles with the chair; so that when it was placed on the south side of the altar, the faces of the figures would be turned towards the east.

A full description of the chair may not be without its interest to the readers of "N. & Q.," since (as far as I am aware) it has never yet received more than a passing notice from the historian; and if it indeed be a relic of Mary Stuart—as there seems good reason to believe—it deserves more attention (in these days of minute detail) than it has hitherto obtained.

The top of the chair is battlemented, and flanked by the two side-pieces which terminate in pediments supporting figures. Both figures are seated on

the daily auctions arising out of the migratory habits or the mortality to which the residents in that city are subject; and it would somewhat astonish our *Sothebys* and *Putticks* to see the extent of these sales of literary property, and derange their *tympanums* to hear the clamorous competition among the aforesaid half-naked dealers for lots not catalogued with their bibliographical precision. The books thus purchased, I may further observe, are subject to the overhaul of the better-informed of the tribe before they make their appearance in the streets; when deficiencies are made good, bindings vamped, and lettering attempted: finally, they are placed in the hands of the hawkers, when the following peculiarities are detectable:—where a title or last leaf may have been wanting, these *Calcutta editions* occasionally display a *prophane* book with a *sacred* title; or a *pious treatise*, for the sake of the word "Finis," made complete by affixing the last leaf of *Tristram Shandy* or the *Devil on Two Sticks!* Less intelligent jobbers will open their book, and, finding the first word "Preface," clap it incontinently in gilt letters on the back! I leave the imagination of the reader to fill up the *cross-readings* which would likely result from such practices, and revert to my anecdote, which I had almost lost sight of.

Some twenty years ago, then, the dingy tribes were startled, and the auctioneer gratified by the appearance of a new face in the *bidders' box*—a brisk little European, who contested every lot, aiming, apparently, at a monopoly in the second-hand book trade. Shortly thereafter, this individual, having located himself in a commanding position, came forth in the daily papers as a candidate for public favour; and, in allusion to the reformation he contemplated, and his sovereign contempt for his black brethren, headed his address, to the no small amusement of the lieges, in the *Falstoffian* vein:

" . . No eyes hath seen such *scarecrows*.
I'll not march thro' Coventry with them, that's flat!"

This joke was no doubt thrown away upon his Hindoo and Mussulman rivals, but, alas for the reformer! he little knew the cold indifference of the Anglo-Indian about such matters, and, as might have been expected, he failed in establishing himself in business, and ultimately fell a victim to the climate. Of the previous history of this one, among ten thousand, who have left their bones in the land of cholera, I know nothing beyond the fact that he was a son of Thomas Holcroft, a dramatist of repute in his day. J. O.

FOLK LORE.

Subterranean Bells (Vol. vii., p. 128.).—The tower and nave of Tunstall Church, Norfolk, are in ruins; the chancel alone being used for divine service. The village tradition says, that calamity was caused by fire; and that the pa and churchwardens quarreled for the posse of the bells which were uninjured. During altercation, the arch-fiend walked off with the jects of dispute; but being pursued, and taken by the parson—who began to exorc Latin—he made a way through the earth appointed dwelling-place, taking them with The spot where this took place is now a b pool of water, called Hell Hole; and an ad ing clump of alder-trees is called Hell Carr. summer time, a succession of bubbles—doul caused by marsh gas—keep constantly appe on the surface. Those who believe in the dition, find in this circumstance a strong con ation. For, as it is the entrance to the botto pit, the bells must be descending still; an bubbles would necessarily be caused by sinking in water.

In the adjoining village of Halvergate, o largest bell, is the following inscription:

" Sit cunctis annis,
Nobis *avita Johs*."

I suppose this must be "audita Johannes," the inscription certainly is *avita*.

On the second bell:

" Intercede pia
Pro nobis Virgo Maria."

On the third bell, founder's name, and date —a solitary instance, I imagine, of an addition to a peal of bells during the Puritan triump the Great Rebellion. E. G.

Fisherty Brow, near Kirkby Lonsdale, supp such an instance as J. J. S. inquires after. T is a sort of natural hollow scooped out th where a church, parson, and all the people, w swallowed up ages since; and any one who dou it, may put his ear to the ground on a Sund morning and hear the bells ring! P.

Old Weather Proverb.—The old monkish La rhyme is very plainly verified this year:

" Se Sol splendescat, Mariâ purificante,
Major erit glacies post festum, quam fuit ante."

February 2nd was a most brilliant day he where I live, not twenty miles from London: t ground is now covered with snow, and the fro very sharp.

" After Candlemas Day the frost will be more,
If the sun then shines bright, than it has be
before."

" After Candlemas Day frost will follow more k
If the sun then shines bright, than before
been."

C—S.

W—— Rectory, Feb. 12.

rosen.—The early appearance of primroses ar induces me to trouble you with some nglian folk lore concerning them, premising re the word still forms its plural in *en.*

ockfield, Suffolk, there are none, nor, it is they thrive when planted; though they are us in all the surrounding villages, which do arently differ from Cockfield in soil.

illage legend says that here, too, they once lentiful, but when Cockfield was depopu- r the plague, they also caught the infection d, nor have they flourished since that time. st Norfolk some old women are still found ieve that if a less number of primrosen rteen be brought into a house on the first of bringing any in, so many eggs only will n or goose hatch that season. When re- dmitted into deacon's orders, my gravity ely tried by being called on to settle a between two old women, arising from one having given one primrose to her neigh- hild, for the purpose of making her hens ut one chicken out of each set of eggs. was seriously maintained that the charm n successful.

then I have heard that it only has an in- over geese. Perhaps this may account in easure for the belief. In early seasons, are induced to carry in specimens of the ing flowers that they find. In such seasons, ls lay early, and perhaps do not sufficiently their eggs. The ungenial weather which uently succeeds spoils the eggs, and the attributed to the "primrosen" of course; where a few flowers are brought in, and have numerous broods, remain unnoticed.

E. G. R.

t Home Song, sung in some Parts of

"We have plough'd,
We have sow'd,
We have reap'd,
We have mow'd;
Ne'er a load
Overthrow'd—
Harvest Home!"

R. W. F.

INEDITED POEM ON CHAUCER.

ly bought a black-letter Chaucer (1561), I find MS. notes by two or three writers. in rather a crabbed handwriting, and om 1574. I must own to being unable to r this gentleman's notes to my satisfaction; writing of another is clear and distinct. are a few emendations on the "Rime of hopas," and the following "Eulogium rj." I do not know whether it has appeared anywhere in print before; and as my reading in the British poets is too limited for me to say anything about its author, I should be glad if you or any one of your correspondents would inform me who the lines are by:—

Eulogium Chaucerj.

Geffrye Chaucer, the worthiest flower
Of English Poetrie in all the Bower.
So as wth hym we maye compare
Wth Italy for Poet rare.
Dant, nor Boccace, nor Petracqu fyne,
But Chaucer he wth them may syng.
Wth woords so fitt and sense so deepe,
His matters all he can so riepe,
The Muses nyne, I thynck their teats
To his sweete lypps did sweetly reatch.
As Plato, in his cradle Nest,
Is saied of Bees to haue bene blest.
So as, by Nature, noe man can,
Wthout rare guyst, prove such a man.
The rare euents that haue bene sence,
O how they call for his defence!
Though many one hath done his parte,
Yett he alone had toucht the harte.
Sith he then is so peereles fownd,
For hym lett bee the Laurell crowne,
And all the Birds of pleasaunt laye,
Therein lett them both syng and playe,
As itt weare ioygnyng all there noats,
Wth his sweet music and records.
O that, as nowe he sounds wth penn,
His lyvely voice myght sownd agayne.
But Natures debt we must pay all,
And soe he hath, and soe we shall.
Though for his other parts of grace
Chaucer will live and shewe his face.

T. A. S.

Minor Notes.

"*Le Balafré.*"—I was surprised to see that Miss Strickland, in the three volumes published of the *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, always ascribes this well-known sobriquet to Francis, second Duke of Guise, instead of his son Henry, third duke. This is a mistake which I should have thought the merest tyro in history could not have committed about persons of so much note, and affords another instance of what Messrs. Macaulay and Alison had already exemplified, that writers of the most profound research will often err as to matters which lie, as it were, on the very surface.

J. S. WARDEN.

Macpherson's "Ossian."—It would appear as if Macpherson had picked up his information about British history in the pages of a kindred spirit, Geoffrey of Monmouth, for certainly he could have found in no other writer that Caracalla and Carausius were cotemporaries. J. S. WARDEN.

Epitaph from Tichfield.—The curious epitaph which I inclose was copied, as closely as possible, from a monument in Tichfield Church, Hants. You may perhaps think it worthy of a place in "N. & Q."

"The Hvsband, speakinge trewly of his Wife,
Read his losse in hir death, hir praise in life.

Heare Lucie Quinsie Bromfield buried lies,
With neighbours sad deepe weepinge, hartes, sighes, eyes.
Children eleaven, tenne livinge me she brought.
More kind, trewe, chaste was noane, in deed, word, thought.
Howse, children, state, by hir was ruld, bred, thrives.
One of the best of maides, of women, wives,
Now gone to God, her heart sent long before;
In fasting, prayer, faith, hope, and alms' deedes stoare.
If anie faulte, she loved me too much.
Ah, pardon that, for ther are too fewe such!
Then, reader, if thou not hard-hearted bee,
Praise God for hir, but sighe and praie for mee.

Here by hir dead, I dead desire to lie,
Till, rais'd to life, wee meet no more to die.
1618."

RUBI.

"*A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!*" *Richard III., Act V. Sc.* 4.—In the edition of the *Walewein* published by Professor Jonckbloet, Leyden, 1846, is found, vol. ii. p. 178., a remarkable parallel passage to the world-famed line of Shakspeare, the verses 16007–8 of the *Lancelot*, a romance of the Middle Ages:

"Addic wapine ende een pard,
In gaeft niet om een coninerike."

"Had I weapons and a horse,
I would not give them for a kingdom."

From the Navorscher.

J. M.

Weight of American Revolutionary Officers.—On the 10th of August, 1778, the American officers at West Point were weighed, with the following result:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Gen. Washington	209	Col. Michael Jackson	252
Gen. Lincoln	224	Col. Henry Jackson	238
Gen. Knox	280	Lt.-Col. Huntingdon	212
Gen. Huntingdon	182	Lieut.-Col. Cobb	182
Gen. Greaton	166	Lt.-Col. Humphreys	221
Col. Swift	319		

Only three of the eleven weighed less than two hundred pounds,—a result which does not confirm the Abbé Raynal's theory of the deterioration of mankind in America. UNEDA.

Philadelphia.

The Patronymic "Mac."—The *Inverness Courier* of 1823 gives a list of genuine Celtic surnames beginning with *Mac*, amounting to no less than 392. [KIRKWALLENSIS.

Erroneous Forms of Speech.—
sider the following as worth a
lication, they are at your servi
1. The much-used word *Te*
ought to be written *Teatotal.*
of *tea*, instead of intoxicating li
original meaning. Let us re
spelling. Better late than nev
2. The expression, lately be
"*Up* to the present time," and
It ought to be "*Down* to the p
stream of time, like all other
descending. In tracing a thin
the present time, it is quite ri
up.
3. The words *down* and *up* a
by the inhabitants of the pr
sense, not knowing, or forgetti
lence, London is considered th
from every place, how high so
is "*up* to London," and *to* eve
"*down* from London." In Lond
Cathedral is considered as the
point; and in every street r
point, it is *up* when going to
when going from it. In going
the Poultry we go *down Cheap*
4. The inhabitants of provinc
are much in the habit of sayin
not "in town" to-day. That is
to say "in *the* town." The wo
cellence, applicable to London a

Sunderland.

Hexameters from Udimore R
lowing hexameters are copied
a register-book which dates ba
were written by a vicar in Eliz
burden of the lament is, that th
about 500*l.* a-year, had been
unprophetick priest" for 30*l.* p
consequently all his successors
"vicars without tithes." The
the church of Udimore, near R

"Udimer infelix! nimis est cui
Presbyter infelix! cui non satis
Impropriator habet Clero quæ
Atque alter Proprios Clerus pe
Ex decimis decimis fruitur vir
Alter Evangelio reliquis prohib
Eheu! quam pingui macer est
Idem est exitium fidei fideique
I

Dr. Johnson.—The parchm
grant of the freedom of the city
"Literary Colossus," in 1773, o

IV. Quarterly 1 and 4. Arg. a chevron between 3 foxes' heads erased gu.

Quarterly 2. Arg. on a bend sa., 3 dolphins or.

Quarterly 3. Party per pale pily sa. and arg. impaling sa., a bordure arg.

Over all a crescent for difference, and shield surrounded with following names, "Edmundus Fox secundus filius Charoli Fox, 1586." (Query, Who were these people?)

V. Imperial crown over poppy head. (Query, Whose emblem or badge?)

VI. A bull's head sa., guttée, horned, and langued, or. (Query, Whose crest or badge?)

VII. A chevron between 3 roundles, having for crest 2 lion's paws holding a roundle.

VIII. Sa. a chevron between 3 lions' faces or, crescent for difference, having for crest a griffin.

IX. Or 3 Talbot's heads proper.

X. Quarterly 1. Sa. lion rampant, or.

Quarterly 2. Paly of —— gu. and arg. (Cut off.)

Quarterly 3. Arg. a muscle ——. (Colour gone.)

Quarterly 4. (Cut off.)

XI. —— on a chevron between 3 lions' heads; 3 roses (colours gone), with crest. A man's head and shoulders robed with eastern crown on head.

XII. Or six fleurs-de-lis sable, 3. 2. and 1., with motto "Argrete constante."

XIII. Arg. on a chevron sa., 3 mullets of 1st between 3 lions' heads erased of 2nd.

XIV. Sa. a chevron arg. between 3 porpoises or, impaling lion rampant. (Colour gone.)

XV. Quarterly sa. and arg., a cross moline quarterly, erm. and ——. (Colour gone.)

The names to these coats of arms might enable one to trace whence the original bits came; it might be possible that the old windows of the cathedral (said to have been destroyed) served for filling up the borders of the old palace windows.

W. H. P.

ON A PASSAGE IN ACTS XV. 23.

Dr. Burton (*Greek Test.*, Oxford, 1848), in a note on the words οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί (Acts xv. 23.), says: "Most MSS. read οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἀδελφοί." I should feel much obliged to any of your readers who could kindly direct me to some particular manuscripts, to which Dr. Burton may possibly have alluded when he wrote the above note; or who could refer me to *any Greek MSS. of authority*, in which the καὶ is not found. I have been enabled to consult the *Codex Laudianus*, a MS. of the seventh century; also the *MS. Canon*, of the early part of the tenth century; and the *Codex Ebner.*, of the twelfth century. In neither *of these is the καὶ* missing. Nor am I aware of any *Greek Bible* or *New* Testament printed without *the καὶ*; nor indeed of any translation without the conjunction (though there may be some such Latin, or in any other language, with the si exception of the Vulgate after St. Jerome, its several versions. The Bibles of Sixtus V. Clement VIII., agreeing in this particular, alike, "Apostoli et seniores fratres." On the c hand, Vutablus, in his new translation, r "Apostoli et presbyteri *et* fratres;" which is wise the reading of the *interp. Syriac.*, as given i *Biblia Regia*; also of Beza, as given in the edi of the Bible, *Oliva Roberti Stephani*, 1556; w in the *Novum Testamentum e Græco arche Latino sermone redditum, Theodoro Beza i prete*, ed. Hanov. 1623, the reading is, "Apos et seniores, et fratres;" which is also the rea in *Bibl. Sacr. ex Sebastiani Castellionis inte tatione*, ed. Francofurti, 1697. To which m added the *Biblia Gallica*, 1580; the *Bibl.* ed. Leydæ, 1737; and Luther's German Bi all which retain the *and*.

I have also consulted a more important v namely, the ancient Italic, which also "Apostoli, et seniores, *et* fratres;" but wh Pet. Sabatier's edition, Par. 1751) has ap to the verse the following note:

"V. 23. — *MS. Cantabr.* Scripserunt epist manus suas continentem hæc, Apostoli, et p fratres, hiis qui sunt per Antiochiam, et S Ciliciam, qui sunt ex gentibus fratribus, sa *Græc. textui Laud.* consonat [versio *Italica*], ni habet κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, καὶ Συρίαν, καὶ Κιλικ Antiochiæ, et Syriæ, et Ciliciæ. *MSS. quida* χειρὸς manum, legunt χειρῶν, cum Vulg.; *aliique tollunt* καὶ *post seniores*. Irenæus, l. iii. c. 12. p. 1 legit: Apostoli, et presbyteri fratres, his qui sun Antiochia, et Syria, et Cilicia, fratribus ex ge salutem. S. Pacian., *Paræn. ad Pœnit.*, p. 315. Apostoli, et presbyteri fratres, his qui sunt Antioch et Syriæ, et Ciliciæ, fratribus qui sunt ex gent salutem. Vigil. Taps. l. xii. *De Trin.*, p. 329. Apostoli, et presb. fratres, iis, qui Antiochiæ, et S et Cilic. fratribus qui sunt ex gentibus salutem."

This note certainly goes far to corroborate indeed it was not the chief authority for) Dr. B ton's assertion; but it does little to satisfy curiosity on a point, which I conceive to be considerable interest, and of no slight importa at the present time. The Cambridge MS. app to be in Latin only; as is also the passage refe to in Irenæus, whose original Greek is lost. that, after all, there is some ground to suspect there in fact exists *no Greek manuscript whatso* without the καὶ.

I will add another note, which I find at the sage in Irenæus (*Contr. Hær.*, lib. iii. cap. p. 199., ed. Par. 1710):

"Sic cum Irenæo habent codd. Cantabrig. et Alex et Vulgatus interpres. *At in editis Græcis:* πρε τεροι καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί."

J. Sax

Oxford.

Minor Queries.

Belatucadrus. — In the *Poetical History*, by the French Jesuit, P. Galtruchius, 5th edition, 1683, the sixteenth and closing chapter of the first book of the history of the heathen gods is devoted to those worshipped in England, and the last of them mention is made is Belatucadrus, being introduced and summarily disposed of as follows:

"In time the idols did increase, and we find in ancient writers, some who have been transported hither by the eastern people, as the God (Abellio vocatur in Gallia) Belenus, or Belatucadrus. The last, to my knowledge, hath been adored in the north part of England; for lately, since the learned Camden has mentioned him, there was a piece of his statue found in Westmoreland, near Brougham, a castle belonging to that bountiful and venerable lady, Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Pembrook and Montgomery, &c.; and in the bottom this inscription is to be seen: 'Sancto Deo Belatvcadro,' which idol was doubtless made by the Romans, for it was their custom to adore the gods of the country which they did conquer."

My object is to ascertain, if possible, if this portion of statue has been preserved? Has any subsequent discovery been made in the same locality respecting, or any additional light thrown upon, the one of which mention is herein made?

KAPPA.

Surname of Allan. — Perhaps MR. LOWER, or some other etymological reader of "N. & Q.," may kindly assist me in my endeavours to find out the exact meaning and origin of this surname, variously spelt *Allen*, *Allan*, *Allin*, *Alleyne*, &c.? My opinion on the subject, from various researches, is that it is a word of Celtic or Gaelic etymon, *Aluinn*, in that language, signifying "delightful or pleasant." And again, several islet-rocks romantically situated in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, are called the Clay *Allans*. I should much like, however, to have the opinions of older and more experienced antiquaries than I can pretend to be; for few subjects present so interesting a field for different inquiries as that regarding the origin of family surnames. As I am naturally interested in my own name, I should also like to obtain a sketch of the different British families of note bearing the name and arms of *Allen* or *Allan*, and references to works which give their history and lineage.

A. S. A.

Allahabad.

Owen Glendower. — Could any of your correspondents inform me of the blazoning of the arms of Owen Glendower, which, according to the Welsh private seal, furnished by Meyrick to Pennant, in the *Poems of Lewis Glyn Cottie*, are, "Four lions rampant; supporters, a dragon and a lion?

B. B. WOODWARD.

Tenent and Tenet. — When did the use of tenent (for opinion, dogma, &c.) give place to tenet? Surely both forms should be retained, and used according to circumstances. It is correct to speak of a tenet of John *Wesley*. When attributing the same doctrine to *Wesleyans*, it becomes their tenent.

Y. B. N. J.

"*I hear a lion,*" *&c.* — Can any of your correspondents favour me with the origin of the following *jeu d'esprit*, reputed to have been addressed to the Speaker in the House of Commons? —

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him *out?*
Or shall we let him *in*,
And see if we can get him *out* again?"

To ascertain by whom, and upon what occasion, the above lines were uttered, would considerably gratify

SAGITTA.

"*The Exercist Day*" *at Leicester.* — In the Chamberlain's accounts for this borough for the year 1604–5, I find the following entry:

"*Item.* The vj^th^ of Novemb^r^ [1604], *being the exercist daye*, given to the preacher and mynist^rs^ at the exercistz, one pottell of clarett wyne and one quarte of sacke - - - s. d. ij iiij

There are also charges "for wyne drunk at the *exercist dinners*, on the viij^th^ of Jan^y^, the fyfthe of Marche, and the ix^th^ of April," 1605. Were these meetings held for the purpose of *exorcising* the evil spirits and witches, the belief in which had at that time greatly increased in England, through the recent accession of "the modern Solomon" to the throne? and, if so, was the practice a general one, or were they merely for religious *exercises?*

A few years afterwards nine unfortunate women were tried at our assizes for witchcraft, and were convicted and executed!

LEICESTRIENSIS.

Ecclus. xlvi. 20. — Why does the Church order this verse to be omitted in the reading of the lessons? Is it because the passage assumes the fact that Samuel himself appeared to Saul — a statement open to discussion?

BŒOTICUS.

Edgmond, Salop.

Etymology of Burrow. — In the north of Gloucestershire I have met with the word *burrow* (I do not answer for the orthography), meaning sheltered, secure from wind, &c. The side of a thick coppice was spoken of as "a very *burrow* place for cattle." Can any of your correspondents give the etymology of the word, or other instances of its use?

BALLIOLENSIS.

Alexander Adamson. — I should be glad to know who Alexander Adamson was (the tutor who accompanied Wm. and Patrick Ruthven, the son of

the Earl of Gowrie, in their flight into England in August 1600), and what became of him? There was a Wm. Ruthven, of Scotland, married at Chitterton, Northumberland, to Esther, daughter of Robert Adamson, vicar of that parish in 1681. Was he any relation to the Gowrie family?

E. H. A.

Psalmanazar. — The great literary abilities of Psalmanazar, and indeed all the known circumstances of his life and history, excite some curiosity as to his real name. Can any of your readers inform me of this? ST. JOHNS.

Coleridge's Christabel. — In the original edition of this poem, the following lines are to be found at the beginning of Part II.:

> "Let it rain, however fast,
> Rest from rain will come at last;
> And the blaze that strongest flashes,
> Links at last, and ends in ashes!
> But sorrow from the human heart,
> And mists of care, will they depart?"

Now these lines, and a great many more which I cannot remember, as I have not the original edition, are to be found in an old volume of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in a review upon the poem. The poem, as published in the edition of Coleridge's *Poems* edited by D. and S. Coleridge (Moxon, 1852), does not contain these lines, and no notice is taken of the fact by the editors. Either Coleridge did or did not cancel the lines mentioned; if he did, can any of your readers inform me in which of his works this fact is mentioned? If he did not, then one of the most beautiful poems in the English language has been edited in a manner that no one, I trust, will imitate. S. Y.

Beaten to a Mummy. — Whence comes this expression? It is used to signify, beaten so that form and feature are no longer distinguishable; whereas the immediate object of a mummy seems to be the preservation of the form and features of the deceased. Is not the phrase a corruption of beaten to a mammock, to a piece, to a scrap, to a fragment? And yet, in Marryatt's *Pottery* (Murray, 1850, p. 250.) is the following passage:

> "Diodorus Siculus (Book V. ch. i.), in speaking of the usages of the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles, states that these people were in the habit of beating with clubs the bodies of the dead, which, thus rendered flexible, were deposited in vessels of earthenware."

The Gloucestershire peasants frequently use the word mammock, which they pronounce "mommock." ROBERT SNOW.

6, Chesterfield Street, May Fair.

Hanover Rats. — It is said that the native rat was extirpated from this country by the invading colonists from Hanover. What are the facts of this case, and where may the extermination of the natives worth inquiring also, whether now to be met with in any p I should think that rat-ca folks could throw light on t of the British fauna.

Pallant. — In the town of four streets, north, south, eas the name of "Pallant" is att This particular spot, which Street, is always called The P Can any of your readers inf and meaning of this word? I have never met with an chester who could solve this d

Curious Fact in Natural *Exeter Alfred* of 1828 has in the following:

> "Cut a couple of cards each two inches in diameter; perfora centre, and fix it on the top of quill. Make the other card ever place it over the first, the orifice directly under, and almost in co card. Try to blow off the upp it impossible. We understand counteracts the effect at first ex phenomenon, has lately puzzled Royal Society. A medal and a said to be the reward of the succ

Could any of the correspon give any additional informa curious point?

Drying up of the Red Sea. — correspondents kindly assist n a passage in one of our mode ing to the extraordinary dr Sea on one occasion? I thou Rollin, as a quotation from B now find it in either one or th

Birmingham.

Joan d'Arc. — Did Joan d Orleans) bear any heraldic i what?

Is the family from which sh sented; and if they bear arms,

Is there any family of this n so, where? And what are th it, if there are any?

Diary of Thomas Earl. — vols. i. & ii.) sometimes refers in the collection of Moore, B he describes as a Diary (vol. i.

by Thomas Earl, who was made parson of St. Ethel's, Bread Street, at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and "seems to have been a great noter of matters of remark concerning religion in his time" (vol. ii. p. 539.). In the *Catal. Lib. MSS. Angl.*, part ii. p. 366., it is described — "Short notes of matters relating to the church by way of annals, written by some that favoured Puritanism, from the year 1548 to 1599."

Bishop Moore left his library to the University of Cambridge. Is this MS. in their possession, and is it a piece of historic value?

Q. Q.

"Jenny's Bawbee." — I would be glad if any of the readers of "N. & Q." would inform me where the old Scottish song, "Jenny's Bawbee," is to be found? It begins,

"Your plack and my plack,
And Jenny's bawbee,
We'll put it i' the pint stoup,
An' birl't a' three."

J. Mn.

Lord North. — In Forster's *Life of Goldsmith*, the following remark occurs respecting Lord North, George III.'s premier:

"North was the son of the princess dowager's intimate friend Lord Guildford, and scandal had not hesitated to find a reason for the extraordinary resemblance he presented to the king in his clumsy figure, homely face, thick lips, light complexion and hair, bushy eyebrows, and protruding large grey eyes."

Will some one of your readers favour me with an explanation of the meaning of this insinuation? Did really intended to say that "scandal" reported Lord North to be the son of an illustrious lady of the royal family? It is clear Lord North strongly resembled George III.; did the latter "favour" his father or his mother in physiognomy? Did George III. represent the Guelphs or the Saxe-Gotha family?

Observer.

Ephippiarius. — What is the meaning of the word "Ephippiarius," occurring as the description of a person in a Latin diploma of the seventeenth century? Does it signify saddler, or, as has been suggested to me, esquire?

V.

Nixon. — Can any of your readers inform me if there was a painter of this name living at Brighton in or about the year 1806, what pictures he painted, &c., and when he died? John Garland.

Dorchester.

Tuebeuf. — Where is it? A royal charter to the town of Doncaster, given by the hand of Peter Eustacius, Dean of Salisbury, Deputy-Chancellor, and witnessed by an Archbishop of Canterbury and others, is dated at Tuebeuf, 22nd of 5 Richard I. (1194). In Miller's *History of Doncaster* (Appendix, Deed No. 1.), the name is printed "Tuke or Toke," but on a reference to the original document it appears as above.

J. E. J.

Tooth of Sir I. Newton. —

"A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1815 for 730*l.*: a nobleman bought it, and had it set in a ring."

The above has gone the round of the papers without comment, contradiction, or illustration. Lest it should become matter of history, I wish to ask whether it is a new story or an old one; and whether it is a simple lie, or has any foundation in fact?

U. U. C.

H. B. C.

Thomas Ceeley. — Who was Thomas Ceeley, who defended Lyme Regis so gallantly with the famous Blake, the former being governor? His exploits have been recorded in the *History of Lyme Regis*, &c. Probably we must look to Plymouth for his residence.

Mr. Christopher Ceeley was with Sir Francis Drake in his third voyage into the West Indies in 1572–3. The "Elizabeth Drake," of sixty tons and thirty men, under Sir Francis Drake, when acting against the Armada, was commanded by *Thomas Sealye*, another way of spelling Ceeley. There were Ceeleys, Sealeys, &c., in Devonshire and Somersetshire.

G. R. L.

Marigmerii — Melinglerii — Berefellarii. — In Pirri's *Sicilia Sacra* (Grævius, *Antiqu. Sicil.*, ii. 425.) four officers of the inferior clergy, called *marigmerii*, are enumerated among the members of the cathedral of Montereale: and, in the same work (iii. 921.), two officers in the cathedral of Cifalu called *melinglerii*. Can either or both of these words be misprints, or corruptions of some word answering to the French *marguillier*, which in parish churches means a churchwarden, in collegiate churches a keeper of the relics? And what is the derivation of *marguillier?*

In Dugd. *Monast.*, edit. 1830, vi. 1308., seven of the inferior clergy of the collegiate church of Beverley are called by what is said to be an ancient name, *Berefellarii*. What does this word mean? Can it be a blunder, in the original document, for *beneficiatii?*

John Jebb.

Peterstow Rectory, Ross.

"Judæus odor." —

"Abluitur Judæus odor baptismate divo,
Et nova progenies reddita surgit aquis."

I have seen the above lines attributed to Vigilantius, but have not been able to verify the quotation. Can any of your readers tell me where they are to be found? I suspect they are not of so great antiquity, as Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulgar Errors*, book iv. chap. 10.), though he investigates

[illegible] whirlpool, the Maelström, be connected with. In Norfolk *ea*, *ee* are frequently changed for *oa*, *oo*. Thus "sheaf" and "reek" are in Tusser "shoaf" and "roke;" and "smeath," a smooth, is evidently from "smooth."

Can this change of vowels have taken place in the word, and "meals" signify "moles," from the heap of sand projecting like a mole? or can any correspondent suggest a better etymology?

E. G. R.

[The quotation given above is omitted in the folio edition of Bailey, 1736; but is correctly given in Phillips's *New World of Words*: — "MEALES, or MALES, the shelves or banks of sand on the sea-coasts of *Norfolk*, whence Ingom-meals, the name of a sandy shore in Lincolnshire." The word *Meales*, or *Malls*, is however obviously connected with the Icelandic *Möl*, which Molmboe, in his recently-published work, *Det Norske Sprog*, &c., defines "coarse sand; a sandy or stony place."]

Haughmond Abbey, Salop.—I should feel obliged for any particulars of the history, or a reference to any work that contains a full account, of these fine ruins. Hulbert does not give by any means a detailed notice in his *History of Salop*. SALOPIAN.

[Some account of this abbey, with two engraved views of it, will be found in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xiii. part i. pp. 179–82. Consult also Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 107.]

"*As flies to wanton boys.*" — Can you inform me from what writer is the following quotation (or Mary Wolstoncraft's *Travels in Sweden*)? —

"As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport."

J. P.

[Shakspeare's *King Lear*, Act IV. Sc. 1.]

Quotation wanted.—Who is the author of the following lines? —

"Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn:
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty; in both the last.
The force of Nature could no further go;
To make a third, she joined the former two."

Of course it is obvious who were the three poets the greatest the world has produced. A. S. A.

Wurzeerabad.

[These lines are by Dryden, and are frequently prefixed to *Paradise Lost*. They are little more than a translation of a distich by Salvaggi: —

"Græcia Mæonidem, jactet sibi Roma Maronem:
Anglia Miltonum jactat utrique parem."]

Thomas Stanley, Bishop of Man.—I feel much obliged by your prompt answer to the Query about this prelate (Vol. vi., p. 130.); but some additional information appears necessary. If Bishop Stanley was appointed to this see in 1542, who was the possessor of it subsequently to the death of *Bishop Huan Hesketh*, or *Blackleach*, in 1510, a period of thirty-two years? Bishop Stanley's consecration does not appear in Cranmer's *Register*, which throws some doubt on the year 1542 as having been that of his appointment to the episcopate. A. S. A.

[Huan Hesketh, or Blackleach, was consecrated in 1487, and died in 1510. The see was vacant twenty years. The next bishop was William Stanley, who was consecrated March 4, 1530.]

Replies.

OLD SATCHELS.

(Vol. vi., pp. 10. 160.)

Your correspondent SIGMA having called attention in your pages to that respectable character Old Satchels, I should be sorry to see him dismissed with the dry bibliographical Note of T. G. S. If any proof were wanting of Captain Walter Scot's claim to more respectable notice, we have it in the fact of his book having reached a third edition: and, with your permission, I will take the liberty of supplying a few "jottings," furnished and suggested on turning over the reprint of 1776.

The whole title, or titles, of this curious production runs thus:

"A true History of several Honorable Families of the right honorable Name of Scot in the Shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and others adjacent. Gathered out of ancient Chronicles, Histories, and Traditions of our Fathers, by Captain Walter Scot,

An old Soldier and no scholler,
And one that can write nane,
But just the letters of his name.

4to., pp. 60. End of First Part. Edinburgh: Printed by the Heirs of And. Anderson, printer to his most sacred Majesty's City and College, 1688, and reprinted by Balfour and Smellie, 1776."

"Satchel's Post'ral, humbly presented to his noble and worthy Friends of the Names of Scot and Elliot, and others. Part II., 4to., pp. 97. Edinburgh as above, 1688 and 1776."

Lockhart, in his *Life of Scott*, has told us with what enthusiasm Sir Walter welcomed a copy of the first edition of this "True History," procured for him by Constable; and its rarity is accounted for by the author himself, when he says, —

"Therefore begone, my book, stretch forth thy wings and fly
Amongst the nobles and gentility:
Thou'rt not to sell to scavingers and clowns,
But giv'n to worthy persons of renown.
The number's few I've printed in regard
My charges have been great, and I hope reward;
I caus'd not print many above twelve score,
And the printers are engag'd that they shall print no more." — *Post'ral*, p. 97.

Sigma inquires why "this ancestor of Sir Walter's was called Old Satchels?" Hear the poet himself upon this point:

"Since the water of Ail Scots they are all chang'd and gone,
Except brave Whitslade and Hardin;
And Satchels his estate is gone,
Except his poor designation;
Which never no man shall possess,
Except a Scot designed Satchels."— *Post'ral*, p. 97.

As a further sample of this old soldier's poetry, take his dedication "To the truely Worthy, Honorable, and Right Worshipful Sir Francis Scot of Thirlston, Knight Baronet, wishes Earth's honor and Heaven's happiness:"

"This book, good Sir, the issue of my brain,
Though far unworthy of your worthy view,
In hope ye gently will it intertain,
Yet I in duty offer it to you;
Although the method and the phrase be plain,
Not art, like writ, as to the style is due,
And truth, I know, your favor will obtain:
The many favors I have had from you
Hath forc'd me thus to show my thankful mind;
And of all faults I know no vice so bad
And hateful as ungratefully inclined.
A thankful heart is all a poor man's wealth,
Which, with this book, I give your worthy self.
I humbly crave your worthiness excuse
This boldness of my poor unlearned muse,
That hath presumed so high a pitch to fly
In praise of virtue and gentility.
I know this task's most fit for learned men,
For Homer, Ovid, or for Virgil's pen;
These lines I have presum'd to dite;
It's known to your Honor I could never write.

"Your Honor's most obed. servant,
"Walter Scot of Satchels."

Satchels' chronicle deals largely in warlike matters. The Captain, indeed, seems to have a contempt for all not of his own honorable profession; consequently the book is full of the deeds, both foreign and domestic, of the "Bold Buccleugh," and the clans Scott and Elliott. Instigated, no doubt, by the example of John Barbour and Henry the Minstrel, the author aimed at doing for the Scotts what his prototypes so worthily achieved, respectively, for Robert Bruce and William Wallace.

As mentioned by T. G. S., there was another reprint of this curious book, that of Hawick, by Caw, 1784. I know not to whom we owe either. Looking, however, to the names of the printers and period of publication, I should say that the earliest of these *may* have been one of the publications of that friend to the literature of his country, Sir David Dalrymple; and as we know that Sir Walter Scott made his first appearance as a poet in the *Poetical Museum*, printed at Hawick, by Caw, in 1786, may he not, with his strong and early predilection for the honou
and his special affection for thi
of his namesake, have prompt
Caw to the enterprise? Any e
is of rare occurrence; and it
me that Captain Walter Scot
overlooked, when the Bannaty
Abbotsford Clubs were so nob
suscitating the old literature of

STATUE OF ST. P

(Vol. vi., p. 604.; Vol. vii.

B. H. C. asks for the auth
based the statement, that this s
edly cast for a St. Peter, and
St. Leo the Great (440—461
involves three questions, I will
rately.

1. Was this statue cast for
an ancient statue that had
Tiber; or the ancient statue c
nus? That it must have been
will be readily allowed, after
ation, by any one at all accu
Pagan and Christian statues.
ing the keys, and the right ha
diction, are unmistakeable evi
sonage represented.

2. What authority is there
have been cast in the pontificat
authority is, first, a constant
tradition to that effect; second
this same statue belonged to th
St. Peter's; and, thirdly, the
belief in this tradition among
and archæologists—local and
ceased and living.

This tradition is mentioned
the Basilica of St. Peter's:

"A destra evoi, in somma ven
statua in bronzo dell' apostolo
formato, secondo la pia tradizione, a
detto il grande," &c. — *Melchiorri*,

"On the right hand is a statu
veneration, of bronze, of the A
figure cast, according to the pious
of St. Leo I., named the Great."

Tradition also asserts, that t
to the old church of St. Peter's

"The seated bronze statue of
longed to the ancient church, is sai
in the time of Leo the Great."—
Modern, by J. Donovan, D.D., ve

There may now be seen, in
old St. Peter's, and is now c
Vecchie," where the old flooring
old base of the bronze figure

from the sun would follow an uniform rule, if there were not one wanting between Mars and Jupiter, to fill up the series. This put astronomers upon the search, and led to the discovery, in 1801, of four small planets, all at nearly the requisite distance, but moving in paths inclined to the ecliptic at such large angles as carry them beyond the zodiac, though they necessarily move across it. From hence it was inferred that they were portions of a planet originally harmonising, in size, position, and orbitual path, with the rest of our system, but burst into fragments by an internal explosion, at some time prior to man's recorded observations of the heavenly bodies. This supposition gains strength from the continued discovery of more and still smaller fragments, each still moving as a planet at nearly the same distance from the sun; and each seeming to proclaim that there was a world, probably larger than our earth, amongst whose inhabitants sin entered, as amongst us; but for whom mercy was not in like manner procured.

As to the discovery of a previously unknown planet, your inquirer should be told, that more is necessary than its merely coming within the field of an observer's telescope, even if it attracts his notice. Some years before 1781, the year in which Herschel discovered the planet which should perpetuate his name, Lalande had noted down an observation of a star, of a certain magnitude, in a position where afterwards no such star could be found, but where calculations since made, from the known orbit of that planet, prove that it must then have been. By failing to continue his observation of it, till it should have changed its place amongst the fixed stars, Lalande lost the discovery. And though Herschel's much more powerful telescope enabled him to perceive, on a first inspection, that it had a defined disc, more observations were required to enable him to say that it could not be a comet shorn of his beams: whilst, as to the last discovered planets, I think we have been told that their apparent size is but that of a star of the ninth order, in decreasing magnitude; and no part of the heavens has been so accurately mapped as to give an observer reason to conclude, from catching sight of one of these planetary fragments, that he has detected an obscure wanderer not usually seen in that locality. But if its appearance leads his practised eye to suspect that it shines with but borrowed light, and that induces him to continue his nightly watch, he receives his reward, if it be so, and announces the existence of another planet.

HENRY WALTER.

STORY OF GENOVEVA.

(Vol. vii., p. 133.)

The story of Genoveva is a popular German legend, and is given in No. 8. of the *Volksbücher*, published at Leipzig, 1838.

Genoveva was a daughter of
bant, and wife of Count Sieg
When Charles Martel was atta
cens, Siegfried went to his assis
wife to the care of his steward G
love with Genoveva, and being
to destroy her. To do so, he
against her of incontinency with
both in confinement. On Siegf
convinced him, by the help of
witnesses, that his wife was gu
child to which she had given b
born eleven months after her hu
Siegfried ordered Golo to bring
justice. He, fearing exposur
poisoned in gaol, and commissio
vants to take the countess an
wood and kill them; but, moved
left the intended victims, and d
ter. Genoveva took shelter in
upon roots; but her milk faili
about to die. She prayed ferve
ful doe, tame as a domestic cow,
the child, and returned daily fo
seven years. The passage illust
picture is as follows:

"Als die weinende Mutter dies
da kam eine Hirschkuh zu ihr, wel
mes Vieh anstellte, und freundlic
gleichsam, als wollte sie sagen:
gesendet, dass sie das Kindlein er
betrübte Mutter erstaunte, und e
Vorsehung Gottes, legte das Kin
Wildes, und liess es so lange sa
Kraft bekam. Durch diese hi
wurde die liebe Genoveva so sehr
vielen süssen Thränen den gütige
und ihn demüthig um Fortsetzu
Hilfe anflehte."—P. 24.

The story ends happily. S
that his wife is innocent, tak
punishes Golo: but for these m
who are curious to the book, w
reading. Genoveva died April
pined to death at her grave.

U. U. Club.

SILURIAN will find a very be
of his engraving by Felsing, af
the little poem entitled *Genov*
Moxon.

Genoveva of Brabant, a tale o
lated from the German of Ch
published by Burns or Masters,
trated, will give SILURIAN th
quired; as also will *Genoveva*
Rev. R. C. Trench, London, 18

Oakhurst.

---

of famous musicians. The latter part, extract from the MS. now before me, o the composer of *Lady Nevill's Music-*

glishe man, by name *William Birde*, for his ,
I shoulde have sett first, for so it was my ,
greate skill and knowledge dothe excell all his tyme,
r to strange countries abroade his skill doth ne.
s men be abroade, and skilful in the arte,
onfesse the same, and will not from it starte,
Europp is none like to our English man,
doth so farre exceede, as trulie I it scan,
cannot finde out his equale in all thinges,
ghe out the worlde so wide, and so his fame ringes.
fingers and with penne he hathe not now his re;
this worlde so wide is none can him come re:
rest man he is in Musick's worthy arte
now on earthe doth live, I speak it from my e,
ere to fore hath been, or after him shall come,
such I feare shall rise that may be calde his ne.
ous man! of skill and judgemente great pro-nde,
eaven and earthe ringe out thy worthye praise ounde;
lett thy skill it selfe thy worthye fame recorde posteritie thy due desert afforde;
let them all which heere of thy greate skill saie,
rell, fare well, thou prince of musicke, now aye;
rell, I say, fare well, fare well, and here I e,
rell, melodious *birde*; fare well, sweet musick's de.
ese things do I speak not for rewarde or bribe,
er to flatter him, or sett him upp in pride;
r affection, or ought might move there too,
ven the truth reporte, and that make known to
ere I end: fare well, committinge all to God,
kepe us in his grace, and shilde us from his d."

gards the ancient notation of *Lady Nevill's book*, I will now say a few words.
e most ancient music for keyed instruments, the organ, virginals, harpsichord, spinet, taff consisting of *eleven* lines was used, that lines for the treble, and five lines for the nd a *centre* line, being the note C. This proved upon by dividing the staff into two and repeating the C line twice over, viz. in *wer* part of the treble staff, and in *upper* f the bass staff. As music progressed, and performers required more scope for the movement of the hands, the staff of twelve lines was rent asunder, and the middle C line excluded altogether. It then became the custom to print the five upper lines and the five lower lines much more widely apart, as is now done in modern music. But it ought not to be forgotten that there is only one line really between them; that is to say, there are only three notes between the two sets of five lines, viz. the note *below* the upper five, the note *above* the lower five, and the note on that middle line, and that note is middle C, or, more properly, *tenor* C. A knowledge of this important fact would much facilitate the student in learning to read in the tenor cleff.

In decyphering the old *virginal* music, all we have to do is to leave out the *lower* line of the upper staff, and the *higher* one of the lower staff. It then reads like our modern music.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

SCARFS WORN BY CLERGYMEN.

(Vol. vii., p. 143.)

The statement made in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1851, p. 222., referred to in "N. & Q.," is very inadequate. The scarf now worn by many clergymen represents two ornaments very different, though now generally confounded, viz. the broad and the narrow scarf. I can well remember, in my boyhood, hearing mention made of the distinction between the *broad* and *narrow* scarf, then customarily observed by many; and this at a time when the *res vestiaria*, and matters connected with the ritual, had not become objects of public attention. The broad scarf was the distinction (of what standing I cannot pretend to say) used by chaplains of the king, and of privileged persons, by doctors in divinity, and by the capitular members of collegiate churches. It was worn with the surplice and gown; and, by doctors in divinity only, with the scarlet academical robe. The narrow scarf has been immemorially used by clergymen, whether priests or deacons, in many large towns, and by the clergy in some cathedrals, and not unfrequently by country clergymen. By custom, those who serve, or have served, the office of junior dean in Trinity College, Dublin, wear a scarf. In fact, it represents the stole, or that ornament (under whatever various names it was known) which, all through Christendom, had been a badge of the three orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. In the Church of England, however, none of those variations in its mode of arrangement, which elsewhere discriminates these three orders, have been retained. Is there any proof that it has not been used ever since the Reformation? And may not its very frequent disuse within memory

of particular persons, as in these in- —"The King of Denmark's Galliard," rl of Essex's Galliard," "Sir John Souch ard," "Sir Henry Noell his Galliard," &c. ouland's *Lachrymæ, or Seaven Tears*, 1603. *galliard* is a lively air in triple time: Bros timates that it is the same with the *Ro*, a favourite dance with the Italians. It hically described in Burton's *Anatomy of holy:*

t them take their pleasures, young men and flourishing in their age, fair and lovely to be- ell attired, and of comely carriage, dauncing a *galliarde*, and, as their dance required, kept me, now turning, now tracing, now apart, now her, now a curtesie, then a caper, &c., that it was ant sight."

istopher Sympson, in his *Compendium of cal Musick* (ed. 1678, p. 116.), says:

pavan doth commonly consist of three strains, ain to be play'd twice over. . . . Next in after a *pavan* follows a *galliard*, consisting some- f two, and sometimes of three strains."

cimens of the *passamezzo pavan* and *galliard* e found in Queen Elizabeth's *Virginal Book*, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. One is 1592. Others may be found in the Public y, Cambridge (MS. marked "D. d. 3, 18.") n two rare printed books,—Robinson's *School usick*, fol. 1603; and *Neder-landtsche Ge- clanck*, Haerlem, 1626. The latter work s the "Passamezzo d'Anvers."

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Albumen Process.—In answer to MR. LAW- Queries regarding the albumen process vii., p. 116.), I think I can supply him e information he requires.

albumen should be placed in a cup, or some outhed vessel, and, after carefully remov- n its surface every trace of air-bubbles, it e poured carefully on the plate, and after flooded over the surface of it, the plate ilted on one side, the greater portion of the n may be run off into the cup again. The must not be held sideways, however, for han an instant; and it must be brought as s possible into the *horizontal* position, *face ards*, between the points of the wire sup- s used by Messrs. Ross and Thompson; and held by the cord attached to the wire sup- t must be given a slow rotary motion. The t which to cause it to rotate must be a matter perience, but must be such as to keep the e of albumen even, and neither to let it settle centre, nor to leave that and pass completely edges; neither must too much of it be allowed to flow off, as then the coating will not be thick enough. The best plan is to fix on the wire support at the corner of the plate, and then pour on the albumen, and then no time need be lost between pouring off and giving the rotary motion. The albumen will keep some time in a bottle; but as soon as it begins to get curdy and opalescent, it begins to lose in sensitiveness. The plate, if well prepared, will remain sensitive and in good order for two days at least, and being kept in a dry and cool place is a great assistance to its preservation. The addition of about five drops of saturated solution of bromide of potassium to every ounce of previously-iodized albumen causes great depth and brilliancy in the negative. The same sensitive bath answers over and over again, as with collodion. The time of exposure cannot be specified, as that varies almost indefinitely from ten minutes to an hour and a half.

In regard to obtaining greater sensitiveness, the addition of starch size in the place of the water to the albumen appears to increase it, and certainly gives great improvement in depth of the blacks. A very good way of beating up the albumen is as follows:—Take a round stick, and having cut several slits in it, from the bottom half-way up it, insert into these several pieces of quill, so that they may project on each side of the stick to the length of about half an inch or a little more, and tie up the bottom of the stick with some string wound round it to keep the quills in place. Take then the albumen, iodized as directed by Thornthwaite or any other successful manipulator, and place it in a tall cylindrical glass vessel; and taking the whisk as above prepared between the palms of the hands, roll it backwards and forwards, keeping the part armed with the quills immersed in the albumen. This is the most effective method I know, and much less tiring than the old method with the common whisk.

In answer to another Querist, I have only to reply that the black tints in the French positives are due to the presence of starch, used as a size for the paper. I have lately succeeded in producing several very beautiful and brilliant effects of this kind by passing the paper—French or English, it does not much matter which—first over a size of starch, and next (after being dried) over a combination of albumen and thin starch size, composed of equal parts of each, to which, according to the process of M. Le Gray, may be added one-fifth of a saturated solution of chloride of ammonium. This is only an improvement in the process as described by M. Le Gray, and the rest of the process will be found in his own book, or in Thornthwaite's Guide. F. M. L.

Torquay.

Queries on Mr. Weld Taylor's Process.—I hope MR. WELD TAYLOR will not withhold (from those

who would most thankfully acknowledge the favour) an amended description of his paper process, embracing replies to the following Queries:

1. How strong should the cyanide solution be that is to be added "drop by drop;" and how much of it is likely to redissolve the precipitate formed by the first mixture?

2. Should the paper be brushed with, floated on, or immersed in the solution? If either of the latter, for how long a time; and what then?

3. How is the bath of nitrate of silver prepared, and the mode of applying it to the paper?

4. How much sulphuric acid is added to a given quantity of water, in which the paper is placed after removal from the exciting bath; and is it immersed or floated?

5. Is the paper, when removed from the water, to be partially dried with blotting-paper, and used in its damp state? or will it keep, and how long?

6. What is the probable time of exposure in the camera?

7. How is the picture developed? and, finally, how fixed? JOHN JAMES.

Difficulties in the Wax-paper Process.—Can any of your photographic correspondents give me some hints regarding the following difficulties, which I (in common with many other amateurs) have met with in working according to Le Gray's wax-paper process?

The proportions I used were exactly those published by Le Gray, and the paper and other materials were of the description he recommends; but nearly every picture, on being placed in the gallic acid, was spoiled, by the appearance of numerous small black spots, all well defined on one and the same side, but comparatively undefined on the other. These may possibly have been owing to iron in the paper, and may therefore, perhaps, be obviated by following the method of MR. CROOKES. But I am anxious to learn if others have experienced these spots in their pictures, and to what they attribute them, as well as how they can best be prevented.

My second difficulty was in the want of intensity in the pictures, which completely prevented my obtaining even a tolerable impression from them. I tried many different times of exposure, and even after working long with Le Gray's slightly-different proportions, but always without success. The margin of the pictures, however, which had been exposed to the daylight, always became of the *most intense black*, after the picture had been developed.

But my third difficulty was the most annoying of all, because the constant source of failure, though in itself apparently the most easily obviated. It was the difficulty of keeping the dishes which contained the solution *clean;* the effect of this want of cleanliness being the *marbling* of the pictures whenever placed
aceto-nitrate of silver. Th
before encountered, durin
practice of photography (
be as successful as most of
and though I tried every p
insure cleanliness, such as
warm water, nitric and n
afterwards wiping them
cloths, still the mixture of
nitrate of silver, for de
brought out some marblin
dish, which were invariably
picture, even though it w
surface of the solution, ar
greatest care, from touchi
dish. Should the dishes
constantly?

Have any of your corresp
plan of filtering the nitrate
mal charcoal; or do they fi
at all? With me, the anim
increase the sensibility gre

Mr. Archer's Services
Vol. vii., p. 163., MR. Ho
nant at the idea that MR.
take pictures, and says M
account will not succeed.
ARCHER and myself did ta
cess as published. I also
HORNE nor Mr. Fry made
before MR. ARCHER publis
Chemist, and, with the ordi
cess must be the one now
success, for without washi
dion will not keep five or s
ing. But as that proces
quick, MR. ARCHER propo
in the bath itself; and I h
that way on the 16th of M

MR. HORNE, I think u
detract from MR. ARCHER
himself and Mr. Fry at M
I have a letter of Mr. F
1852, in which he says, "
accord to MR. ARCHER the
titled to, of being the sole
dion process." And anot
says he "never sanctione
work of any article conne
process." I also know that
collodion for Messrs. Hor
advertised it as prepared
that they were glad, when
avail themselves of MR. A

Ewell.

Mr. Weld Taylor's Iodiz
cess I generally adopt in

nonio-nitrate of silver, I have found to be the t certain of all, and I here give a formula for benefit of your readers. They will find it adhly adapted for any objects in the shade, or not lit by the sun's rays; it also has an excelquality, of not darkening by exposure in the era, as most other papers do. I have taken atives with it all the winter, even at Christmas. rather slow, but certain; and as your readers it and improve it, I hope they will communithe results.

rests alone on the superior sensitive property nitrate of silver possesses after being redised in ammonia, which every photographer t have experienced. And it has, I believe, prospect, the dispensing with the crystals of ate of silver, and simply at last employing r leaves, which will save a great expense to perator. The first solution is, to the proporof a wine-bottleful of water add three grains pure tannin, well dissolved in filtered water. n this float every sheet of paper, taking care bbles when they are to be hung up to dry. a great number; they will be ready for the ate process. Make now a solution of nitrate lver, twenty-six grains to the ounce: if three ces are to be made, dissolve the nitrate in half ounce of distilled water, and add liq. ammo. ssimus till the precipitate is redissolved. Then p with two and a half ounces of distilled water. is the formula of Mr. Alfred Taylor. With solution pass over every sheet with a brush: it ot be floated, as exposure to the air precipithe silver. The iodizing solution is,—

Iodide of potassium	- -	250 grs.
Fluoride of potassium	- -	20 grs.
Cyanide of potassium	- -	15 grs.
Muriate of soda -	- -	30 grs.

fill half-pint of distilled water.

e success of the operation depends upon this , that the latter solution must be laid over first, *before the first has entirely dried*, or at point when all appearance of wet is absorbed. e sheets of paper may be washed over at a ; and as the corner where the solution runs apt to remain wet longer than the rest of the , the drip may be assisted off with a bit of ing-paper. Also, *before* the second solution y, it is to be floated on water; but the same itions must be strictly observed. When it loated a short time, "it does not require so a time as the acid process." It is, while wet, d again upon a weak solution of free iodine bout half a minute; it may then be dried, s ready for the sensitive solution. This last be acid, and any of the approved formulæ suit it; but the solution, whatever it is, must lowed to dry before placing between the white es, nor on any account ought it to be touched with blotting-paper. The image is to be brought out with gallic acid and acetic acid, laid over with a brush, and requires no heat. It is of a very red colour generally, but that does not impair its effectiveness in taking the positive impression.

WELD TAYLOR.

7. Conduit Street West, Bayswater.

Sir W. Newton's Process.—Will SIR W. NEWTON be kind enough, through the medium of "N. & Q.," to give the *rationale* of the *action* of the *common soda* and *powdered allum* mentioned in his process published in Vol. vii., p. 140 ? and why the *soda* is used for *negatives* and the *allum* for *positives*, both being produced on *iodized paper?*

Should these chemicals *destroy* the power of the *hyposulphite of soda*, I imagine the fading of *positives* will no longer be a matter of uneasiness; and I am sure all amateurs will be greatly indebted to him. W. ADRIAN DELFERIER.

40. Sloane Square.

Replies to Minor Queries.

A Race for Canterbury (Vol. vii., p. 158.).—In a copy of the tract before me (4to., 1747) is a plate prefixed to the title, containing a view of Lambeth Palace with four bishops, each in a wherry, striving hard to reach the coveted God: Sherlock, Herring, Mawson, and Gibson, designated in the poem as *Codex*. The contention for the see of Canterbury, on the death of Archbishop Potter, was the subject of several squibs and satirical prints.

I have two other plates, each representing three bishops in wherries; one with three stanzas under it, commencing:

> "Pope Gregory's table was spread with a net,
> Till he the fish into his power could get;
> Pope E—nd to L—eth rows in a wherry,
> For the A—B—p's P—ce of C——."

In which Gibson and the two Sherlocks are alluded to. The other, a broadside, headed by a woodcut with *three* wherries, entitled "First Oars to L—m—th, or who strives for Preferment?" with fourteen stanzas below the cut; the first runs thus:

> "At L—m—th dwells, as fame reports,
> A P—i—st of spotless fame;
> Some annual thousands swell his worth,
> And spread abroad his name."

In the twelfth, the initials H—d—y appear:

> "H—d—y, with headstrong zeal inspired,
> Vows he'll complete the work,
> Whilst G—b—n tugs and boils in vain,
> T' o'ertake the furious Y—r—k."

Which would lead one to infer that Hoadley was a competitor with Herring and Gibson. J.F.

Kennington.

"*The Birch: a Poem*" (Vol. vii., p. 158.).—The poem entitled "The Birch," which you have printed at length in a recent Number, has long been familiar to me, though I believe it has never before been printed; and was written by the late *Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., head master of the Free Grammar School of Clitheroe, Lancashire.* He was author of *An Archæological Dictionary, or Classical Antiquities of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans*, dedicated to Dr. Johnson; which was highly esteemed, and passed through two editions: the first in 1782, the second, "with considerable additions," in 1793.

Mr. Wilson was a most amiable man, of great learning, taste, and humour; and universally respected and beloved by all his scholars, by all his townsmen, and by all the first families throughout the north of Lancashire. During his time, the school of Clitheroe was in the highest repute; and the annual return of the speech-day was the great local festival of the year — the occasion of general conviviality and good neighbourhood among the gentry of the district. On these occasions Mr. Wilson generally wrote a copy of verses, to be recited by some of the scholars: and I have no doubt that the statement in your correspondent's copy ought to be "*recited* by a boy of thirteen," for it was certainly *written* by Mr. Wilson, the head master. J. T. A.

Curtseys and Bows (Vol. vii., p. 156.).—E. S. will find his Query partly, if not altogether answered in a former note on salutations and salutes (Vol. v., p. 157.). As to the date of the word *curtsey* (a contraction for *courtesy*), it is at least as early as Shakspeare. Rosalind concludes the epilogue to *As You Like It* by making her *curt'sy*. It occurs also in a dozen other places. C.

Deodorising Peat (Vol. vi., p. 509.).—A. A. D. inquires if this is found to be a failure: to this I can answer safely, that it is *not*. As to the second part of his Query, I would say, *if* he means (as I am sure he does) the "Peat Charcoal," he should apply to Jasper W. Rogers, Esq., C. E., Seville Place, Dublin, who is the patentee, and who will, I am sure, give him every information. Before doing so, I would, however, suggest an application to Professor Davy, Royal Dublin Society, who has strongly maintained that *finely* pulverised peat is fully equal to the peat charcoal as a deodorising agent. He has published a small pamphlet on the subject: to the best of my recollection it may be had through Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Dublin.

ENIVRI.

Jacobite Toasts (Vol. vii., p. 105.).—What is here called "Lord Duff's toast" formed some of the toasts current among the Jacobites about the period of the Rebellion of 1745. Lord Mahon alludes to the deep bumpers which were drunk by the country gentlemen to the
prince, and probably by the
"who were proud to sing di
Lord Mar died in 1732, cons
toast, "Keep Lord Mar," cou
1745. The following list, giv
cashire gentleman some year
from your correspondent's, an
both to him and to others o
Lord Mar and the Duke of C
1745, are both omitted in this
have been used subsequently

A. B. C. - - A Blessed
D. E. F. - - D— Every
G. H. J. - - Get Home
K. L. M. - - Keep Loy
N. O. P. - - No Oppre
Q. R. S. - - Quickly R
Quell R
T. U. W. - - Tuck Up
X. Y. Z. - - Exert You

Your correspondents, mysel
in the case of Shenstone (Vo
ought well to consider the nar
be afforded weekly in your p
to insert in them what may
where. Bishop Pursglove's e
entire column at p. 135., has
Gentleman's Magazine for Dec
2. in Lysons's *Derbyshire;* ar
volume of monumental brass
Cambridge Camden Society,
panied by a most interesting
of your correspondents look
appearance of a Note and Que
do not find it, this occupatio
unreasonable, as well as need

Consecrators of English
p. 132.).—I believe that the
it goes, a correct answer to t
The bishops assisting the Prin
Feb. 27, 1842, Lincoln and
1844, London, Bangor, Wor
London, Lincoln, Lichfield,
and Bishop Coleridge late of
1846, London, Lichfield, Cal
The consecration of Decem
those before mentioned, took
bishop's private chapel in La

Chatham's Language (V
I suppose you will receive
H. G. D.'s question, as to t
lines quoted by Lord Lansd
everybody's business is nobo
I venture to say that, with
they are from Cowper's *Tas*

the whole passage ought to be embalmed in your pages amongst the other memorials of Wolfe:

"Time was when it was praise and boast enough
In every clime, and travel where we might,
That we were born her children: *praise enough*
To fill the ambition of a private man,
That Chatham's language was his mother tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own.
Farewell those honours, and farewell with them
The hope of such hereafter. They have fallen
Each in his field of glory: one in arms,
And one in council. Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling victory, that moment won,
And Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame.
They made us many soldiers. Chatham still
Consulting England's happiness at home,
Secured it by an unforgiving frown,
If any wrong'd her. Wolfe, where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all lov'd."

Southey adds, in a note:

"Cowper wrote from his own recollection here. In one of his letters, he says: 'Nothing could express my rapture when Wolfe made the conquest of Quebec.'"

C. W. B.

Shakspeare Readings: "*Love's Labour's Lost*," Act V. Sc. 2. (Vol. vi., pp. 268. 296.).—

"That sport best pleases which the least knows how:
Where zeal strives to content, and the contents
Dies in the *zeal* of that which it presents."

The difficulty, as Mr. Knightly says, is in the word *dies*, which is unintelligible; for the meaning is obviously the reverse of *dies*, namely, that the contents, that is, "the satisfaction of the audience, arise from accepting the well-meant zeal of the poor performers." This sense will be produced by the smallest possible typographical correction—*L* for *D*.

". . . . . The contents
Lies (i.e. exists) in the zeal," &c.

This at least is intelligible, which no other reading seems to be; and I need not point out that there are no two letters so easily confounded, either in MS. or type, as *L* and *D*. Most editors now read *die*, to agree with the plural *contents*; that question however, does not affect my emendation, which seems to me very like some of the best in Mr. Collier's folio. C.

Inscriptions in Books (Vol. vii., p. 127.).—The following lines are often written in Bibles, and other works of a devotional nature:

"This is Giles Wilkinson his book.
God give him grace therein to look:
Nor yet to look, but understand,
That learning's better than house and land:
For when both house and land are spent,
Then learning is most excellent."

I find that the following formula is much used among the poor in country villages:

"John Stiles is my name,
England is my nation,
—— is my dwelling-place,
But Christ is my salvation.
And when I'm dead and in the grave,
And all my bones are rotten;
This when you see, remember me,
Though I am long forgotten."

Another I am acquainted with is of as menacing a description as some of the last quoted by Balliolensis. It is, however, so common as hardly to be worth the notice of "N. & Q.":

"Gideon Snooks,
Ejus liber.
Si quis furetur;
Per collum pendetur,
Similis huic pauperi animali."

Here follows a figure of an unfortunate individual suspended "in malam crucem." F. M. M.

The Note of Balliolensis has reminded me of Garrick's book-plate, which I found in a book purchased by me some years ago. The name David Garrick, in capital letters, is surrounded by some fancy scroll-work, above which is a small bust of Shakspeare; below, and on the sides, a mask, and various musical instruments; and beneath the whole, the following sentence from Menage:

"La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre, c'est de le lire afin de pouvoir le rendre plûtôt.—*Menagiana*, vol. iv.

The following admonition to book-stealers is probably not unknown to Balliolensis:

"Quisquis in hunc librum furtivos verterit ungues,
Π sibi pro merito littera Græca manet."

S. D.

Anagrams (Vol. iv., p. 226.).—The following royal anagrams are worth adding to your list. It is said that Charles I., on looking at a portrait of himself the day before his execution, made this anagram on the Carolus Rex inscribed on it, *Cras ero lux*. Again, Henry IV. of France is said to have made the anagram *Je charme tout*, on the famous and beautiful Marie Touchet.

W. Fraser.

Tor-Mohun.

Dipping for Bite of Mad Dog, &c. (Vol. vi., p. 483.).—When I was a boy, probably therefore about thirty-five years ago, a mad dog appeared in Brightwell, near Wallingford, which bit several other animals and some human beings. I well remember seeing some pigs which became perfectly mad in consequence of being so bitten. A horse, too, showed symptoms of madness, and was immediately destroyed. All I can say of the persons

ncle, who piqued himself on the correct-
is style in manners, dress, and conversation,
se portrait, in the ample sleeves, capacious
t, and formal head-dress of the last cen-
ks down on me as I now write, being in
when wine was on the table, and each
ad supplied their glasses, would occasion-
mark of respect or affection to any indi-
itting near him, in a gentle tone of soli-
mention the name of the party, and ask
nd nob?" On the immediate compliance,
nothing short of hostility or ill manners
efuse or avoid, the parties held out their
ill they touched one the other, health being
me time invoked. But at this point always
a little polite rivalry as to which of the
should hold the glass rather below that of
r as they came in contact. If a lady were
llenged on the occasion, she would with
g diffidence allow of the superiority indi-
her glass being uppermost, overwhelmed
uncle's expressions of regard; if a gentle-
h party got over the formality on as near
s possible, amidst murmurs and protest-
f humble service and great esteem.

J. D. S.

ntleman executed for flogging a Slave to Vol. vii., p. 107.).—Mr. J. V. L. Gebhard, the Rev. Mr. Gebhard, was tried at Cape n Saturday, 21st September, 1822, at the of the landrost of Stellenbosch, *ratione* rosecutor, before a full court, for the mur- slave, by excessive and unlawful punish- He was found guilty, and sentenced to The sentence was carried into effect on vember, amid an immense concourse of rs.

INVERURIENSIS.

Henry Smith's Sermons preached by a (Vol. iii., p. 222.).—

on as he (*i. e.* Obadiah Walker) declared him- man Catholic, he provided him and his party for their priests; concerning the first of think he went by the name of Mr. Edwards) his remarkable story, that having had mass some time in a *υπερωον*, or garret, he after- cured a mandate from King James to seize of half of the side of the quadrangle next ad- the college chapel, by which he deprived us rooms, their studies, and their bed-chambers; all the partitions were removed, it was some ther consecrated, as we suppose, to Divine for they had mass there every day, and ser- least in the afternoons, on the Lord's Days: appening that the Jesuit preaching upon 24., 'So run that you may obtain,' many ts were hearkening at the outside of the one of them discovering that it was one of ry Smith's sermons, which he had at home by and fetched the book, and read at the outside ndow what the Jesuit was preaching within. But this report raised such a noise in the town, that this priest was speedily dismissed, and another brought in his room."—Smith's *Annals of University College*, p. 258.

E. H. A.

London Queries (Vol. vii., p. 108.).—An authentic account of one of the earliest, if not the most early toll ever collected in England, is to be found in the 5th tome of Rymer's *Fœdera*, fo. 520. It was in the year 1346 that King Edward III. granted his commission to the master of the hospital of St. Gyles (in the Fields), without the city of London, and to John of Holbourn, to lay a toll on all sorts of carriage, for two years to come, passing through the highway (via regia) leading from the said hospital to the bar of the old Temple of London (*i. e.* the Holborn Bar, near to which stood the old house of the Knights Templars); also through another highway called Perpoole (now Gray's Inn Lane); which roads were, by frequent passage of carts, waynes, and horses, to and from London, become so miry and deep as to be almost impassable; as also the highway called Charing. These tolls were as follow:

1. For every cart or wayne, laden with wool, leather, wine, honey, wax, oyl, pitch, tar, fish, iron, brass, copper, or other metals, corn, &c., for sale, to the value of twenty shillings - - - -	1*d.*
2. For every horse-load of merchandise -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
3. For every horse used in carrying corn, or other provisions, per week - -	$0\frac{1}{2}$
4. For every load of hay - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
5. For carts used to carry charcoal, bark, &c., per week - - - -	1
6. For every horse, ox, or cow - -	1
7. For every score of hogs or sheep - -	$0\frac{1}{2}$
8. And for all other merchandise of 5*s.* value	$0\frac{1}{2}$

But ecclesiastical persons, of both sexes, were to be exempt from this toll.

About this time there was a considerable market or staple held at Westminster; and in 1353 the same king, by an order in council, laid a tax of 3*d.* on every sack (serplarium) of wool, and for every three hundred of woolfels; 6*d.* on every last of leather; 4*d.* on every fodder of lead; 4*d.* on every tun of wine; and $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* on every twenty shillings value of all other goods carried either by land or water to the staple of Westminster, in order for repairing the highway leading from the gate of London called Temple Bar to the gate of the abbey at Westminster.—See *Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 774.

From this record we learn that the gate called Temple Bar, as a western boundary of the city of London, is of great antiquity as a gate.

I hope some of your readers skilled in architecture may answer the other Queries of your correspondent.

BROCTUNA.

Bury, Lancashire.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

Messrs. Longman have just published, in two thick and closely printed volumes, *A New Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands and Narrow Seas, &c.*, by James A. Sharp. When we tell our readers that in these two volumes are recorded the name, position, history, &c. of every city, town, village, hamlet, &c. which appears in the censuses of 1821, 1831, 1841; or in the works of Carlisle, Pott, Gorton, Lewis, Fullarton, Chambers, Hall, and other general writers; and, indeed, that among the sixty thousand articles of which these volumes consist, will be found particulars not only of all the natural objects of the country — as rivers, lakes, mountains, hills, passes, waterfalls, bays, ports, headlands, islands, shoals — but also of every locality or object of historical interest or antiquarian character: as Roman stations and camps, Roman and British ways, Saxon towns, Druid stones, cromlechs, round towers, Danish Raths, Picts' houses, castles, abbeys, &c., not to mention railway, police, and coast-guard stations, hunting "fixtures," &c., they will at once perceive what a vast amount of useful, indeed of most valuable, information, the persevering industry of Mr. Sharp has enabled him to bring together. That a work consisting of so large a mass of facts and figures should contain some errors, is more than probable; but having tested it by referring to localities with which we are personally acquainted, we are enabled to say that it has stood that test in a manner to make us feel assured that it is a book to be fully relied upon, and one, therefore, which we have no doubt will eventually take its place in every well-appointed library.

Books Received. — *Tangible Typography, or How the Blind Read*, by E. C. Johnson, is a little volume detailing various modes of printing books for the blind, and well calculated to awaken an interest in the benevolent objects of The Society for Printing and Distributing Books for the Use of the Blind.—*The Ghost of Junius, &c.*, by Francis Ayerst. This endeavour to identify Junius with Lieut.-General Sir Robert Rich, on the strength of a letter written by that officer to Viscount Barrington, years after the celebrated *Letters of Junius* had appeared, is the largest theory based on the smallest fact with which we are acquainted.—Mr. Bohn has just issued in his *Standard Library* the fourth volume of his edition of *The Prose Works of John Milton; containing the First Book of A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, compiled from the Holy Scripture alone, translated from the Original* by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The present edition has had the advantage of a thorough revision.—Mr. Bohn has also enriched his *Scientific Library* by the publication of *The Physical and Metaphysical Works of Lord Bacon, including his Dignity and Advancement of Learning, and his Novum Organon, or Precepts for the Interpretation of Nature*, edited by Joseph Devey, who has availed himself of the best translations, and enriched the *Novum Organon* with the remarks of the two Playfairs, Sir John Herschel, and the German and French editors.—*Matthew Paris' English History, from the Year* 1235 *to* 1273; *translated from the Latin by* Dr. Giles, *Volume the Second*, is the new issue of
brary; while, in his *Classical Li*
a volume which will be, we d
many: *The Idylls of Theocritus,*
the War Songs of Tyrtæus, liter
glish Prose, by Rev. J. Banks;
by J. M. Chapman.—*The Ch*
Monthly Review of Church Progr
ture. Judging from the Januar
bers which are now before us,
that this Magazine for Churchm
whom it is addressed.

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Vol. I.
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Pro Matrimonio Principis cum d
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Academia Rintelensi (circa 1655).
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Notices to Corres

We have this week the pleasure of pr
an additional eight pages. We do thi
who do not participate in the interest w
in our endeavours to popularise Photo
to time receive compensation for th
Photographic Correspondence.

E. H. H. *Caxton's Press is certa*
Abbey: we may add, certainly not in e

Tee Bee. *The quotation is from*
Epist. IV.:

"To rest the cushion and so
Who never mentions hell t

S. Jennings-G. *We have a Note*
Where shall it be sent?

H. E. P. T. (Woolwich). *What Nu*

Earldom of Oxford. M. D., *who*
subject appears in our No. for Feb. 12.
he has been misinformed, inasmuch as
the last Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, d

(Clonea) *is requested to state the subjects of the two to which he refers.*

(Bath). *The Note has been forwarded.*

SPINNEY: HURST. H. E. P. T. *will find, on reference dson's* Dictionary, *that* Shaw *is from the A.-S.* Scua, *a and* Hurst *from the A.-S.* Hurst, *a Wood.* Spinney *is from the Latin* Spinetum, *a place where thorny bushes*

Dorchester)'s *Query on the Lisle Family shall appear*

The term Benedict, *applied to a married man, is doubt- d from Shakspeare's "Benedict, the Married Man."*

TYRO. *The fault must be in your Chemicals, or in your manipulation. Try again, with Chemicals procured from a different source.*

E. B. S. *Dr. Diamond's result, and mode of arriving at it, will be given in his forthcoming* Photographic Notes.

Erratum.—P. 105., Lord Duff's Toast, read "Q. R. S. Quickly *Restore* Stewart," instead of "*Resolve.*"

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present any difficulty

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OTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION

FOR

ERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of." — CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

5.] SATURDAY, MARCH 5. 1853. { Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, 5*d*.

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Notes.

COWPER AND TOBACCO SMOKING.

The following genial and characteristic letter from the poet, having escaped the research of the REV. T. S. GRIMSHAW, may be thought worthy of transference from the scarce and ephemeral *brochure* in which it has, as far as I am aware, alone appeared, to your more permanent and attainable repertory. The little work alluded to is entitled *Convivialia et Saltatoria, or a few Thoughts upon Feasting and Dancing*, a poem in two parts, &c., by G. Orchestikos: London, printed for the author, 1800, pp. 62. At page 39 will be found

"Nicotiana: a Poetical Epistle in praise of Tobacco; intended as a refutation of the ill-founded remarks of William Cowper, Esq. respecting this plant, in his elegant poem on Conversation. By Phil. Nicot.

"The man I pity who abhors the fume
Of fine *Virginia* floating in his room;
For, truly may Tobacco be defined,
A Plant preserving Health and Peace of mind.
1800."

Next follows the poem, dedicated "To the Tobacconists in general of England and its colonies," and consisting of some 350 lines, concluding with the following:

"Now by way of a Postscript, for I cannot conclude
Without *once more* entreating, that you'll be so good
As to favour me with an Epistle, and soon,
Which in *my* estimation will be such a boon
That I'll *carefully* keep it; and dying, take care
To enjoin like Respect from my Son or my Heir;
And lest He should forget its great Value to ask,
Shall say,
It was wrote by the Hand, that first wrote out the Task:
No more I need mention, its Worth will appear,
And be kept as a Relic I *justly* hold dear."

Next comes the poet's kindly response:

"Dear Sir,

"It is not in my power to send you an epistle that will entitle itself to any of the *honours* which you are so good as to promise to one from me. My time is not my own, but is partly engaged in attendance on a dear friend, who has long been in a very helpless state,

and partly to the performance of what I owe to the public, a new edition of my Homer, and also of the poetical works of Milton.

"With these labours in hand, together with the common avocations incident to everybody, it is hardly possible that I should have opportunities for writing letters. In fact, I am in debt to most of my friends, and to many of them have been long in debt, whose claims upon me are founded in friendship of long standing. To this cause you will be so good as to ascribe it, that I have not sooner thanked you for your humorous and pleasant contest with me on the subject of Tobacco; a contest in which I have not, at present, leisure to exercise myself, otherwise I am hardy enough to flatter myself, that I could take off the force of some of your arguments.

"Should you execute your design of publishing what you have favoured me with a sight of, I heartily wish success to your muse militant, and that your reward may be — many a pleasant pipe supplied by the profits of your labours.

"Being in haste, I can add no more, except that I am, with respect, and a due sense of the honour you do me,

Your obliged, &c.,
William Cowper.

Weston-Underwood,
Oct. 4, 1793."

I hope that the above will be interesting to your Nicotian readers, and not trespass too far upon your valuable space. William Bates.

Birmingham.

Snuff and Tobacco. — It is perhaps not generally known that the custom of taking snuff is of Irish origin. In a "Natural History of Tobacco," in the *Harleian Misc.*, i. 535., we are told that —

"The Virginians were observed to have pipes of clay before ever the English came there; and from those barbarians we Europeans have borrowed our mode and fashion of smoking. . . . *The Irishmen do most commonly powder their tobacco, and snuff it up their nostrils*, which some of our Englishmen do, who often chew and swallow it."

That the clay pipe was the original smoking apparatus in England, is evident from the following lines in Skelton's *Eleanor Rummin.* After lamenting the knavery of that age compared with King Harry's time, he continues:

"Nor did that time know,
To puff and to blow,
In a peece of white clay,
As you do at this day,
With fier and coale,
And a leafe in a hole," &c.

These lines are from an edition of 1624, printed in the *Harl. Misc.*, i. 415. Skelton died in 1529, and according to the generally received accounts, tobacco was not introduced into this country till 1565, or thereabouts; so the lines cannot be Skelton's. They are part of an introduction to the tale of *Eleanor Rummin.* Is known?

Warwick.

"SHAKSPEARE IN THE SHADES:" A

The ballad, entitled "Shakspeare's inserted in your pages (Vol. vii., p. printed (probably for the first time) tion of poems called *The Muse's Mirr* 8vo., printed for Robert Baldwin, 1778 at p. 90. of the first volume; and at p. same volume I find another Shakspea which, as the book is rare, I transcr benefit of your readers. The work contains a number of clever effusions b and wits of the last half of the eighteen The anonymous compiler thus commen face:

"The editor and collector of the follo does not conceive it necessary to make any what he has done; but arrogates to himse of some attention for the collecting of so would have died upon their births, althou ductions of the best poets and men of ge *last twenty years.*"

"SHAKSPEARE IN THE SHADES.

"As Shakspeare rang'd over the regions b
With the Muses attending his side,
The first of his critics he met with was
Tho' to keep out of sight he had try'd

'How comes it, friend Nicholas,' said th
(While Nic was preparing a speech),
'My ruins so coarsely by you were repa
Who grace to the Graces could teach

'Had the time you employ'd when *Th* wrote,
So hiss'd by the critical throng,
Been spent upon mending the holes in
It had not been ragged so long.'

Rowe blush'd, and made way for diminu
Whom Shakspeare address'd with a fr
And said—'Some apology sure I may
From you and your friend in the gow

'Had the murderous knife which my p stroy'd,
By lopping full many a scene,
To make you a lover like him, been em
How flat Cibber's letter had been.'

Pope sneak'd off confounded; and H near,
Whose softness a savage might melt;
So Shakspeare said only, 'Sir Thomas,
With gloves on, my beauties you felt.'

* *The Biter; an attempt at Comedy*, by
was received with that contempt which
served.

ted by Caxton, by Wynkin upheld,
Tibbald crept forward to sight.
,' quoth the poet, 'the thing that rebell'd,
dar'd even Pope to the fight?

nnel, good Tib, for a time will arrive,
n all in their senses shall know,
alf of your consequence, Tib, you derive
the lash of so envied a foe.

hundred old plays thou declar'st thou hast
ad*;
could'st thou the public so cozen?
traces I see (spite of what thou hast said)
ot many more than a dozen.

thou hast dug, how could Farmer, my Tib,
Stevens, find gold in the mine?
ade of attorney sure taught thee to fib,
truth was no client of thine.

yet, to appease me for all thou hast done,
show thou art truly my friend,
ah, and to me with intelligence run,
s Johnson and Capell descend.

Johnson, with all his mistakes, I must love;
love from the injured he gains;
pell a comrade for dulness will prove,
him thou may'st take for thy pains.'"

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

EDISH WORDS CURRENT IN ENGLAND.

summer of 1847 I mentioned to my friend
r Retzius at Stockholm, certain Scandi-
words in use at Whitby, with which he
ch pleased, they not being akin to the
. I have since been mostly in the South
e, but have not lost sight of these words;
spring I wrote out in Switzerland up-
f five hundred Swedish words, which
esemble the English, Lowland Scots, &c.,
ubt many of them have the same root
German correspondents. I now beg you
offer to the notice of our Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic scholars, as well as the estimable Northern *savans* at Copenhagen and elsewhere, the following words in use at Whitby, and I believe throughout Cleveland and Cumberland, where the local accent and manner of speaking is the same.

"*Agg orm*, Swedish (viper), *agg worm*, Whitby (pron. wōrrum).— *Bloa bær* (bilbery), blue berry.— *By* (village), as a termination to names of towns, occurs, perhaps, more frequently in this district than in others; there are some places in Cleveland called Lund and Upsal.—*Bæck* (brook), beck.—*Djevul* (devil), pronounced exactly in the Swedish manner at Whitby. — *Doalig* (poorly), dowly.— *Eldon* (tinder-box), applied to faggots.— *Fors* (waterfall), spelt force and foss in Yorkshire books.— *Ful* (ugly), pron. fool, usually associated with bigness in Cleveland.— *Foane* (silly), pron. fond at Whitby. — *Giller* (snare), guilder. — *Gæpen* (handful), gowpen.— *Harr* (grayling), carrling in Ryedale. — *Kætt* (flesh), kett, applied to coarse meat.— *Lek* (play), at Whitby, to lake. — *Leta* (to seek), to late at Whitby.— *Lie* (scythe), pron. lye.— *Lingon* (red bilberry), called a ling berry.— *Ljung* (ling).— *Lopp* (a flea).— *Næbb* (beak), neb. — *Shaft* (handle), skaft. — *Skær* (rock), Whitby skar. — *Smitta* (to infect), to smit.— *Strandgata* (creek), at Whitby ghaut.— *Stæd* (anvil), steady.— *Sæf* (a rush), siv. — *Tjarn* (pool), tarn.— *Oenska* (to wish for), we say to set one an onska, *i.e.* longing or wishing."

Will any one inform me which of the above are Anglo-Saxon words? I may add that there are many French words in the Swedish for aught I know, some of them Norman. As we find German words in the Italian, we may expect to find Scandinavian in the French. CHARLES WATKINS.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S VIRIDARIUM.

In Lord Lindsay's very interesting *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 347., after the description of the very curious "viridarium or garden" of Sir David Lindsay at Edzell, and of the various sculptures and ornaments with which its wall is decorated, the author says: "To show how insecure was enjoyment in that dawn of refinement, the centre of every star along the wall forms an embrasure for the extrusion, if needed, of arrow, harquebuss, or pistol."

Some years before the book was published, I had visited this very interesting spot, and examined these sculptures, and other ornaments, amongst which the *pierced stars* puzzled me much: however, after a lengthened and very careful investigation, finding that, being at too great a height from the ground, and, moreover, that as the holes in the centre of the stars do not pass through the wall, but merely into small cavities in it, they could not have been used as embrasures, or have served for warlike purposes; and that, as there were no channels or pipes that could have con-

---

ibald, in the preface to his first edition of
e, asserts that, exclusive of the works of
t and Fletcher, and Ben Jonson, he had
e eight hundred plays, to ascertain the un-
and obsolete phrases in his author. The
o can discover the fruits of this boasted in-
his notes may safely believe him; and those
ot may surely claim the liberty, like myself,
somewhat of his veracity. This assertion,
Theobald had sufficient modesty to omit in
e to his second edition, together with all the
on Greek authors, which I am assured he
cted from such papers of Mr. Wycherley as
entrusted to his care for very different pur-
is much to be questioned whether there are
red old plays extant, by the most accurate
which the works of Shakspeare could receive
; I mean of dramas prior, cotemporary, or
lf a century before and after his own.

ducted water to them, they could not have been connected with fountains or water-works; I came to the conclusion that the planner of the garden, or at least of its walls, must have been an ardent lover of birds, and that these holes were for providing access for his beloved feathered friends (they would only admit the passage of *small* birds) to the secure resting-places which the hollow stones afforded; for whose use other niches and recesses seem also to have been planned (though some of the latter were probably intended to hold bee-hives) with a philornithic indifference for the security of the fruit tempting their attacks from all sides, but quite in character with the portrait of Sir David, as depicted by his noble biographer.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Athenæum.

Minor Notes.

Unlucky Days.—The subjoined lines on certain days of the several months, I copied some years ago from a MS. on the fly-leaf of an old Spanish breviary, then in the possession of an Irish priest. Though neither their grammar nor prosody are first-rate, yet they may be worthy of preservation as a curiosity. I may add that they appear to have been written by a Trinitarian Brother of Redemption, in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"*January.* Prima dies mensis, et septima truncat in ensis.
February. Quarta subit mortem, prosternit tertia sortem.
March. Primus mandentem, disrumpit quarta bibentem.
April. Denus et undenus est mortis vulnere plenus.
May. Tertius occidet et septimus ora relidet.
June. Denus pallescit quin-denus fœdera nescit.
July. Ter-decimus mactat, Julii denus labefactat.
August. Prima necat fortem prosternit secunda cohortem.
September. Tertia Septembris, et denus fert mala membris.
October. Tertius et denus est sicut mors alienus.
November. Scorpius est quintus, et tertius e nece cinctus.
December. Septimus exanguis, virosus denus et anguis."

W. PINKERTON.

Ham.

The Pancake Bell.—At the Huntingdonshire village from which I now write, the *little* bell of the church is annually rung for ten minutes on Shrove Tuesday, at eleven o'clock in the morning: this is called "the Pancake Bell."

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

Quoits.—The vulgar pronunciation of the irons used in this game is *quaits*. From the following passage in a letter from S
Ashmole, it is probable that
thus spelt: "Count Roser
with silver *quaits* made by

Philadelphia.

The Family of Towner
vantage of "N. & Q." is
may be made and informa
who are engaged in any
such persons as happen to
a particular subject may m
is sought or asked for. I t
any person that may be int
Townerawe, that there is in
College, Dublin, a Latin
longed to "Raufe Towners
of June, 1585, was marrie
at Reavesbye, in Lincolns
end of this Bible are recor
and marriages of his child
of his family, from the da
1638.

Trin. Coll. Dublin.

"*History of Formosa.*"—
titious *History of Formos*
Vol. vii., p. 86., was Georg
a fiction, almost. And this
Lectures reminds me that y
(Vol. vii., p. 62.), who disco
sion of that passage of St.
ville's poem, was (to say the
Cardinal, in the magnificen
of those *Lectures upon Scie*
gion.

Notes on Newspapers.—
worth a place among you
from the *Evening Mail* (a
The Times office), but un
take the date, and the only
Evening Mail, No. 12,686.

"*The Times* has its share o
stands upon the foundations
centuries Plantagenets, Yor
Tudors, held court. We hav
just about where we sit was
for annulling the marriage of
the English Reformation.
others still older are now
have under us the Norman w
was extended westward to gi
friars, and under that presents
material and composition of t

on about this lady, I should be much and I should be glad to know whether nother instance of a lady high sheriff on W. M.

General Lambert, the first president of l's council, after the Restoration was ex- Guernsey, where he remained for thirty prisoner. Noble, in his *House of Crom-* i. p. 369., says, Mrs. Lambert has been to have been partial to the Protector; r name was *Fra.*, an elegant and accom- roman. She had a daughter, married to judge, whom she survived, and died in 1736-7." Any of your correspondents be able, will oblige by informing me who nbert was, when she and the general died, hom the daughter was married. Noble had not been able to ascertain who the shed woman was. G.

Meaning of; and Hoyle Family.—What glish to the Celtic word Hoyle; and was family of the name of Hoyle previous to 1600? If so, can you give me any his- hem, or say where same may be found? at is the arms, crest, and motto of that F. K.

Dodsley.—In all the biographies, this and worthy man is said to have been born ield in Nottinghamshire. Does he any- ate this himself? If not, what is the in favour of such statement? Not the egister of Mansfield certainly. I have ought that a Life of Dodsley *in extenso* made an interesting vehicle for illus- he progress of an individual from the ank of a livery servant to the influential of a first-class London bookseller in the age of English literature; including, of the reflex influences of the society of that There is plenty of matter; and I think nown correspondent of "N. & Q." and *ag.*, whose initials are P. C., would know find and how to use it. N. D.

Queen of Scots.—In the *Gentleman's* e, vol. xcix. part ii. p. 77., it is stated that Earl of Buchan (who died in April, 1829) letters warmly embraced the cause of ueen of Scots against Dr. Robertson;" re not informed whether they were ever or where they are to be found. As I ays felt a strong conviction of the injus- this unfortunate woman, I shall be grati- any communication stating where these n be met with. F. R. A.

tisch—*Evristic.*—The word *heuristisch* ur times in the *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft*, pp. 480. 515. 520. 568., ed. Leipzig, 1838. I cannot find it in any German dictionary. Mr. Haywood (ed. 1838) translates it *evristic*, which I cannot find in any English dictionary. I conjecture that it may be εὑρίσκω Germanised, and that it will bear the translation *tentative*. Will some one, better versed than myself in the language of German metaphysics, tell me whether I am right, and, if not, set me so? H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

Minor Queries with Answers.

"*Eugenia*," *by Hayes and Carr.*—Can any of your readers give me any account of the following play, as to where the scene of it is laid, &c.?

Eugenia, a Tragedy, by Samuel Hayes and Robert Carr, 8vo. 1766.

This play, which appears to have never been acted, was written by the Rev. Samuel Hayes, author of several of the Seatonian prize poems, and who was at one time usher in Westminster School. Robert Carr, who assisted him in writing it, appears to have been one of the Westminster scholars about 1766, but I am unable to give any further account of him. A. Z.

Glasgow.

[The scene, as stated at the commencement of the play, was laid in and near the Mercian camp, on the confines of Wales, except the first act, and beginning of the third, which lies in the British camp, distant from the Mercian eight miles. The *dramatis personæ* were:—*Britons:* Cadwallyne, king of the Britons; Ormanus, a noble captive; Albanact, Eliud, Edgar, officers; Eugenia, Althira, captives. *Mercians:* Penda, king of Mercia; Ethelred, his son; Osmond, nephew to the king; Offa, Egbert, Edwin, officers. British and Mercian officers, prisoners, guards, and other attendants.]

Claret.—How, or from whence, have we adopted the word *Claret*, as applied to the wines of the Bordeaux district, and which seems to be utterly unknown in other parts of Europe? VINOS.

[Dr. Pegge, in his *Anonymiana*, cent. iii. sect. 57., says, "There is a place of the name of *Claret* in the Duke de Rohan's *Mémoires*, lib. iv., from whence I conceive the French wine takes its name." It is stated in the *Mémoires* as being five miles from Montpellier.]

"*Strike, but hear me.*"—On what occasion, and by whom, were these words first used? I have not been able to trace them. ABHBA.

[These words occur in a conversation between Eurybiades and Themistocles, and will be found in Plutarch's *Life of Themistocles*, cap. xi.]

Fever at Croydon.—In Camden's *Britannia* before me, with date on (written) title-page 1610,

We doubt if this vicar-apostolic at- to visit his diocese; for, on the breaking he revolution at London in the ensuing er, he was apprehended and committed to (Macaulay's *History*, vol. ii. p. 563.), yet oon restored to liberty. Foreseeing but e of serving the cause of religion in such t times, he left England for the court of d sovereign at St. Germains, and, after ome time, obtained permission to visit the City. In 1693 Pope Innocent XII. made ssistant prelate; and on the feast of St. x years later, he sung the high mass at n the French church, before many car- nvited and received by the Cardinal de . The Prince of Monacho, ambassador ce, being then incognito, assisted in a Resigning his western vicariat, he was d by Pope Clement XI. to the vacant see in the Campagna di Roma. There he d a seminary, over which he watched with zeal and solicitude. In November 1710, a synod in the choir of his cathedral; venty of his clergy attended, all of whom tained with generous hospitality. In ad- his many meritorious works, he sub- repaired and embellished his palace, and thedral he left a splendid mitre and some stments; but the bulk of his property he ed to his seminary. A dropsy of the ried him off on the 16th November, 1726, ty-four, and his remains were interred in e of the seminary church.

sermons of this prelate, preached before I. at Windsor and St. James's, were

tiful portrait of the Bishop, engraved by prefixed to the *Ellis Correspondence*, by the late Lord Dover, in two volumes).

Smith was consecrated Bishop of Cal- nd appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the District, 1688: he died May 20, 1711. lowing Vicars-Apostolic were nominated above four till the year 1750.

d District.—George Witham, of the Roman Catholic family of the Withams in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was at Douay College, consecrated Bishop of s, and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the District in 1703. He was removed to ern District in 1716, and died in 1725, Hall, the seat of his family.

District.—Matthew Pritchard, a Fran- ar, Bishop of Myrinen: I have not been certain the date either of his consecration the latter took place at *Perthyre, Mon-* e.*

* since learned Bishop P conse- 715.

Northern District.—Thomas Williams, a Dominican friar, Bishop of Tiberiopolis, died at Huddlestone, Yorkshire, April 14, 1740.

J. F. W.

The reply of E. H. A. to my Query about these Vicars-Apostolic is rather unsatisfactory. I admit his correction of *Chalcedon* for *Chalcis*, but wish that he had been more explicit in his notices of both those Vicars-Apostolic appointed in 1685–88, as well as of those since nominated. When did *Smith* and *Ellis* die? and what was the see in Italy to which the latter was nominated? Who were the *consecrators* of Giffard, Ellis, and Smith? Bishop Leyburn was, I think, one, and is said to have been "assisted by two *Irish* prelates." Who were they? E. H. A. also refers, as his authority, to a tract by the Rev. L. Darwall, in *Christian's Miscellany*: but he does not give the date of that publication, nor did I ever hear of it. Surely some ecclesiastical reader of "N. & Q." will answer some, at least, of these inquiries of mine. I know many of your subscribers can do so if they choose. I am desirous of possessing the names and dates of consecration and death of every Roman Catholic Vicar-Apostolic appointed for England since 1689, and also of those for Scotland, if possible. A. S. A.

Wuzzeerabad.

SMOCK MARRIAGES.—SCOTCH LAW OF MARRIAGE.

(Vol. vii., p. 191.)

To a certain extent, the information Mr. F. H. Brett got from his Scotch friend is correct. An idea does exist in some parts of Scotland, that children born out of wedlock must be "under the apron string" at the solemnisation of the marriage of their parents, before they can be legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium*. How this notion originated, I do not pretend to say; but it is easy to speculate as to its origin. But Mr. Brett's friend showed a blessed ignorance of the laws of his native country, if he ever said that "in the Scotch law of marriage there is a clause providing that all 'under the apron string,' at the time of the marriage, shall be considered legitimate." The Scotch law of marriage is not statutory, and, consequently, it has no clauses.

I have often felt sore at the ignorance displayed, even in well-informed circles in England, as to the real principles of the Scotch law of marriage; and I am encouraged by the comprehensive terms of Mr. Brett's Query, to hope that you will permit me to say a word or two which may serve to dissipate some of the delusions that prevail as to both the constitution of a Scotch marriage, and its effects.

In Scotland, as in every country whose system of jurisprudence is based on the civil law, mar-

grain solution of *iodide of potassium*, by precipitate of iodide of silver will be the supernatant fluid containing the iodide of potassium and the nitrate of med by the decomposition. *Add* drop solution of the cyanide of potassium, iodide of silver is redissolved, and the mes limpid, and then *four ounces* more d water, making up five ounces alto- The paper should then be washed over bove and *dried*, after which it may be water slightly acidulated with sulphuric few minutes, and after being again dried, lly, or else partially with blotting-paper, ndered sensitive with a weak solution of silver. Here are two or three points doubt: first, Would it not be better to the nitrate of potash and free iodide of t, and then dissolve the iodide of silver of cyanide of potassium? Secondly, t a slight soaking in plain water after ated bath be of advantage? Thirdly, r to dry the paper again before ren- sensitive? and fourthly, What strength of silver solution should be used to ensitive; and ought it to have any acetic cid, or both? GEORGE SHADBOLT.

Charcoal in Photography.—Perhaps you your photographic correspondents would whether the animal charcoal, recom- r the aceto-nitrate of silver solution, used as a filter, or simply allowed to the bottom of the bottle? A. B. C.

Newton on Use of Common Soda and n reply to W. ADRIAN DELFERIER, who of knowing the "*rationale* of the *action mon soda* and powdered alum, &c.," my using *common soda* to cleanse the *ne-* that it not only removes the hyposul- oda more readily, but any impurities be in the paper, as well as the *whole* of such being absolutely necessary for the *ing* process; which, when done, the ne- ould appear nearly as transparent as

son why I prefer *alum* for the positives hile it has the effect of removing the ite of soda and other impurities in the does not act upon the *size*, which in this is desirous to retain.

been induced to make a series of expe- with a view to prevent the *fading* of the or, indeed, that any portion should be, *eaten away in parts;* and since I have he foregoing, in no one instance has any ken place whatever. W. J. NEWTON.

e Street.

Difficulties in Photographic Practice.—Having met with some of the difficulties that your correspondent G. H. mentions in his communication (Vol. vii., p. 218.), I beg to offer a few hints which I think will be of service to those who are trying the waxed-paper process.

With regard to the spots, it is not easy to know whether they are produced by particles of iron in the paper, or by the oxide of silver. Le Gray says: "If spots should form, produced by the oxide of silver, they may be removed by pouring over the negative some acetic acid, and passing a brush lightly over it."

The second difficulty, want of depth of tone or intensity in the negative, may have been caused by too short an exposure in the camera, or not having used the proper proportion of developing solution. Try the following:

4 oz. dist. water.
8 grains gallic acid.

When this solution has been filtered, add to it ½ drachm of the aceto-nitr. of silver solution, and 1 drachm of acetic acid. I have generally put a little camphor in the gallic acid solution, as recommended by Laborde. It prevents the decomposition of the gallic acid, and renders the image clearer and free from spots. A piece about the size of a pea for four or five ounces of solution.

As to the third difficulty, I believe nothing but replacing the porcelain dishes by glass ones will prevent the dirty marbled appearance in the bottom of the dishes made of porcelain; they are generally rough and uneven on the surface, and there are often what is called "kiln-cracks" in the angular parts. Two months ago I bought two glass dishes; although they are more than double the price of porcelain, I expect the annoyance of dirty dishes is prevented. The glass ones are made quite round at the sides and ends, and of course will be easily cleaned. I am informed they are made in France, but they could be had of English manufacture.

The animal charcoal in the sensitive solution must be shaken up in the aceto-nitrate solution; and when it has become quite clear, the solution before using must be filtered into the dish.

R. ELLIOTT.

Penslur Iron Works.

Replies to Minor Queries.

The Countess of Pembroke's Letter (Vol. i., pp. 28. 119. 154.; Vol. vii., p. 154.).—None of your correspondents seem to be aware that the paper in the *World* (No. XIV. April 5, 1753), in which this questioned letter first appeared, was written by Horace Walpole, and was afterwards reproduced by him in his *Royal and Noble Authors.* These facts may help to guide inquirers,

but they seem to me not to testify much for the authenticity of the piece. This, among many publications in the *World*, would certainly prove nothing; but Walpole's venturing to reproduce it in an acknowledged work to which he attached considerable importance, is no doubt of some weight. C.

Ethnology of England (Vol. vii., p. 135.).—In reference to that portion of the Query by ETHNOLOGICUS which asks "Whether it is yet clearly settled that there are types of the heads of Ancient Britons, Saxons, Danes, and other races, to be referred to as standards or examples of the respective crania of those people?" I beg to say that beneath the chancel of the church of St. Leonard, Hythe, there is a crypt containing a vast number of skulls and other human bones, which, according to Jeake, the historian of the Cinque Ports, are —

"Supposed by some to be gathered at the shore after a great sea-fight and slaughter of the French and English on that coast; whose carcases, or their bones, after the consumption of the flesh, might be cast up there, and so gathered and reserved for memorandum."

Speaking of these relics, Walker, in his *Physiology*, says:

"These skulls at Hythe are not of one race, either Saxon or British, but of several; two forms of skull, very distinct from each other, predominate: one, a long narrow skull, greatly resembling the Celtic of the present day; the other, a short broad skull, greatly resembling the Gothic . . . . Another kind of skulls, fewer in number, are evidently Roman skulls."

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Drake the Artist (Vol. vi., p. 555.).—Searching a series of catalogues of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, from 1760 to 1780, I find that Mr. Drake at York, F.S.A. (Fellow of that Society), in 1773 exhibited at their New Room, near Exeter Change in the Strand, —

No. 89. "A Family IN LITTLE."

Is this to be interpreted by Hamlet's sarcasm upon the sycophants of his uncle's court, who paid "Forty, fifty, nay, one hundred ducats, for his portrait *in little?*" Small full-lengths were in vogue at the period, but our Yorkist has a delicate diminutive of his own. Again, in 1775, we have three works of Drake —

72. "View of a Gentleman's Seat in Yorkshire, with two Gentlemen going out a-hawking."

73. "Sacarissa with Amoret and Musidora." From Thomson's *Seasons*, 4to. edition, 1730.

74. "A Winter Piece."

And in 1776:

23. "A Madonna and Child." Mr. Drake, F.S.A., York.

There is *no* trace of him at the Royal Academy. Thus we have him in portraiture, in landscape, in sacred history, and in the poetical i This is beyond what G. reckons upon; having contributed thus much, I ho your readers may assist in carrying further.

Sparse (Vol. vi., p. 554.; Vol. vii., to be an Americanism.—I have in my p edition, printed in 1611, of the *Who Psalms, collected into English Metre*, Sternhold, John Hopkins, and other paraphrase of Psalm xliv. v. 10. is the

"Thou madest us fly before our foe
And so were overtrod.
Our enemies rob'd and spoyl'd our
When we were *sparst* abroad."

The word here used in 1611 was e American one; and yet it is singular Bailey (1740), Johnson (1755), or Barc have the word in their dictionaries; b (1835) and Blackie's *Imperial* (1850) tion it; and have *sparse, sparsed, sp sparsing*, all meaning "dispersed" or " Jo

Eldon Street, Sheffield.

Genoveva of Brabant (Vol. vii., p. 212 is a ballad on her legend in an obscure verses published by Masters, 1846, f entitled *Echoes from Old Cornwall*. C

N.B. These *Echoes* do not appear t sounded far or wide.

God's Marks (Vol. vii., p. 134.).— gister-book of St. Margaret's, Westmin this entry, under the year 1556:

"Junii vij° die. Item, Elizabeth He ague with Godd's marks."

Shakspeare adopts the saying,

"They have the plague . .
For the Lord's tokens on you do I
Love's Labour's Lost, Act

quoted in *Memorials of Westminster*, ch They were the first spots which showe infection had been caught.

Segantiorum Portus (Vol. vii., p. know not what PRESTONIENSIS means b *History of Britain*, but there can be l as to the whereabouts of what is cal *Palatine MS.*, *Segantiorum Portus*, or *Portus* in Berthius's great edition of *Geography*, ch. iii., tit. Albion, tab. 1.

It is curious that the place *immed* ceding in Ptolemy's *Catalogue* that inqu affords, in the vast multitude enumerat work, the closest approach to identity b ancient and modern names, viz. Μορικαμ

mbe Æstuarium, still called, *totidem literis m sonans, Morecambe Bay*, in which Ul- is the chief town, so that of this point n be no doubt. Then comes *Setantiorum* of which Montanus, Bertius, and subse- eographers give *Winandermere* as the mo- me, meaning of course the mouth of the rough which Lake Windermere discharges o Morecambe Bay. But I doubt this, for no town of Windermere, nor indeed any hat Ptolemy could have called a harbour , till we come to Lancaster, which I there- ine to believe was the *Portus Setantiorum*. is *portus* comes *Belisama Æstuarium*, by l interpreters understand the mouth of the which is probably the point that interests IENSIS, as Preston stands on that river. jecture that Lancaster was the *Portus rum* is corroborated by the latitudes and es given by Ptolemy, which, though not solutely relied on, are not to be disre- nd which give to the three places, *More- Estuarium, Setantiorum Portus*, and *Beli- stuarium*, nearly the relative positions in we find Ulverston, Lancaster, and the C.

cal Query (Vol. vi., p. 509.). — QUÆSTOR the meaning of the words "if occasion e Rubric immediately before the Offertory ommunion Service. I am under the im- that "if occasion lie" here simply means, *there is necessity to do so;* and for the this parenthetical clause I would refer ubric of 1549 (Keeling, *Lit. Br.*, edit. of 178.), which provides:

cathedral churches, or places where there is munion, it shall be sufficient to read this ex- once in a month, and in parish churches on days it may be left unsaid."

clearly the mode in which the exhortation nded to be used. The real difficulty, is not noticed by your querist, which is, n "Public warning of the Communion" given. One Rubric says that this notice given "immediately after the Nicene another prescribes that when this warning iven, it shall be done "immediately after On this point see Sharpe on *Rubrics*, nd Wheatly on *Common Prayer*, chap. vi. § 3. ENIVRI.

Mystica (Vol. vii., p. 182.). — I do not r to have ever heard of such an insti- ut *Rosa Mystica* is one of the many ap- of the Virgin Mary in the Roman Ca- tanies of the Virgin." C.

t of Charles I. (Vol. vii., p. 185.). — It onfidently asserted that Vandyke never painted in enamel; the enamels referred to were at best only "after Vandyke." Nothing more frequent, in both earlier and present times, than the copying large oil portraits in enamel. C.

"*Time and I*" (Vol. vii., p. 182.). — I cannot answer MR. BLACKISTON's Query fully, but he will find, I think, in the miscellaneous correspondence usually printed in Pope's and Swift's works, the following anecdote, that some one having quoted to Robert, Lord Oxford, the adage,

"Time and I 'gainst any two,

his Lordship replied, impromptu,

"Chance and I 'gainst Time and you."

C.

The Word "Party" (Vol. vii., p. 177.). — I can furnish a more ancient example of the use of this word than the one given by your correspondent.

In an old MS. "Booke of Recepts," in my possession, of the year 1681–2, there occurs the following singular prescription:

"*The Powder of Buggs.* — Take the buggs and wash them well in white wine, and putt them in a new earthen pott, and set them in an oven till they be dry enough for powder; then beat them, and sift them, and give ye party as much as will lye upon a groate every morning in honey."

Can any one inform me for what disease this nauseous remedy was prescribed, and whether it be now excluded from the pharmacopœia? Perhaps this oleaginous insect was formerly exhibited in those cases for which cod liver oil is now so extensively used. G.

Your correspondent E. D. might have gone much farther back for an example of the use of the word *party* for a particular person. In the *Tempest*, Act III. Sc. 2., we have:

"*Cal.* I say by sorcery he got this isle.
From me he got it. If thy greatness will
Revenge it on him — for, I know, thou dar'st;
But this thing dare not.
Ste. That's most certain.
Cal. Thou shalt be lord of it, and I'll serve thee.
Ste. How now shall this be compass'd? Canst thou bring me to *the party*."

ERICA.

Warwick.

"*Mater ait natæ*," *&c.* (Vol. vii., p. 155.). — In reply to your correspondent who asks where the following lines "Mater ait natæ," &c. are to be found, I refer him to the following note in Gres- well's *Account of Runcorn*, p. 34.:

"Leland, in his *Itinerary*, mentions an old woman, a native of Over in Cheshire, who lived in the family of Downes of Shrigley, and died at the age of 140 years. Zuingerus reports of a noble lady of Worms, in the

archbishopric of Mentz, who lived to see the sixth generation, that she might thus address her daughter:

'(1) Mater (2) natæ die (3) natæ filia (4) natam
Ut moneat (5) natæ plangere (6) filiolam.'

That is, 'The mother says to her daughter: Daughter, bid thy daughter, to tell her daughter, that her daughter's daughter is crying.'"

ANON.

Warrington.

I have in my possession a scrap-book, compiled by one Edward King in the year 1743, which consists of extracts from newspapers of that date; and while perusing your last Number, meeting with W. W.'s (Malta) Query, I immediately recollected having noticed the quotation some short time ago. Turning to the volume I find the following extract:

"Sarum, April 30. — We hear from Limington in Hants that one Mrs. Mitchel was lately brought to bed there of a daughter, whose great-great-grandmother is still living, and has already seen her fifth generation, and all daughters. So that she may say the same that the distich doth, made on one of the Dalburg's family of Basil:

1 2 3 4
'Mater ait natæ die natæ filia natam
5 6
Ut moneat natæ plangere filiolam.'

1 2 3
'Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter,
4 5 6
For her daughter's daughter hath a daughter.'

She is about 92 years of age, is in perfect health, has all her senses clear, and hopes to see five generations more."

TYE.

Norwood, Surrey.

Gospel Place (Vol. vii., p. 133.).—In my parish there are two such places, both on the border of the parish: one is called "The Gospel Oak," the other "The Gospel Bush." The traditional explanation of these names is this:—that at no very ancient date, when the custom of perambulating the parish was annually observed, portions of the Gospel were read at these and other places,—*stations*, as they were anciently called.

JOHN JEBB.

Peterstow Rectory, Ross.

Passage in Thomson (Vol. vii., p. 87.). — *Steaming*, as your intelligent correspondent C. says, is clearly the true reading. The word is so printed in the 4to. edition of the *Seasons*, 1730 (was not this the first collected edition of that poem?), and in every other to which I have referred. It does not, however, occur in the 4to. copy in the twenty-eighth, but in the thirty-first line. The four lines, fifteenth to eighteenth, originally given in the "Hymn," but afterwards wisely omitted by the poet, follow the words "In Autumn fined:"—

"Thrown from thy lap
Profuse o'er Nature falls the lucid show
Of beamy fruits, and in a radiant strea
Into the stores of sterile winter pours."

The *steaming* property of the earth is scribed by Dr. Carpenter, in his *Vegeta siology*, p. 168.:

"If a glass vessel be placed with its mou wards, on the surface of a meadow or grass pl a sunny afternoon in summer, it will speedil dered dim in the interior by the watery vap will rise into it; and this will soon accumula a degree as to run down in drops. Any per ing in a meadow on which the sun is shinin fully, where the grass has not long previo refreshed by rain, may observe a tremulous distant objects, occasioned by the rising of t vapour; exactly resembling that which ta along the sea-shore, when the sun shines st the pebbles that have been left in a moiste by the retiring tide." — Dr. Carpenter's *Vege siology*, p. 168. sect. 253.

"The atmosphere is made up of several minute particles of several sorts rising from and the waters." — Locke's *Elements of Nat losophy*.

"*Words are given to man to conceal his* (Vol. vii., p. 165.). — The hexameter li ἕτερον, &c., is one put by Homer into the Achilles (*Iliad*, ix. 313.), when he is e his indignant hatred of liars.

Warmington.

Folger Family (Vol. vi., p. 583.; p. 51.).—Will it assist the inquiry to there was a family of Folgers at Norwic only son was a curate at Leiston, in S 1832.

B. B. W

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

The remarkable collection of Northern quities and Historical Relics, exhibited at the occasion of the British Association meet city, has led to the publication of *The Ul of Archæology*, which is to be conducted by of the province, and principally devoted t cidation of the antiquities and ancient history Ulster, it will be remembered, is historically as being the last part of Ireland which held the English sway, and which therefore reta cient customs until a comparatively rece Ulster was also the battle-field of the anc Irish chieftains and the Scandinavian Vik antiquaries of Ulster have therefore done wi the tangled web of Northern Irish History

lled by existing aids — while the men who are e depositories of family and local history are yet them — to commence this Journal; and in the good management displayed in the selection aterials of their opening Number, they have not ne wisely, but done well also. May they go on sper!

moment when all eyes are looking anxiously new volume of Nineveh Discoveries, we have a work of kindred character and of very high It is entitled *Lares and Penates, or Cilicia and rnors; being a short historical account of that from the earliest times to the present day, together scription of some Household Gods of the Ancient s, broken up by them on their conversion to Chris- first discovered and brought to this country by the* W. B. Barker, edited by W. F. Ainsworth; and rest which this title naturally excites is fully ed upon a perusal of the work. Although, by who care little for its archæological features, will be read with the highest satisfaction, it is will afford to the antiquary information of est importance; while to many, the announce- at the remarkable monuments of the ancient , so happily discovered by Mr. Barker, were ed by him in the city dignified by the birth of at apostle of the Gentiles, — and that the muti- f these works of art, once the objects of religious was probably the consequence of the missionary Paul and Silas to Tarsus, — will probably be ongest recommendation which this work could

have received three Catalogues which call for ntion as should direct to them the attention of bliographical friends. One is of the splendid of Mr. Dawson Turner, which will occupy Sotheby and Wilkinson for thirteen days in osal. The next, *Bibliotheca Americana*, is of a markable collection of American Books on sale Russell Smith. The third is of an extensive of Theological Works on sale by Mr. Straker. two are made more valuable by the addition indices.

RECEIVED. — *A Manual of Photography*, by Hunt, *Third Edition enlarged.* It is sufficient hat Professor Hunt's volume is at once the aborate, as his acquirements will ensure its e of the most scientific works extant upon this ular subject. — *Memoirs of a Maître d'Armes, or Months at St. Petersburgh, by* A. Dumas; *d by* The Marquis of Ormonde, is one of the using and graphic among the many amusing phic volumes which have already appeared in *veller's Library. — Cyclopædia Bibliographica.* Mr. Darling's useful Cyclopædia maintains acter. — *The Fall of Jerusalem*, by the Rev. Dr. This endeavour to direct the public mind, the medium of this dramatic poem, to the and incontestable evidence of the full comple- rophecy in the Fall of Jerusalem, is a valuable to Murray's *Railway Reading.* — We must here dge the receipt of two other volumes of *Beauty, a Poem*, by the author of *Silent Love*, r and not unsuccessful imitator of Pope; and *Love in the Moon*, by Patrick Scott, a work in which scientific observation is combined with great poetic feeling and considerable power. — *The Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan, for the Use of Children in the English Church, edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale.* The object with which this beautiful edition has been prepared is so plainly stated, that we need only wish the book as wide a circulation as it deserves. — *The Family Shakspeare*, &c., by Thomas Bowdler. The fourth volume of this reprint of Mr. Bowdler's carefully revised edition of Shakspeare, contains the three Parts of Henry VI., Richard III., Henry VIII., and Timon of Athens.

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Notices to Correspondents.

We have to request the indulgence of several Correspondents for not replying to them this week.

S. G. W. Gibraltar *is a corruption of* Jebel-Tarik, *or the* Hill of Tarik; *a name derived from the Moorish conqueror who landed there April* 30, 711. *For the origin of its ancient name,* Calpe, *we must refer* S. G. W. *to Smith's* Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, *where the various presumed etymologies are discussed.*

"PERCY ANECDOTES." *Mr. Timbs has requested us to correct a slight error in his communication on this subject* (antè, *p.* 214.). *The* Percy Anecdotes *were completed in* forty *parts, and not* forty-four, *as there stated.*

BROCTUNA. *Could the article proposed be divided into two papers?*

MR. CROOKES. *Where can we address a letter on a Photographic subject to this Correspondent?*

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Copy of a Note, dated Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, Aug. 23, 1852.

"Accept my best thanks for the first vol. of your 'Puck.' It is a most interesting work, and I am astonished at the vast quantity of matter you have brought together on the subject: I say this on just hastily running it over. I must read it carefully. Heartily wishing you success in this volume, and the early appearance of the second, I am, &c.,

"J. B—S—TH, LL.D., F.S.A."

From Lewes, dated Sept. 26, 1852.

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Pinkerton's *Poems from the Maitland MSS.* e, purporting to be the composition of Thomas eildoune, which begins thus:

"hen a man is made a kyng of a capped man."

this line follow others of the same bearing, we come to these:

"When rycht aut wronge astente togedere,
When laddes weddeth lovedies," &c.

e prophet is not, in these words, inveighing st ill-assorted alliances between young men ld women; but is alluding to a general *boule-ment* of society, when *mésalliances* of noble n to ignoble men will take place.

is sense of the word gives us, I think, some towards tracing its derivation, and I have no that its real parent is the Anglo-Saxon ta,—a word to be found in one instance only, mer of Æthelbyrt's *Domas:* "Gif man *hlafætan* of-slæth vi scyllingum gebete." the same softening of sound which made *lord* *dy* out of *hlaford* and *hlæfdige*. *hlafæta* *lad*, and *hlafætstre* became *lass*. As the upplied to his dependants the bread which ate, so each thus derived from the loaf the lation of their mutual relation, in the plain eology of our ancestors.

Leo, in his interesting commentary on the *tulines singularum personarum* (edit. Halle, p. 144.), says:

anz analog dem Verhältnisse von *ealdore* und ist das Verhältniss von *hlaford* (brodherrn), e (brodherrin), und *hlafæta* (brodeszer). *Hla-* t am Ende zum Standestitel (lord) geworden; iglich bezeichnet es jeden Gebieter; die Kinder, ibeignen, die abhängigen freien Leute, alles was lausstande und zum Gefolge eines Mannes gehört, als dessen *hlafætan* bezeichnet."

haps some of your readers may favour my- d others by giving the derivation of *boy* and

H. C. C.

Minor Notes.

. — The ancient name of this celebrated was *I* (an island), or *I-Columbkille* (the of Columba of the Churches). In all the t tombstones still existing in the island, it is nothing but *Hy;* and I have no doubt that dern name of *Iona* is a corruption, arising nistaking *u* for *n*. In the very ancient copy amnan's *Life of St. Columbkille*, formerly ing to the monastery of Reichenau (*Augia* , and now preserved in the town library of hausen, which I had an opportunity of ex- g very carefully last summer, the name is n everywhere, beyond the possibility of , *Iona*, which was evidently an attempt to power of Latinised declension to the ancient Celtic *I*. It was pronounced *I-wa* (*i.e. Ee-wa*). Who first made the blunder of changing the *u* into *n*?

J. H. Todd.

Trin. Coll. Dublin.

Inscriptions in Parochial Registers.—Very quaint and pithy mottoes are sometimes prefixed to parochial registers. I know not whether any communications on this subject are to be found in your pages. The following are examples, and may perhaps elicit from your readers additional information.

Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire:

"Hic puer ætatem, hic Vir sponsalia noscat,
Hic decessorum funera quisque sciat."

Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Salop:

"No flatt'ry here, where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor is all the history:
Enough, if virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd, by the ends of being, to have been."

George S. Master.

Welsh-Hampton, Salop.

Lieutenant.—The vulgar pronunciation of this word, *leftenant*, probably arose from the old practice of confounding *u* and *v*. It is spelt *leivtenant* in the Colonial Records of New York. The changes may have been *lievtenant*, *levtenant*, *leftenant*.

Uneda.

Philadelphia.

"*Prigging Tooth*" *or* "*Pugging Tooth*."—Mr. Collier, in his new book on Shakspeare, containing early manuscript corrections of the folio of 1632, says at page 191., in enumerating those of the *Winter's Tale*, that the emendator substitutes (Act IV. Sc. 2.) "prigging tooth" for the "pugging tooth" of the old copies. Now this, I believe, has been the generally received interpretation, but it is quite wrong. *Prigging*, that is stealing, tooth, would be nonsense; *pugging* is the correct word, and is most expressive. Antolycus means his molar — his grinding tooth is set on edge.

A pugging-mill (sometimes abbreviated and called pug-mill) is a machine for crushing and tempering lime, consisting of two heavy rollers or wheels in a circular trough; the wheels are hung loose upon the ends of a bar of iron or axle-tree, which is fastened by the centre either to the top or bottom of an upright spindle, moved by a horse or other power, as the case may be, thus causing the wheels in their circuit to revolve from their friction upon the trough, and so to bruise the nuts of lime, which together with the sand and water are fed by a labourer, who removes the mortar when made. The machine is of course variously constructed for the kind of work it has to do: there is a pugging-mill used in the making of bricks that is fitted with projecting knives to cut and knead the clay.

miscellany, asking your readers for any in-
tion they may be in possession of. At pre-
should be glad to be informed of the locality
oving Hall, the seat of a branch of the Hol-
amily, of whom a long account is given by
field, in his *History of Norfolk*, and which,
s, was nine miles from Bourn, in Lincoln-
but respecting which I can learn nothing
entlemen in that neighbourhood. Drayton,
n alluded to by Stukeley, and referred to by
field in connexion with the Holland family,
of very uncertain locality. Can any of
eaders assist me upon these points, either
h your journal, or addressed to me at Stoke
gton? I am also in want of information
ing the Kyme family, so as to connect the
of Boston, and its neighbourhood, with the
ranch of that family, the Kymes of Kyme,
merged into the Umfraville family, by the
g of the heiress of the Kymes with one of
mfravilles.

account of "the buylding of Boston steeple,"
I. H., at p. 166. of your present volume, is
ct in many respects. That which I have
d adopted is as follows. It is said to have
ccepted as correct by Dr. Stukeley. I find
e foot of a folio print, published in 1715,
nting —

est prospect of Boston steeple and church. The
on whereof on ye Monday after Palm Sunday,
09, in ye 3^d year of Edward ye II., was begun
y miners, and continued till midsumer foll^g,
ey was deeper than ye haven by 5 foot, where
nd a bed of stone upon a spring of sand, and
n a bed of clay whose thickness could not be
Upon the Monday next after the Feast of
Bapt^t. was laid the 1st stone, by Dame Mar-
ney, upon wch she laid £5. sterl^g. Sir John
e, then Parson of Boston, gave £5. more, and
tevenson, a Merch^t. of Boston, gave also £5.,
all ye gifts given at that time."

PISHEY THOMPSON.

Newington.

WELBORNE FAMILY.

urke's *Extinct Peerage* it is stated that
Lacy, first Earl of Lincoln, died A.D.
aving one son and two daughters. The
ere removed, in the twenty-seventh year
III., to Windsor, there to be educated
daughters of the king. One of these
Lady Maud de Lacy, married Richard de
arl of Gloucester; but I can find no men-
either the name or marriage of the other.
orrect in identifying her with "Dorothy,
of the Earl of Lincoln," who married Sir
Welborne (see *Harl. MSS.* 888. 1092 —
The dates in the Welborne pedigree per-
rrespond with this assumption.

Another question relative to this family is of greater interest, and I should feel sincerely obliged by any answer to it. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, married Eleanora, daughter of King John, and had by her five children. The fourth son is called Richard in Burke's *Royal Families*, vol. i. p. xxiii.; and the report is added, that "he remained in England in privacy under the name of Wellsburn." In the *Extinct Peerage*, the name of the same son is Almaric, of whom it says: "When conveying his sister from France, to be married to Leoline, Prince of Wales, he was taken prisoner with her at sea, and suffered a long imprisonment. He was at last, however, restored to liberty, and his posterity are said to have flourished in England under the name of Wellsburne." Is it not to be presumed that the above Sir John Welborne (living, as he must have done, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and allying himself with the great family especially protected by Henry III., uncle of the De Montforts) was himself the son of Richard or Almaric de Montfort, and founder of that family of Wellesburne, said to have "flourished in England"? The De Montforts no doubt abandoned their patronymic in consequence of the attainder of Simon, earl of Leicester, and adopted that of Wellesburne from the manor of that name, co. Warwick, in the possession of Henry de Montfort temp. Ric. I.

The only known branch of the Welborns terminated (after ten descents from Sir John) in coheiresses, one of whom married in 1574, and brought the representation into a family which counts among its members your correspondent

URSULA.

DESCENDANTS OF SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

In a work published not many years ago, entitled *Antigua and the Antiguans*, by Mrs. Flannigan, there is the following passage:

"The Hon. Nathaniel Gilbert, Speaker of the House of Assembly in the island of Antigua, and one of the chief proprietors in that island, derived his descent from a family of considerable distinction in the west of England, where one of its members, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, associating himself with his kinsman, Sir Walter Raleigh, became one of the most eminent circumnavigators of the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Dying, he left a son, Raleigh Gilbert, who along with others obtained from King James I. a large grant of land, in what was then called Plymouth, but which now forms part of the colony of Virginia. To this place he emigrated with Lord Chief Justice Popham in 1606. Afterwards he succeeded to an estate in Devonshire on the death of his elder brother, Sir John Gilbert, President of the Virginian Company.

Can any of your correspondents kindly inform me from what source I can complete the line of

gland? The most recent instance men- by Brand was at Kingston-upon-Thames, 5. In Leicester, however (and probably ere), the practice continued to a much later , as appears by the following entry in our pal accounts for the year 1768–69:

d Mr. Elliott for a cuckstool by order of Hall,

ve been informed by an octogenarian in- t of this town, that he recollects, when a eing the cucking-stool placed, as a mark race, against the residence of a notorious and the fact of this use of it here at so atively recent a period has been confirmed ther aged person, so that this practice pro- obtained for some years after the punish- y immersion, or exposure upon the cucking- d fallen into desuetude.

a similar use of the instrument prevail in ces about the same period?

y mention that an ancient cucking-stool is erved in our town-hall. LEICESTRIENSIS.

ts and the Parent Tree.—Is there any for a belief that is said to prevail among turists, that the graft perishes when the tree decays? J. P.

ingham.

ay Family.—Is it true that Sir William (founder of the Conway family) was Lord Constable of England under William the eror? The Welsh pedigrees in the British m assert as much, and that he married daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Blois; but it t appear that there was a Count of Blois of me. URSULA.

—Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of War- e*, p. 294., speaking of the town of Lea- , says:

that is further observable touching this place igh to the east end of the church there is a f salt water (not above a stone's throw from Leame), *whereof the inhabitants make much asoning of meat.*"

alt a scarce article in the midland counties days?

and where was the first salt-mine esta- in England? ERICA.

gical Query.—Can any of your geological inform me what is the *imagined* reason re is no increase of temperature in Scan- (as there is everywhere else) in descending es? M—A L.

dering Jew.—I am anxious to learn the y on which this celebrated myth rests. I re of the passage in John's Gospel (xxi. 21, 22, 23.), but I cannot think that there is no other foundation for such an extraordinary belief. Perhaps on the continent some legend may exist. My object in inquiring is to discover whether Eugène Sue's *Wandering Jew* is purely a fictitious character, or whether he had any, and, if any, what authority or tradition on which to found it.

TEE BEE.

Frescheville Family.—In what work may be found the tradition, that the heir of the family of the House of Frescheville never dies in his bed?

F. K.

The Wednesday Club.—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." refer me to any notice of this club, which existed about a century back in the city of London? CHARLES REED.

Paternoster Row.

Oratories.—In a parish in the county of Essex there is a pretty little brick chapel, or "oratory," as it is called there, with a priest's house attached at the west end, of about the thirteenth century; the length of both chapel and house being thirty feet, and the width fifteen. There is also a field called "Priest's Close," which was probably the endowment.

Can any of your correspondents inform me if there are many such places of worship in England, and, if so, to mention some, and where any accounts of them may be found?

It is quite clear that this oratory had no connexion with the parish church, being a mile distant, and seems more likely to have been erected and endowed for the purpose of having mass celebrated there for the repose of the founder's soul?

M. F. D.

Arms of De Turneham.—Can any of your readers inform me what were the armorial bearings of Sir Stephen de Turneham, who in the year 1192 was employed by Richard I. to escort his queen Berengaria from Acre to Naples? The writer would also be glad to obtain any particulars of the family and history of this brave knight, who seems to have possessed the entire confidence of his sovereign, the redoubtable "Cœur de Lion." Probably he belonged to the same family as Michael de Turneham, the owner of estates at Brockley, near Deptford, and at Begeham (the modern Bayham), on the borders of Sussex, in the reign of Henry II., whose nephew, Sir Robert de Turneham, appears to have been distinguished in the Crusade under Richard I. Might not *Stephen* and *Robert* be brothers? Did they leave descendants? And, if so, when did the family become extinct? Was it this Robert de Turneham whose wife was Joanna Fossard, who, about the year 1200, founded the Priory of Grosmont, near Whitby, in Yorkshire?

and under his portrait, engraved by Hagens, he is described, among other titles, as being "conservitor and resident for His Majestie's most ancient kingdome of Scotland in the Seventein Provinces." What were these privileges, and whence was the term *campveere* derived?

I have seen mention made of a mercantile house at Calais, in the sixteenth century, who had their "campfyer schypp, hyr saylls hallfe blewyw hallfe yewllow:" but this, I think, must refer to the trade in camphor, in the purification of which the Venetians, and afterwards the Dutch, exclusively were occupied. J. D. S.

[Campvere is another name given by the English to Veere, or Ter Veere, a fortified town of the province of Brabant, and the kingdom of the Netherlands. It was formerly the staple-town for the trade between Scotland and Holland; but its privileges, and much of its commerce, have been removed to Rotterdam.]

Bishops Inglis and Stanser of Nova Scotia.—In addition to the very interesting notice of the former given in Vol. vi., p. 151., I beg to ask where and when he was born? whether an Englishman or American? No reply has yet been given regarding *Bishop Stanser's* death, or resignation of see. A. S. A.

Wuzzeerabad.

[As Sabine has included Bishop Inglis among the *American Loyalists*, it would appear that he was a native of the United States. His article commences, "Charles Inglis, of New York;" but it does not state that he was a native of that city. Bishop Stanser resigned his see through indisposition in the year 1825, and died at Hampton, Jan. 23, 1829. See "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 425.]

Replies.

MONUMENT TO BARBARA MOWBRAY AND ELIZABETH CURLE AT ANTWERP.

(Vol. v., pp. 415. 517. &c.)

I adopt the above heading in preference to that which your correspondents C. E. D., M. W. B., F. H., and NHRSL have, I think improperly, selected. The monument, which is to be seen in the church of St. Andrew at Antwerp, is said by them to have been erected by the two ladies Barbara Mowbray and Elizabeth Curle to the memory of their beloved mistress the Queen of Scots; but it will be found to have been rather erected to the memory of those two ladies by Hippolytus Curle, the son of the former, and nephew of the latter, in or subsequent to the year 1620. The notice of it in my Murray's *Handbook* of 1850 is brief but accurate:

"Against a pillar, facing the right transept, is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, attached to a monument erected to the memory of two English ladies named Curle, who served her as ladies in waiting. One of them received her last embrace previous to her execution."

I beg to refer your correspondents to a Memoir by Mons. C. P. Serrure, which appeared in tom. iii. of the *Messager des Sciences et des Arts de la Belgique*, 1835, pp. 89—96., and was afterwards published at Ghent in a separate form, under the title of '*Notice sur le Mausolée de Barbe Moubray et Elizabeth Curle, dames d'honneur de la reine Marie Stuart, qui se voit dans l'Eglise paroissiale de Saint André, à Anvers*, with an engraving of the monument. As the inscription conveys some biographical particulars of the ladies whose virtues it commemorates, and as this information is asked for by NHRSL, I have copied it: premising, however, that M. Serrure takes credit to himself for being the first to give it in a correct shape. It is as follows:

"Deo Opt. Max. Sacr.
Nobiliss. Dvar. e Britannia Matronar.
Monvmentvm viator spectas:
Quæ ad Regis Cathol: tvtel. orthodo. religion. cavsa
A patria profvgæ. hic in spe resurrect. qviescvnt.

In primis Barbaræ. Movbrayd. Iohan. Movbray Baronis F.
Qvæ Sereniss. Mariæ Stvartæ Reginæ Scot. a cvbievlis
Nvptvi data Gvilberto Cvrle, qui ann. amplivs. xx.
A. secretis Reg. fverat vnaq sine qverela ann. xxiiii.
Vixervnt, liberosq. octo svstvler. sex cælo transcriptis
Filii dvo svperstites, in stvdiis liberaliter edvcati.
Iacobvs socie. Iesv sese Madriti aggregavit, in Hisp.
Hippolytvs natv minor in Gallo. Belg. Societ. Iesv
Prov. adscribi Christi militiæ volvit.
Hic moestvs cvm lacrymis optimæ parenti. P. C.
Quæ prid. Kalend. Avgvst. an°. D. CIↃ.IↃCXVI. æt. LVII.
Vitam cadvcam cvm æterna commvtavit.

Item Elizab. Cvrlæ amitæ ex eadem nob. Curleor. stirpe
Mariæ qvoq. Reginæ a cvbievlis, octo annis vincvlr.
Fidæ sociæ, cvi moriens vltimvm tvlit svavivm.
Perpetvo cælibi, moribvsq. castiss. ac pientissimæ
Hippolytvs Cvrle fratris eivs f. hoc monvm.
Grati animi pietatisq. ergo lib. mer. posvit.
Hæc vltimvm vitæ diem clavsit, an°. Dni 1620.
Ætat. LX^mo. die 29 Maij.
Reqviescant in pace. Amen."

The inscription under the queen's portrait is correctly given by M. W. B.; except that, in the sixth line, the word "invidia" occurs after "hæret," and the "et" is omitted.

Touching this same portrait, and the selfish, silly, sight-loving Englishman, M. Serrure writeth as follows:

"Les Anglais, si avides de tout voir quand ils sont en pays étranger, et si curieux de tout ce qui appartient à leur histoire, ne manquent jamais d'aller visiter l'Église de St. André. Leur admiration pour ce monument, sans doute plus intéressant sous le rapport du souvenir qui s'y rattache, que sous celui de l'art, va si loin, que plus d'une fois on a prétendu, non-seulement

que le Portrait est un de ceux qui retrace le plus fidèlement les traits de la malheureuse Marie Stuart, mais qu'on a été jusqu'à l'attribuer au pinceau de Van Dyck. Aussi bon nombre d'amateurs d'outre-mer l'ont-ils fait copier dans les derniers temps."

W. M. R. E.

RIGBY CORRESPONDENCE.

(Vol. vii., p. 203.)

I am a little surprised at the slight knowledge K. K. seems to have of Mr. Rigby—nor do I quite understand his statement: he says he possesses sixty-seven letters of Mr. Rigby to his *own grandfather*, and that his object is to discover, what he calls, the *counterpart of the correspondence:* and then he talks of this *counter-correspondent*, as if he knew no more of him than that he was an M. P., and "seems" to have done so and so. Now this counter-correspondent must have been his grandfather: and it would surely have simplified the inquiry if he had stated at once the name of his grandfather, whose letters he is anxious to recover. Mr. Rigby was one of the busiest politicians of the busy times in which he lived. He did not, as K. K. supposes, reside *altogether* in England. He was chief secretary to the Duke of Bedford when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1757 to 1761; in which period he obtained the lucrative sinecure of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, which he enjoyed for upwards of twenty years; during which he was a prominent figure in English and Irish politics, and was long the leader of the Bedford party in the English House of Commons. His correspondence would be likely to be, with any one he confided in, important; and with any body, very amusing: for, though a deep politician, he was of a gay, frank, jovial, and gossiping disposition. It was he who, when some questions were carried against him in the Irish parliament, and that some of his English friends wrote to ask him whether he would not resign on such an affront, concealed his political feelings under the jolly *bon-vivant* style of answering: "What care I about their affronts! there is nothing in the world I like half so well as woodcock-shooting and claret-drinking, and *here* I have both in perfection: why should I resign?" He died in 1788; and was succeeded in his estate at Mirtley, in Essex, by *Lieut.-Col. Hale Rigby* (who, I think, but am not sure, assumed the name of Rigby for the estate), and who had an only daughter who married the late Lord Rivers; and whose son is now, I presume, the representative of Mr. Rigby—the owner of Mirtley—and probably, if they be in existence, the possessor *of the "counter-correspondence"* that K. K. *inquires after. I* have been thus particular in *answering, as far as* I can, K. K.'s *Query*, because I believe that any confidential correspondence of Mr. Rigby must be very interesting, and I am glad to suggest where K. K. may look for the "counterpart;" but, whether they be obtained or not, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Rigby's own letters would be worth publication, if, as I have already hinted, his correspondent was really in either his private or political confidence. C.

A considerable number of this gentleman's letters were addressed to his friend and patron, John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and are among the MSS. at Woburn Abbey. A selection of the most interesting are printed in the *Bedford Correspondence*, three vols. 8vo. W. A.

Richard Rigby, Esq., of Mirtley Hall, in Essex, was Paymaster-General of the Land Forces from 1768 to 1782, when he was succeeded by Edmund Burke.

Horace Wm. Beckford, the third Baron Rivers, married, in Feb. 1808, Frances, the only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Frances Hale Rigby, Esq., of *Mirtley Hall.** It is therefore probable, that the correspondence and papers referred to by K. K. may be in the possession of the present Lord Rivers. J. B.

MARIGMERII — MELINGLERII — BEREFELLARII.

(Vol. vii., p. 207.)

P. C. S. S. has ascertained that all the barbarous terms mediævally applied to certain classes of the inferior clergy, and referred to by Mr. Jebb (*ante*, p. 207.), are explained in the *Glossarium* of Ducange. They are identical in meaning and derivation, though slightly differing in point of spelling, with "Marigmerii" and "Melinglerii" (cited by Mr. Jebb), "Marellarii," "Meragalarii," and "Malingrerii," and are all to be found in the learned work to which reference is now made. Of the last of these words, Pirri himself (who is quoted by Mr. Jebb) gives the explanation, which is equally applicable to them all. He says (in *Archiepisc. Messan.*, sub an. 1347):

"*Malingrerium*, olim dictum qui hodie *Sacrista* est."

Ducange also thus explains the cognate word *Marellarius:*

"Ædituus, custos ædis sacræ, vulgo *Marguillier*," &c.

Mr. Jebb is therefore undoubtedly right in identifying the signification of these terms with that of the French "Marguillier," the Latin phrase for which is *Matricularius*, so called because the officers were selected from the paupers who were admitted into the *Matricula*, or *hospice* adjoining the church or convent:

"Ex Matriculariis pauperibus quidam seligebant ad viliora Ecclesiarum adjacentium munia, *e.g.* q

* See Burke.

nas pulsarent, ecclesiarum custodiæ invigilarent *h-wardens* in the true sense of the word], eas ent ac mundarent. Atque inde Matriculariorum s *Marguillier*) in ecclesiis parochialibus origo."

another singular word, *Berefellarii*, and of option of *Personæ* instead of it, the history is musing, though, perhaps, scarcely fit for the of "N. & Q." It would seem that these r servitors of the church were not very y in their person or habits. The English ice, by a not very delicate pun on their were wont to call them *bewrayed fellows*, eaning of which it is not necessary farther to n. In a letter of Thomas, Archbishop of (preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, tom. III. .5.), the good prelate says:

licet Præcentoris, Cancellarii, et Sacristæ, ac Personarum qui olim *Berefellarii* fuerunt ati . . . Sed quia eorum turpe nomen *liariorum*, patens risui remanebat, dictos Septem ero non *Berefellarios* sed *Personas* volumus uri."

lossarist adds, with some *naïveté:*

r autem ita obscæna hujusmodi iis indita ap-, dicant Angli ipsi!"

P. C. S. S.

. Jebb, in his Query respecting the *exoticæ* "Marigmerii" and "Melinglerii," seems to ht in his conjecture that they are both of corruptions of some word answering to the *Marguillier*, a churchwarden. The word stion is probably *Meragularius*. It appears a term but rarely used, and to occur but n Martene, *De Antiq. Eccl. Ritibus*, tom. i. , Venice, 1783, in the conclusion of his " de ordinario MS. ecclesiæ Cabilonensis;" the officer in question performs the duty of stararius:

aconus et Subdiaconus inter se plicant vesti-ua, Meragularius præstat auxilium sacerdoti."

h elsewhere Martene explains the term by uus, custos ædis."

regard to the latter word, the meaning of Mr. Jebb inquires, *Berefellarii*, I may that he will find, on reading somewhat in the archbishop's *Statuta* for Beverley, a account of these same *Berefellarii;* which precludes the likelihood of a blunder in ginal document, or at least of *Beneficiarii* the correct word. For the archbishop, occasion to mention them again, gives the of their institution:

s quidem Berefellarios recolendæ memoriæ ohannes de Thoresby dudum Eborum Archie- ad honorem dictæ Ecclesiæ Beverlaci, et decentiam ministrantium in eadem provincia t."

He then proceeds:

"Sed quia eorum turpe nomen Berefellariorum, patens risui remanebat, dictos Septem de cætero non Berefellarios sed Personas volumus nuncupari."

And accordingly we find them called hereafter in this document by the very indefinite appellation, *Septem Personæ*.

The word *Berefellarii* seems obviously to be of Anglo-Saxon origin; as well from the extract I have given above, as from the absence of the term in works on the continental rituals, as Martene for instance. And I would suggest, in default of a better derivation, that the word may have been Latinised from the Anglo-Saxon *bere fellan* or *sellan*. The office would then be that of almoner, and the *Berefellarii* would be the "persons" who doled out victuals to the poor; literally, *barley-givers*. Such an original would make the term liable to the objection to which the archbishop alluded; and the office does not altogether disagree with what was stated as the object of its institution, viz.:

"Ad honorem ecclesiæ Beverlaci, et majorem decentiam ministrantium in eadem."

H. C. K.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Replies to Photographic Questions. — Sir William Newton is right respecting the active properties of sulphuric acid; it should therefore not be stronger than merely tasting of the acid; but it has appeared to me to possess a superior effect in setting the alkalies free. I believe muriatic acid would have precisely the same effect, or Beaufoy's acetic acid, though it would be rather expensive. Starch would be invaluable both for positives or negatives, if it could be laid on perfectly even; but if pinned up to dry it all runs to one corner, and if laid flat it runs into ridges. Perhaps some artist may be able to favour us with the best mode of treating starch; its non-solubility in cold water makes it an invaluable agent in photography.

The above includes a reply to Mr. J. James' first Query: to his second, the solution may be eithed brushed or floated, but all solutions require even greater care than doing a water-colour drawing, to lay them perfectly flat. The remaining questions depend for answer simply on the experience of the operator: the formula given was simply for iodizing paper; the bringing out, exposure in the camera, &c., have been so clearly described lately by Dr. Diamond, it would be useless to give further directions at present.

G. H. should dispense with the aceto-nitrate and gallic acid, and bring up with gallic acid and glacial acetic acid only. This makes no dirt whatever, and is quite as effective. The marbling

ny further information, either privately, or gh "N. & Q." It seems to me that by this vance you simplify the process as much as ost possible; you keep separate the different ses, and run little or no risk of mixing your cals, a misfortune which would spoil several work, as well as entail a considerable loss of ials. The box would be no expensive ar- any one possessing a little mechanical skill construct it for himself, and its use as a g-case for your apparatus would repay the

ve for some time been using a developing which appears to have some desirable quali- ns; for it is simple, inexpensive, and keeps as far as I have tried it, for a very long period. worked with it when it has been made ten ; it slightly changes colour, but it throws no deposit, and does not ever stain the film; first made, it is colourless as water. Dr. ND has kindly undertaken to test its value, he pronounces it worthy of being made , the readers of "N. & Q." shall shortly he benefit of it. J. L. Sisson.

ngthorpe Rectory, Norfolk.

Effect in Collodion Pictures.—In the of some experiments I have been follow- n reference to a photograpic subject, a d by which a new effect in pictures on glass e obtained has occurred to me. Such pro- ns, when treated as positives, are of course pictures upon a black ground; and although eauty of detail they are superior to those ging to any other process, there is a certain ness and want of artistic effect: to remedy turned my attention towards obtaining a picture upon a light ground, as is the case glass photographs are printed from; in this succeeded, and as the modification affords sing variation, it may be acceptable to the of some of your readers. The principle I ed upon is to copy, by means of the camera, a previously-taken picture in a negative Suppose, for instance, our subject is an oor view: I take a collodion picture—which answer for a positive if backed with black: viewed by transmitted light, is of course ive,—an effect which may be produced by g a piece of white paper behind it from *hite*-backed plate: I take another collodion e, which, being reversed in light and shade, ative by reflected light; but viewed as a arency is *positive*, and of course retains character when backed with white paint, , or other substance lighter in colour than rts formed by the reduced silver. Instead first picture being formed by the glass, any paper processes may be adopted which will negative pictures. Copies of p be beautifully produced on this principle by obtaining the first or negative by the ordinary process of printing. As these pictures are to form a contrast with a white ground, they should be as brown in tint as possible; nitric acid, or other whitening agents, being avoided in the developing solutions for both negative and positive. By this process the detail and contrasts can be kept far better than by the operation of printing: for it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a picture which will convey to the prepared surface an amount of light corresponding to the natural lights and shades, and the trouble of making collodion copies is far less than printing. There is certainly the drawback of having the copies upon glass: I think, however, that some white flexible substance may be found, upon which the collodion, albumen, &c., may be spread; but if they be intended for framing, of course they are better on glass. The general effect is that of a sepia drawing. The picture first taken and used as a negative, may be preserved as a positive by removing the white back, and treating it in the usual manner.

Permit me to observe, that much confusion arises from the *manner* in which the terms positive and negative are often used; a negative glass picture is frequently spoken of as a definite, distinct thing; this is not the case, for all photographic pictures upon glass are both negative and positive, accordingly as they are seen upon a back of lighter or darker shade than the reduced silver —by transmitted or reflected light. A picture intended to be printed from is no more a negative than another, its positive character being merely obscured by longer exposure in the camera. When first removed from the developing solution, glass pictures are negative, because they are seen upon the iodide of silver, which is a light ground. This is a thing of course well known to many of your readers, but beginners are, I know, often puzzled by it. Wm. Tudor Mabley.

Manchester.

Powdered Alum—How does it act?—Sir W. Newton has again kindly informed me of *his motive* for using the powdered alum, which in "N. & Q." (Vol. vii., p. 141.) he asserts readily removes the hyposulphite of soda. What is the *rationale* of the chemical action upon the hyposulphite of soda? W. Adrian Delperrier.

40. Sloane Square.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Chatterton (Vol. vii., p. 189.).—J. M. G. informs N. B. that he is possessed of the whole of the late Mr. Hazlewood's collection of volumes, tracts, and cuttings from periodicals, published during the period when the Rowleian and Chatterto

" Another holds a paper, inscribed " 10,000*l.* ." In the other group, two noblemen are sing to different bishops. Another bishop is g his way through boatmen; and two per- re running forward as candidates for an arch- ry or dean of arches. Underneath are two

ls, sculls to Lambeth! see how hard they pull n!
sure the Temple's nearer much than Fulham."

e alluding to Sherlock, *Fulham* to Gibson. lerneath this print, some one, perhaps Horace le, mistaking the date and the subject, has n:

The man whose place they thought to take
Is still alive, and still *a Wake.*"

re is still another print entitled "Lambeth," three bishops are rowing from Lambeth, he word "Disappointed" under them. A is rowed towards Lambeth by a waterman, claims "Your 're all Bob'd!"

EDW. HAWKINS.

chester Pallant (Vol. vii., p. 206.).—Chiches- need not say, is of Roman foundation, and veral marks of its Roman origin; the little that runs through it is called the *Lavant*, tly from *lavando*. The *Pallant*, the chief r of the town, and, of old, a *separate juris-*, was called "Palatinus sive Palenta." "Pa- Palatinatus," says Ducange, "jurisdictio ejus bet jus lites decidendi supremo jure." The *t* of Chichester is not to be confounded with ishop's *Palace*. It is in a different district, as, no doubt, from Roman times, a separate e jurisdiction. C.

rfs worn by Clergymen (Vol. vii., pp. 143. —As MR. JEBB has intervened voluntarily question, not merely as an inquirer or rea- but as an *evidence* to *facts*, I hope I may be d to ask him his authority for the distinc- between broad and narrow scarfs." After sertion as to the *fact*, he adds his own per- authority of having "in his boyhood *heard* n made of that distinction." As I do not his age, I would beg to ask *when* and *where* rd that *mention*; and to make my inquiry clear, I would ask whether he has any (and authority for the *fact* of the distinction d having "in his boyhood *heard mention* of We must get at the facts before we can on them. C.

cia Lady Lisle (Vol. vii., p. 236.).—The lady ed to was Alice, or Alicia, daughter and of Sir White Beconsawe: she was be- d at Winchester, 1685. The jury by whom as tried had, it is stated, thrice acquitted but the judge, that disgrace to human nature, Jefferies, insisted upon a conviction. Her husband was John Lisle the regicide, a severe republican, and one of the Protector's lords. An account of the family will be found in *Curious Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 273.

The family of the present Lord Lisle, whose family name is *Lysaght*, and elevated to the peerage of Ireland in 1758, has nothing to do with that of the republican court.

Respecting the old baronies of Lisle, full accounts will be found in the admirable report of the claim to that barony by Sir Harris Nicolas, one of the counsel for the claimant, Sir John Shelley Sidney: 8vo. Lond. 1829. G.

Major-General Lambert (Vol. vii., p. 237.).—Major-General Lambert appears, from a meagre memoir of him given in the *History of Malham in Yorkshire*, by Thomas Hursley: 8vo. 1786, to have descended from a very ancient family in that county. According to the register of Kirkby Malhamdale, he was born at Calton Hall, in that parish, 7th of September, 1619, and lost his father at the age of thirteen. On the 10th of September, 1639, he married Frances, daughter of his neighbour Sir William Lister, of Thornton, in Craven, then in her seventeenth year, and said to have been a most elegant and accomplished lady. Nothing seems to be known as to the precise time or place of the death of Lambert or his wife, beyond the tradition of his having been imprisoned in Cornet Castle, in the island of Guernsey, after the Restoration, and that he remained in confinement thirty years. His marriage is confirmed in the account of Lord Ribblesdale's family in Collins' *Peerage*, vol. viii. edition Brydges. John Lambert, son and heir of the major-general, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lister, of Arnoldsbigging, and had by her three sons, who all died v. p., and one daughter, who was the wife of Sir John Middleton, of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland, and became the heir-general of her family. Pepys speaks of Lady Lambert in 1668.

Perhaps these very imperfect notices may elicit further information,—on which account only can they be worthy of a place in "N. & Q."

BRAYBROOKE.

Mistletoe (Vol. iii., pp. 192. 396.).—In addition to the trees, on which the mistletoe grows, mentioned by "the late learned Mr. Ray" in the quotation cited by Dr. Wilbraham Falconer, I subjoin others named in Jesse's *Country Life*, some of which I have had opportunities of verifying: viz., horse-chestnut; maple (*Acer opalus, A. rubrum, A. campestre*); poplar (*Populus alba, P. nigra, P. fastigiata*); acacia, laburnum, pear; large-leaved sallow (*Salix caprea*); locust tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*); larch, Scotch fir, spruce fir; service tree (*Pyrus domestica*); hornbeam

Besides, we now know the plant which furnishes the Chinese tobacco: it is even said to grow wild in the East Indies. It is certain that the tobacco plant of Eastern Asia is quite different from the American species."

This is the opinion of a botanist at once distinguished for extensiveness of research and accuracy of detail; although Mr. J. Crawford, in a paper read before the Statistical Society, on the 15th of November, 1852, seems to incline to a contrary notion. It is, however, necessary to remark that his facts tend rather to elucidate the statistics of the plant than its natural character, so that Meyen's opinion must, I think, stand good until it be disproved. SELEUCUS.

Oldham, Bishop of Exeter (Vol. vii., p. 189.).—Perhaps it may help J. D. in his difficulty touching the difference between the coat of arms borne by Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and that borne by the Oldham family at *Hatherleigh*, to be informed of what I believe he will find, upon inquiry, to be the fact, viz. that *Laing* was the original name of the present family of Oldham at Hatherleigh; and that, consequently, the arms of Laing may possibly still be borne by them. * *

Oxford.

Bishop Hugh Oldham, B.C.L., was one of the family of Oldenham, of Oldenham, co. Lancaster, which gave for arms, Sable, between three owls arg., a chevron or: in chief, of the third, three roses, gules. Richard Oldham, Bishop of Sodor, was Abbot of Chester in 1452.

Hugh was born in Goulburn Street, Oldham, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and at Queen's College, Cambridge: he was Rector of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, Sept. 19, 1485; Swineshead, February 3, 1493; Wareboys, March 31, 1499; Shitlington, August 17, 1500; Vicar of Cheshunt, July 27, 1494; Overton, April 2, 1501; Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, 1493; Prebendary of South Aulton in Sarum, September, 1495; of Newington in St. Paul's, March 11, 1496; of South Cave in York, August 26, 1499; Archdeacon of Exeter, February 16, 1503; Chaplain to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and Master of St. John's, Lichfield, 1495; and St. Leonard's Hospital, Bedford, January 12, 1499.

He was the founder of Manchester High School, and was consecrated between December 29 and January 6, 1504. He was a great benefactor to Corpus Christi College in Oxford; and the intimate friend of Bishop Smyth, co-founder of Brasenose College, with whom he had been brought up in the household of Thomas, Earl of Derby. He died June 25, 1519, and was buried in St. Saviour's Chapel in Exeter Cathedral.

These notes are taken from a MS. History of the English Episcopate, which it is my hope to give to the public. MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

Tortoiseshell Tom Cat.—I am pretty certain that I once saw in "N. & Q." an inquiry whether there ever was a well-authenticated instance of a tortoiseshell tom cat. The inclosed advertisement, which I have cut from *The Times* of the 19th January, 1853, will perhaps give some of your readers an opportunity of testing the fact:

"To be sold, a real Tortoiseshell Tom Cat. This natural rarity is fifteen months old and eight lbs. weight. Apply to John Sayer, Mr. Bennison's, bookseller, Market-Drayton, Salop."

L. L. L.

[The inquiry will be found in our 5th Vol., p. 465.]

Irish Rhymes (Vol. vi., and Vol. vii., p. 52.).—CUTHBERT BEDE, in his notice of the Irish rhymes in Swift's poetry, quoted one couplet in which *put* rhymes to *cut*. Is this pronunciation of the word *put* an Irishism?

A late distinguished divine, who, although he occupied an Irish see, was certainly no Irishman, and who was remarkably particular and, I believe, correct in his diction, always pronounced this word in this manner (as indeed every other word with the same termination is pronounced: as *rut*, *cut*, *shut*, *nut*, *but*, &c.).

The bishop to whom I allude pronounced the word thus, long before he ever had any communication with Ireland: and it is strange that, although I have been in Ireland myself, I never heard *put* pronounced so as to rhyme with *cut* by any native of that island. RUBI.

The following extract is a note by Lord Mahon, in vol. i. p. 374. of his edition of Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son* (Bentley, 1847). I cannot see how the quotation from Boswell bears upon either *accent* or *cadence*; it appears to relate entirely to different modes of pronunciation:

"It may be observed, however, that the questions of what are 'false accents and cadences' in our language appear to have been far less settled in Lord Chesterfield's time than at present. Dr. Johnson says: 'When I published the plan for my dictionary, Lord Chesterfield told me that the word *great* should be pronounced so as to rhyme with *state*; and Sir William Yonge sent me word, that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *seat*, and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*. Now, here were two men of the highest rank, —the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons—differing entirely."—Boswell's *Life*, Notes of March 27, 1772.

C. FORBES.

Temple.

Consecrated Rings (Vol. vii., p. 88.).—The inquiry opened by SIR W. C. T. is shown to be one of much interest by the able communication of your correspondent CEYREP. I trust he will excuse me in expressing strong doubts as to

Havering, the chapel in Essex, being so called from "having the ring." Nothing is more dangerous to any etymological solution than the being guided by the sound of words, rather than by the probable derivation of the name of the place or thing signified. I am aware that Camden says Havering is called so for the above-stated reason; and other compilers of topography have followed what I venture to suggest is an error. *Habban*, in Anglo-Saxon, means to have; and *Ring* is ring — this is not to be denied; but in the general (and let me add excellent) rules for the investigation of names of places affixed to the late Dr. Ingram's *Translation of the Saxon Chronicle*, I find *Aver* is from Aver, Br., the mouth of a river, ford, or lake; and *Ing*, it is well known, is a frequent termination for the names of places — its import in Anglo-Saxon being a meadow. How far "the meadow near the source of the river, or stream" applies to the site of *Havering*, I will leave to those more competent than myself to decide, but offer the suggestion to the consideration of Ceyrep and others. C. I. R.

Brasses since 1688 (Vol. vi., pp. 149. 256.).— In connexion with the subject of late brasses, a rubbing which I took from one in Masham Church, Yorkshire, may not be unworthy of a note. It runs thus:

"Christopher Kay,
Buried October the 23d,
Anno Dom. 1689.
[Mrs. Jane Nicholson,
Bu. June the 4th, 1690.]

C onfined . in . a . bed . of . dust
H ere . doth . a . body . lye
R aised . again . it . will . I . trvst
I nto . the . Heavens . high
S in . not . bvt . have . a . care
T o . make . yovr . calling . svre
O mit . those . things . which . trivial . are
P rise . that . we . will . indure
H ange . not . your . mind . on . secular . things
E ach . one . doth . fade . apace
R iches . the . chief . of . we . hath . wings.

[A . Matron . grave . is . here . interr'd
Whose . soul . in . heaven . is . preferr'd
Adwher . grandson . lost . his . breath
Sho . soon . svrrender'd . vnto . death.]

K eeping . no . certaine . place
A diet . your . selues . unto . his . conuersation
Y our . purchase . heaven . for . your . habitation."

This, it will be seen, is an acrostic: the lines between brackets are insertions. Wm. Procter.

Lowbell.

Derivation of Lowbell (Vol. vii., p. 181.). — In my younger days I frequently had occasion to hear and (from old established precedent) the term of an appointment, by the lord, of a gamekeeper for a manor, in which the latte thorised and required to seize and destr all manner of gins, snares, springs, &c., a dozen or more technical words, one of "lowbells." The manors in question Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, but I but that the same form was adopted counties in various parts of Englan strongly impressed with the familiarit word on reading H. T. W.'s Note, I wa to refer to Johnson's *Dictionary*, where own notion fully borne out as follows:

"Lowbell. — A kind of fowling in the which the birds are wakened by a bell and flame."

At this moment I have only the abridg (3rd edition, 1766) to refer to, and that give any reference or authority for the in question. I would observe, howeve believe "loke" is either a Saxon or Sca word, signifying a flame or firebran coupled with "bell," fully bears out the and I think sufficiently accounts for "lowbelling" in H. T. W.'s Note, as the might have been greeted with bells and f in lieu of the "tin pots and kettles," or addition to them.

May not this also serve to explain wh sidered as a puzzling term in Beaum Fletcher? Lowell being nothing more than a snare, may not "Peace, gentle mean "Peace, gentle ensnarer?"

The Negative given to the Demand of th at Merton (Vol. vii., p. 17.). — Warburto with Bishop Hurd on this subject, for he as follows, in one of his letters (the 84th)

"At a parliament under Henry III., 'R omnes Episcopi ut consentirent quod nati a monium essent legitimi, et omnes Comites e una voce responderunt quod nolunt lege mutari.' This famous answer has been thousand and a thousand times, and yet nob to have understood the management. Th as partizans of the Pope, were for subjecting to the imperial and papal laws, and there with a circumstance most to the taste of th The Barons smelt the contrivance; and rejec position most agreeable to them, for fear o sequences, the introduction of the imperial la very genius and essence was arbitrary despo Their answer shows it: 'Nolumus leges A tari:' they had nothing to object to the re they were afraid for the constitution."

Nugget (Vol. vi., pp. 171. 281.; Vol. vii. — T. K. arrogantly sets aside the etym W. S.; and, in lieu of the Persian sug latter, would have us believe that nugget more than a Yankee corruption of an

hold with W. S. notwithstanding, and so will all who have had any dealings with the *Bengalees:* the term *nuggut pisa* being with them a common one for "hard cash;" and as the Hindostanee language is largely indebted to the Persian, the derivation of W. S. is no doubt correct. To account for its occurrence in Australia, it is only necessary to say that that country has been for some years past a *sanatarium* for the debilitated *Qui Hye's*, many of whom have settled there; and becoming interested in the "diggings," have given the significant term of *nuggut* to what has in reality turned out *hard cash*, both to them and to certain lucky gentlemen in this city — holders of the *script* of the "Great *Nuggut* Vein" of Australia.

J. O.

Blackguard (Vol. vii., p. 77.).—It may, in some degree, support the first portion of the argument so interestingly stated by SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT respecting the derivation of this term, to record that, in my youth, when at school at the New Academy in Edinburgh, some five or six-and-twenty years ago, I used frequently to be engaged, with my schoolfellows, in regular pitched battles, technically called by us *bickers*, with the town boys, consisting chiefly of butchers' and bakers' boys, whom we were accustomed to designate as *the blackguards*, without, I am sure, ever attaching to that word the more opprobrious meaning which it now generally bears; but only indicating by it those of a lower rank in life than ourselves, *the gentlemen*.

May I venture to add, that whilst the former portion of SIR J. E. TENNENT's Note seems to me to be fully satisfactory in proof that the term *blackguard* is originally derived from the ancient appellation of menials employed in the lowest and most dirty offices of a great household, and that it is thus purely English, — the last two paragraphs, on the other hand, appear to advocate an unnecessary and far-fetched derivation of the word from the French, and which, I humbly conceive, the true sense of the alleged roots, *blague*, *blaguer*, *blagueur*, by no means justifies; it being impossible to admit that these are, in any sort, "corresponding terms" with *blackguard*. G. W. R. GORDON.

Stockholm.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

Long and anxiously has the reading public been looking for Mr. Layard's account of his further discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon. That account has at length appeared in one large octavo volume, under the title of *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert, being the result of a Second Expedition undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum, by* Austen H. Layard, M.P., and is enriched with maps, plans, and woodcut illustrations, to the extent of some hundreds. And on examining it we find that the vast amount of new light which Mr. Layard's discoveries in the wide and hitherto untilled field of Assyrian antiquities had already thrown on Sacred History, is increased to a great extent by those further researches, of which the details are now given to the public. With his ready powers of observation, and his talent for graphic description, Mr. Layard's book, as a mere volume of travels over a country of such interest, would well repay perusal: but when we find in addition, as we do in every page and line, fresh and startling illustration of the truth of Holy Writ — when we have put before us such pictures of what Nineveh and Babylon must have been, and find, as we do, men distinguished in every branch of learning lending their assistance to turn Mr. Layard's discoveries to the best account, we feel we cannot be too loud in our praises of Mr. Layard's zeal, energy, and judgment, or too grateful to Mr. Murray for giving us at once the results which those qualities have enabled Mr. Layard to gain for us, in so cheap, complete, yet fully embellished a form.

The blockade of Mainz was not a bad day for the already world-renowned story of *Reynard the Fox*, since that led Göthe to dress the old fable up again in his musical hexameters, and so give it new popularity. From Göthe's version a very able and spirited English paraphrase is now in the course of publication. We say paraphrase, because the author of *Reynard the Fox, after the German version of Göthe, with illustrations by* J. Wolf, takes as his motto the very significant but appropriate description which Göthe gave of his own work, "Zwischen Uebersetzung und Umarbeitung schwebend." However, the version is a very pleasant one, and the illustrations are characteristic and in good taste.

An *Antiquarian Photographic Club*, for the exchange among its members of photographs of objects of antiquarian interest, on the principle of the *Antiquarian Etching Club*, is in the course of formation.

BOOKS RECEIVED. — *The Family Shakspeare, in which nothing is added to the original Text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read in a Family, by* T. Bowdler, Vol. V., containing Troilus and Cressida, Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Antony and Cleopatra, and Cymbeline. — The new volume of Bohn's *Standard Library* contains the eighth and concluding volume of the *History of the Christian Church*, as published by Neander. The publisher holds out a prospect of a translation of the posthumous volume compiled from Neander's Papers by Dr. Schneider, and with it of a general index to the whole work. — *The Physical and Metaphysical Works of Lord Bacon, including his Dignity and Advancement of Learning, in Nine Books, and his Novum Organum, or Precepts for the Interpretation of Nature*, by Joseph Devey, M.A., forms the new volume of Bohn's *Scientific Library*.

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by Sir Guy Carlton, and proposed to your Excellency; but, as I am entirely at a loss to know on what conditions, and what purposes it has to answer, I can form no conclusive opinion on its propriety.

"I am sanguine that the operations against Jamaica will go on, notwithstanding the late misfortune, which seems to be rather a splendid than useful victory to the enemy. And as Count de Guichen, who has arrived with a considerable squadron, and taken the command of the combined fleets in the West Indies, is still much superior to the British, we have good reason to hope the enterprise may succeed.

"Inclosed, I transmit your Excellency the Report of Brigadier-General Wayne of a considerable skirmish in Georgia, wherein Lieut.-Col. Brown, with four or five hundred men, were defeated. The plan was judicious, and executed in a manner that does great honor both to the general and the troops. It will have very happy consequences in impressing the Indians with an idea of our superior power, and in the destruction of their cavalry.

"The enemy continue their camp, entrenched at the Quarter House, in a strong position. Their patroles of horse, and ours, frequently go over the same ground. Captain Armstrong of the Legion, and Captain Gill of the fourth regiment, with about forty dragoons of Lieut.-Colonel Laurens's command, fell in with a troop of their horse two days ago, and took an officer, eight men, and ten horses, without suffering any other injury than two men wounded.

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His Excellency,
General Washington."

"*General Washington to Governor Livingston.*

"Head Quarters, Newburgh,
July 3rd, 1782.

"Sir,

"From the inclosed information of Captain Stevens, there is reason to apprehend the business of driving cattle to the enemy is carrying on with great art and assiduity; it would be a happy circumstance if the villains concerned in it could be detected. I have therefore to propose to your Excellency, that you will be pleased to take such precautions as you shall judge best calculated to learn whether any such cattle are passing in droves, *or smaller parcels* (for they may be divided on the *road), to the enemy.*

"If your Excellency should hear of them before they turn off towards New York, I think it would be advisable to employ some trusty man or men to dog and follow them privately, until the fact is ascertained; otherwise, it is to be feared, no positive proof of the intention of the people engaged in this infamous trade can be obtained.

"I sincerely wish every practicable plan may be attempted for seizing the cattle, apprehending and bringing to condign punishment the men; as this would tend essentially to frustrate the insidious schemes of our enemies, as well as deter their other agents from similar practices.

"I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant,
GO. WASHINGTON.

"P. S.—I am honor'd with your Excellency's letter of the 24th June.

"His Excellency Gov. Livingston."

EDWARD FOSS.

ON A PASSAGE IN THE "DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND."—SURNAMES.

In this work, to the justly high character of which I need scarcely refer, the "General Remarks" relating to the periods under consideration are full of information of the most interesting kind, as they often contain illustrations of manners and customs not to be met with elsewhere.

In a portion of the "Remarks" illustrative of the thirteenth century, showing the difficulty and insecurity of travelling at that time (pp. 120—122.), there is, however, an incorrect rendering of an extract from an original document; and this error seriously affects the "illustration" afforded by it. As I am in some degree personally involved in the matter, having supplied the material in its original shape, I may perhaps be permitted fully to explain and correct the passage. My only regret is, that I had not the opportunity of calling my friend's attention to the subject before the sheets were finally struck off. The extract is from an Account of the Chamberlain of Chester, 29—30 Edw. I., showing how the sum of 1000*l.* was transmitted from Chester to London. After referring to the convoy for the treasure:

"It was not sufficient, however," says the late Mr. Turner, "that the money should be protected; in the absence of hostels, except in towns, it was necessa secure the guards from hunger. *Therefore the accompanied by two cooks*, who provided 'a saf ing' daily for the money; and, as a matter of *provided for the culinary necessities of its conduc*

It will be seen that upon the word "cooks" depends the whole value of t

as evidence of the road-side necessities of the period. That word, however, does not bear such a construction; although, at first sight, nothing would be more natural than to render it so. It is written in the original "cok'," contracted; and to those conversant with mediæval Latin, it is known to express "cokinus—coquinus," *Gallicè* "coquin:" a word derived from "coquus," and *not* that word itself. It occurs commonly enough in the Royal Wardrobe Accounts, and means simply "a messenger."* For those who have not the opportunity of referring to original documents, there is a very good account of the persons so designated supplied by the *Liber quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ, anno 28 Edw. I.*, edited by John Topham, Esq., in 1787, from the original in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It is referred to in the note to the Post Office Report as containing the words Cokinus, Nuncius, and Garcio, used apparently in one sense. At p. 280. is an account of payments under the heading "Titulus de expens' nuncior' et cok' Regis Edwardi," &c., and in the glossary this explanation of the word is given:

"COKINUS, COQUINUS.—'Homo vilissimus nec nisi infimis coquinæ ministeriis natus,' says Ducange. Charpentier adds *beggar*. Here it means the lowest kind of messengers or errand-boys, like *sculls* or *sculliers* in colleges."

But this is too low an estimate of the class.

Having disposed of this passage, I wish now to draw the attention of your readers who have taken part or interest in the late discussion in your pages upon certain surnames, to the bearing which this extract, and others expressive of the individuals there referred to, has upon that numerous series of names ending in "cock;" about which so many, and, for these regenerate days, some singular suggestions have been made. The discussion was, I believe, commenced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1837; and, in the number for the same month in the following year, J. G. N. suggested that many of those names might be referred to forms of "Coc, koc, le coq, which occur in records as abbreviations of coquus, cocus—cook."

How cavalierly the suggestions thus afforded by Mr. Urban's pages were treated by Mr. Lower, your readers will see who refer to the pages of that gentleman's work upon *English Surnames*, indicated in the author's last communication to you ("N. & Q.," Vol. v., p. 509.). But their faith in the improvement "N. & Q." has so greatly contributed to effect in such matters, will not however let them be deterred by the terms there used from pursuing the subject. It will be seen that my present contribution will modify the view taken by J. G. N., but also, to a considerable extent, support it.

I am not aware that any attempt has been made to show how early these names were used. I can refer to several instances of the names "Wilcoc" or "Willecok," and "Badecok," two complete examples of the kind, in the documents of the reign of Edward I.

Those of your readers who are members of the Camden Society have now before them a copy of a document in which the first of those names occurs several times. I refer to the small Household Roll of John of Brabant while at the English court, which is printed in the last volume of the Camden Society's *Miscellany*.

No one doubts that by far the greater part of the names in question were originally corrupted forms of Christian names, with a suffix. Mr. Lower has done good service in showing thus much. And any one who refers to the list in the Royal Wardrobe Account of 28 Edw. I., and especially those who can also consult other similar manuscripts, will admit that it would be quite possible that any Christian name might have been so used; so numerous must have been the class of persons called "cokini." I will not further trespass upon your space with specimens of names so manufactured, as they can be formed with ease upon the first name "Wilcoc" from "Wille le cok,"—the contracting mark being dropped. The final letter "k" is of importance, as distinguishing the derivative from the parent word "coquus;" from what period, and *why*, is doubtful. That there is but little early documentary evidence of the names in their complete state, might be attributed to the inferior class of the individuals so designated.

Mr. Lower's sole explanation of the terminal in question is, that it is a diminutive like "kin;" and in justice to that view, I must not pass over the evidence afforded by the Brabant Roll of a case where the two names seem to be interchanged. One of Prince John's pages is named on the roll "Hankin" (p. 7. line 3.); while, on the Wardrobe Account three years previous, where the servants are specified by name, "Hancock" is there, who is most likely the same person. It will also be seen, that whereas in the Wardrobe Account the armourer's name is "Giles," and the barber's "Walter" (see notes to the Brabant Roll), the foreign scribe of the account dubs them "Gilkin"

* In the *Report from the Select Committee* (of the House of Commons) *on the Post Office* in 1844, Sir F. Palgrave makes the following note on the word *Cokinus*, which occurs in some documents supplied to the Committee, and printed in their Appendix:

"The word *Cokinus*, in the Wardrobe Accounts of the latter half of the thirteenth century, is used to signify a 'messenger;' but in what the Cokinus differed from the Nuncius and the Garcio—the other terms employed in their accounts to signify the bearers of letters or messages—does not appear.

"Remember that the only regularly authorised dispenser of Cupid's goods is GEORGE HOWARD,

"Two doors East of the American House, Wooster, O.

"☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Prices range from six cents to five dollars."

"VALENTINES!!

"A large and splendid assortment of Valentines, together with all the necessary fixings, for sale wholesale and retail, at the New Column Building.

"J. H. BAUMGARDNER & Co.

"Wooster, Feb. 3, 1853."

"VALENTINES.—Behold St. Valentine's day is coming, and all are seeking for messages to be dispatched under cover of this Saint, to friend or foe. They are provided, of all kinds, styles, and varieties, ready for use. The turtle dove kind, with its coo! coo! the sensibly sentimental, the cutting and severe, and in short everything that can be required. Just call on George Howard or J. H. Baumgardner & Co., and you can be suited to a T."

S. R. P.

Minor Notes.

His Excellency David Hartley.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of January last (which I have only lately seen), there is inserted at page 8. a letter signed by "Benjamin Franklin and John Jay," and addressed to His Excellency David Hartley, announcing the arrival in Europe of the ratification, by the Congress of the United States, of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and stating that they were ready to exchange the ratification with Mr. Hartley.

In a note prefixed to this letter, the editor of the review states that Mr. Hartley "then held some other diplomatic appointment from the United States."

Now this is a mistake. Mr. Hartley was the British plenipotentiary who signed that treaty at Paris in September, 1783, with the American plenipotentiaries, and held no diplomatic appointment from the United States. He was therefore the proper person to exchange the ratifications with the American plenipotentiaries.

The treaty is printed at full length in Chalmers' *Collection of Treaties*, together with Mr. Hartley's *full power* as the British plenipotentiary. J. B.

The Life and Correspondence of S. T. Coleridge.—It is much to be regretted that no proper life of the "noticeable man" has yet appeared. There is no lack of "reminiscences," and "recollections," and "conversations," conveying distorted views of his life and character, and exaggerated statements of his faults and failings; but his life has yet to be written. And now wou
some of his friends and c
living, to do justice to his me
Wordsworth, have had th
lustrated, and even little T
stupenda) to have *ten volum*
whilst Coleridge, the myri
for a biographer. And who
as Derwent Coleridge to pe

An old Riddle.—I latel
mysterious verse upon a scr
the time of Henry VIII.:

"Vj is come, v is goone, wyth
Vij wyth vij shall mete wyt
A thousande shall wepe Ad
If I shulde seye what it is I
For he that ne rekketh whe
He may lightly wade to dep

The Word "rather."—T
far as I know (if I am wrong
correspondents will correct
in our language of a compar
from a positive which is
Cant. Tales, v. 13029., we fi

"What aileth you so *rat*

where *rathe* means "early,
The earliest use of the com
I can find, is in a piece of
preserved in Hickes's *The*
Ellis's *Specimens*, vol. i. p. 7

"The chrystal turn
In state that it *ra*

Here we have the adverbial f
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 134
tival form:

"But now to purpose of

where, according to the pr
Dr. Latham, in his *English*
2nd edit., we should, I s
raypher.

This word has sustained
of meaning, but they are in g
from the original significatio
had *rather*" is easily explain
rather is concerned; for tha
quickly, we do preferably.
sions as "I am *rather* tired,"
a little tired," the explanati
In this case *rather* seems to
degree than otherwise." No
as "I am glad you are come,
work for you to do," *rather*
signification "in a greater
not therefore explain the ca
elliptical expression for "ra

of it, and I shall take it as a favour to be furnished with a correct version of the song.

FRAS. CROSSLEY.

Deprived Bishops of Scotland, 1638.—Neither Bishop Keith, with all his industry (in his *Hist. Catal. of the Scottish Bishops*), nor subsequent ecclesiastical writers on the same subject, appear to have been able to mention the period of the deaths of nearly all those prelates deprived of their sees in 1638. The researches of late years may, perhaps, have been more successful, and in that hope I now venture to inquire when and where the lives of the following Scottish bishops came to a close:—1. David Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh. 2. Alex. Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld. 3. Adam Ballenden, Bishop of Aberdeen. 4. John Guthrie, Bishop of Moray. 5. James Fairly, Bishop of Argyle. 6. Neil Campbell, Bishop of the Isles. 7. John Abernethy, Bishop of Caithness. 8. Geo. Graham, Bishop of Orkney; and 9. Robert Baron, Bishop elect of Orkney, 1638. The Archbishops of St. Andrew and Glasgow, and Bishops of Brechin, Dunblane, Ross, and Galloway, are slightly noticed, though even in these few there are discrepancies, both as to year and place of demise, which might be corrected. The later ecclesiastical records of Scotland are also exceedingly scanty; for Mr. Perceval, with all his acumen and research (in his *Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession*, 2nd edit., Appendix, pp. 250-3.), acknowledges with regret his inability to give more particulars of the consecrations in Scotland between 1662 and 1688, for the column with names of consecrators is without dates of consecrations during that period, and is, with very few exceptions, a blank. In continuation of this topic, may I inquire when and where the two following bishops, deprived in 1690, died?—1. John Hamilton, Bishop of Dunkeld; and 2. Archibald Graham, Bishop of the Isles. The notices given by Bishop Keith, of the other deprived Scottish bishops, are also exceedingly brief and meagre; nor has Mr. Lawson (*Hist. Scot. Epis. Ch.*) added much.

A. S. A.

Wurzeerabad.

Passage in Carlyle.—Carlyle (*French Revolution*, vol. i.), in his description of the horrors attendant on the death-bed of Louis XV., mentions the ghosts of the men "who sank shamefully on so many battle-fields from Rossbach to Quebec, that thy harlot might take revenge for an epigram." Who was the harlot, and what the epigram?

FICULNUS.

Madagascar Poetry.—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." throw any light upon the origin of the following lines? I found them among family papers, written about the year 1805, where they are described as the "Invocation of a Madagascrian Spirit;" by which, I imagine, we are to infer that they are a translation of some native lay from the island of Madagascar:

"Spirit that art flown away,
Listen to our artless lay.
Teach us, Spirit, to do well;
Teach us, Spirit, to excel.
Stoop, O Spirit! and be kind,
Teaching those you left behind:
Listen to our artless lay,
Spirit that art flown away."

C. S.

Ink.—From the following lines by Whitehead, which I find in my note-book, I am induced to ask who was the inventor of ink?

"Hard, that his name it should not save,
Who first pour'd forth the sable flood."

PHILIP S. KING.

Hamilton Queries (Vol. vi., p. 429.).—LORD BRAYBOOOKE says, in writing of Lord Spencer Hamilton, that he "was a younger son of James, third Duke of Hamilton." I find, on referring to a Peerage, date about 1720 (I cannot quote it more particularly, as it has no title-page), that the third inheritor of the dukedom of Hamilton was Anne, daughter of the first and niece of the second Duke of Hamilton; and that she married William, Earl of Selkirk, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas. The date would better accord with Lord Spencer's being a son of James, *fifth* Duke of Hamilton. Was it not so?

Sir William Hamilton.—Who was the first wife of Sir W. Hamilton, the celebrated ambassador, and when did he marry her? Who was the second, who has attained such notoriety in connexion with Nelson's name; and when and where were they married?

Was Single-speech Hamilton a member of the ducal family of Hamilton? If so, his lineage from that house?

TEE BEE.

Derivation of Windfall.—Arvine, in his *Cyclopædia*, gives the following plausible reason for the origin of this term, now in such common use. Query, Is he correct?

"Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden felling any trees in the forests upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting, were the property of the occupant. A tornado was therefore a perfect god-send, in every sense of the word, to those who had occupancy of extensive forests; and the *windfall* was sometimes of very great value."

W. W.

Malta.

Do the Sun's Rays put out the Fire?—There is a current and notorious idea, that the admission of the sun-light into a room puts the fire out; and,

after making every deduction for an apparent effect in this matter, I confess I am disposed to think that the notion is not an erroneous one. Can any of your correspondents account for it on philosophical principles, or disprove it experimentally?

C. W. B.

Denmark and Slavery.—Dr. Madden, in *A Twelve Months' Residence in the West Indies*, 1834, says, in allusion to a remark of Mr. Brydges, to the effect that England was the last European power to enter into the slave trade, and the first to abandon it, "This is inaccurate: to the honour of Denmark be it spoken, the slave trade was abolished by her five years before England performed that act of tardy justice to humanity" (vol. ii. p. 128.). The object of the present communication is neither to question nor disparage the merit here claimed for Denmark, in reference to "the slave *trade:*" it concerns the abolition of *slavery* itself by that power. I shall therefore be obliged to any reader of "N. & Q." who will inform me when freedom was granted to the negroes in the Danish island of St. Thomas, in the same manner as to those of the British West Indian colonies in 1838? And also in what work I can find any detailed account of such act of manumission?

L. L.

Spontaneous Combustion.—Is there such a thing as spontaneous combustion?

H. A. B.

Bucks, most ancient and honourable Society of.—A candid inquiry into the principles and practices of this society, with its history, rules, and songs, was published in 1770. It appeared that there were at that time thirteen lodges of the society in London, and a few in other places. Do any lodges of this society still exist? Did they issue any medals? Do they, or did they, wear any badges? Who wore them, officers only, or all members? How many varieties were there, and of what sizes? The book I have, and two varieties of what I suppose may have been worn as badges.

Edw. Hawkins.

Lines quoted by Charles Lamb.—There are some lines quoted by Charles Lamb in one of the *Essays of Elia:* I am very anxious to know whose they are:

"Bind me, ye woodbines, in your twines,
Curl me about, ye gadding vines,
And oh! so close your circles lace
That I may never leave this place.
But, lest your fetters prove too weak,
Ere I their silken bondage break,
Do you, oh briars! chain me too,
And courteous brambles nail me through!"

L. M. M. R.

Descendants of Dr. Bill.—Are there any records extant of the family or descendants of Dr. Bill, whose name is first on the list of those who drew up the Prayer-Book, tempus Edward VI.? He was also Lord Almoner to Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Bill's only daughter and heiress, Mary Bill, was married to Sir Francis Samwell: had she any family, and did they assume the name of Bill?

Did a branch of the family settle in Staffordshire, and where?

A. R. M.

"*The Rebellious Prayer.*"—Can any of your readers inform me whether some stanzas entitled "The Rebellious Prayer" have ever yet appeared in print, and, if so, in what collection of poems they are to be met with? The opening lines are as follows:

"It was a darken'd chamber, where was heard
The whisper'd voice, hush'd step, and stifled sounds
Which herald the deep quietness of death," &c.

They describe the anxious watchings of a wife at the sick couch of her husband. In her agony she prays that his life may be spared, at whatever cost: her prayer is granted, and her husband is restored, but bereft of reason.

J. A.

Ravenshaw and his Works.—Can any of your readers give me information, or refer me to any works, of John Ravenshaw, who was ejected from Holme-Chapel* under the Act of Uniformity? He is described by Calamy as having been a good scholar, and possessing a taste for poetry.

B.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Yolante de Dreux (Vol. vi., pp. 150. 209.).—J. Y. has given this queen's second marriage, but not the date or the names of her issue. I am aware that her husband Arthur II. (not I.) was Duke of Bretagne, 1305–12, and that her only son John III., born 1293, succeeded; but the names and marriages of her five daughters still remain unnoticed, as also any notices of her father the *Count of Dreux*, or of her mother.

A. S. A.

Wuzzeerabad.

[The names of the five daughters of this lady and their alliances are as follow:—1. Johanna, born 1294, married to Robert of Flanders, Lord of Cassel. 2. Beatrix, born 1295, married Guido X., Baron of Laval, in 1315, died 1384. 3. Alisa, born 1297, married, 1320, Burchard VI., Count of Vendosme, died 1377. 4. Bianca, died an infant. 5. Mary, born 1304, became a nun, and died 1371. The father of Yolante de Dreux was Robert IV., Count of Dreux, Braine, Montfort, and l'Amaury, and died November 14, 1282. Her mother was Beatrix, daughter and heiress of John Count of Montfort, l'Amaury, and Lord of Rochefort, married in 1260. This is given on the authority of Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, table 378, p. 620.]

[* Or Church-Holm, in Cheshire.]

three words for the last three, which certainly rhymed better with alas! E. D.

Allow me to send you one of much merit, founded upon the same metaphor as those inserted at the page above quoted:

"Life's like an inn where travellers stay;
Some only breakfast, and away:
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed;
The oldest man but sups, and goes to bed.
Hard is his lot who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

EDW. HAWKINS.

THROWING OLD SHOES FOR LUCK.

(Vol. ii., p. 196.; Vol. v., p. 143.; Vol. vii., p. 182.)

Some light may perhaps be thrown on this mysterious custom by the following quotation from the *Réfutation des Opinions de Jean Wier*, by Bodin, the celebrated French jurisconsult, and author of the *Demonomanie des Sorciers* (Paris, 1586), to the quarto edition of which the *Réfutation* is generally found attached. It may be necessary to observe, for the benefit of those unacquainted with demoniacal lore, that Wier, though a pupil of Cornelius Agrippa, and what would be now-a-days termed exceedingly superstitious, was far in advance of his age, and the first to assert that some, at least, of the many persons who were then burned for sorcery were merely hypochondriacs and lunatics,—fitter subjects for the care of the physician than the brand of the executioner. This *heterodox* opinion brought upon him a crowd of antagonistic replies, and amongst them the *Réfutation* of Bodin. During a cursory examination of Wier's voluminous demonological works (*De Lamiis Liber; Item de Commentatiis Jejuniis; De Præstigiis Demonum, et Incantationibus ac Veneficiis:* Basil, 1583), I have not met with the passage underneath referred to by Bodin; but, no doubt, if time permitted, a closer search would discover it:

"Il se mocque aussi d'une Sorciere, à qui Sathan commanda de garder bien ses vieux souliers, pour un preservatif, et contre-charme contre les autre Sorciers. Je dy que ce conseil de Sathan a double sens, les souliers signifient les pechez, comme estas tousiours trainnez par les ordures. Et quand Dieu dist à Moyse et à Josué, oste tes souliers, ce lieu est pur, et sainct: il entendoit, comme dict Philon Hebrieu, qu'il faut bien nettoyer son ame de peches, pour contempler et louer Dieu. Mais pour converser avec Sathan, il faut estre souillé, et plongé en perpetuelle impietez et mechancetez: alors Sathan assistera à ses bons serviteurs. Et quand aux sens literal, nous avons dict que Sathan fait ce qu'il peut, pour destourner les hommes de la fiance de Dieu aux creatures, qui est la vraye definition de l'idolatrie, que les Theologiens ont baillie: tellement que qui croira, que ses vieux souliers, ou les bilets, et autres babioles qu'il porte, le peut garder de mal, il est perpetuelle idolatrie."

W. PINKERTON.

Ham.

It will, I fear, be difficult to discover a satisfactory answer to LORD BRAYBROOKE's questions on these two points. They cannot certainly be traceable to a Pagan origin, for Cupid is always pourtrayed barefooted; and there is not, I believe, a single statue to be found of a sandaled Venus. I can certainly direct his Lordship to one author, a Christian author, St. Gregory of Tours, who refers to a curious practice, and seemingly one well recognised, of lovers presenting *shoes*, as they now do *bouquets*, to the objects of their affection:

"Cumqu, ut ætate huic convenit, amori se puellari præstaret affabiblem, et cum poculis frequentibus etiam *calceamenta* deferret." — Gregor. Turon. *Ex Vitis Patrum*, vol. ii. p. 449.: see also same page, note 3.

W. B. MACCABE.

Allow me to inform LORD BRAYBROOKE that the custom of throwing a shoe, taken from the left foot, after persons for good luck, has been practised in Norfolk from time immemorial, not only at weddings, but on all occasions where good luck is required. Some forty years ago a cattle dealer desired his wife to "trull her left shoe arter him," when he started for Norwich to buy a lottery-ticket. As he drove off on his errand, he looked round to see if she performed the charm, and consequently he received the shoe in his face, with such force as to black his eyes. He went and bought his ticket, which turned up a prize of 600*l.*; and his son has assured me that his father always attributed his luck to the extra dose of shoe which he got. E. G. R.

The custom of throwing an old shoe after a person departing from home, as a mode of wishing him good luck and prosperity in his undertaking, is not confined to Scotland and the northern counties, nor to weddings. It prevails more or less, I believe, throughout the kingdom. I have seen it in Cheshire, and frequently in towns upon the sea-coast. I once received one upon my shoulder, at Swansea, which was intended for a young sailor leaving his home to embark upon a trading voyage. EDW. HAWKINS.

OWEN GLYNDWR [OWEN AP GRIFFITH VYCHAN LORD OF GLYNDWRDWY].

(Vol. vii., p. 205.)

The arms referred to by MR. WOODWARD as those on the great seal and privy seal of "the irregular and wild Glendower," as Prince of Wales

attached to two documents deposited in the Hotel Soubise, at Paris, in the Cartons I. 623. and I. 392., relating, it is supposed, to the furnishing of troops to the Welsh prince by Charles VI., king of France. Casts of these seals were taken by the indefatigable Mr. Doubleday, to whom the Seal department of the British Museum, over which he presides, is so much indebted; and impressions were exhibited by Sir Henry Ellis at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 12th of December, 1833. Engravings of them, accompanied by the following notice, were communicated by Sir Henry to the *Archæologia*, and will be found in that publication, vol. xxv. plate lxx. fig. 2, 3. page 616., and ibid. pp. 619, 620.:

"The great seal has an obverse and reverse. On the obverse Owen is represented, with a bifid beard, very similar to Rich. II., seated under a canopy of Gothic tracery: the half body of a wolf forming the arms of his chair on each side: the background is ornamented with a mantle semée of lions, held up by angels. At his feet are two lions. A sceptre is in his right hand, but he has no crown. The inscription: 'OWENUS . . . . PRINCEPS WALLIE.' On the reverse of the great seal Owen is represented on horseback, in armour; in his right hand, which is extended, he holds a sword, and with his left his shield, charged with, Quarterly, four lions rampant; a drapery, probably a *kerchief de plesaunce*, or handkerchief won at a tournament, pendant from his right wrist. Lions rampant also appear upon the mantle of the horse. On his helmet, as well as on his horse's head, is the Welsh dragon [passant]. The area of the seal is diapered with roses. The inscription on this side seems to fill the gap upon the obverse: 'OWENUS DEI GRATIA . . . . WALLIE.'

"The privy seal represents the four lions rampant towards the spectator's left, on a shield, surmounted by an open coronet [crown]: the dragon* of Wales, as a supporter, on the dexter side; on the sinister, a lion. The inscription seems to have been '*Sigillum Oweni* PRINCIPIS WALLIE.' No impression of this seal is probably now to be found either in Wales or England. Its workmanship shows that Owen Glyndwr possessed a taste for art beyond the types of the seals of his predecessors."

The dragon is a favourite figure with Cambrian bards; and, not to multiply instances, the following lines may be cited from the poem of the "Hirlas Horn," by Owen Cyfeilioc, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn, —

"Mathraval's* Lord, the Poet and the Prince,"

father of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn (the Gwenwen of Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*):—

"A dytwc i Rufut waywrutelyn
Gwin a gwydyr goleu yn ei gylchyn
Dragon Arwystli arwystyl tervyn
Dragon Owein hael o hil Kynvyn †
Dragon iw dechren ac niw dychryn cat
Cyvlavan argrat cymyw erlyn."

Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales: London, 1801, 8vo., vol. i. p. 265.

"And bear to Grufydd, the crimson-lanced foe,
Wine with pellucid glass around it;
The Dragon of Arwstli, safeguard of the borders,
The Dragon of Owen, the generous of the race of Cynvyn,
A Dragon from his beginning, and never scared by a conflict
Of triumphant slaughter, or afflicting chase."

Gray, whose "Bard" indicates the inspiration with which he had seized the poetry and traditions of the Cymri, thus refers to the red dragon as the cognizance of the Welsh monarchs, in his *Triumphs of Owen* [ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales]:

"Dauntless, on his native sands,
The *Dragon*, son of Mona, stands;
In glittering arms and glory dress'd
High he rears his *ruby* crest."

The dragon and lion have been attributed to the Welsh monarchs, as insignia, from an early period, and the former is ascribed, traditionally, to the great Cadwallader.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 579. plate xxix. p. 578., are descriptions of engravings of the impressions of two seals appendant to charters of Edward, son of Edward IV., and Arthur, son of Henry VII., as Princes of Wales, the obverse of each bearing three lions in pale passant, reguardant, having their tails between their legs, reflected upon their backs, upon a shield sur-

* This supporter, and the crest, as also the supporter which I shall mention presently, attached to the respective shields of Arthur Prince of Wales, and of Henry Prince of Wales, sons of Henry VII., is in fact a Wyvern, having, like the dragon, a tail resembling that of a snake, but differing from the dragon in the omission of the two hind legs. The supporter in respect of Wales, afterwards alluded to as assumed by the English monarchs of the House of Tudor, was a dragon strictly.

* Mathraval, in the vale of Meifod, in Montgomeryshire, the palace of the sovereigns of Powys, erected by Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales:

"Where Warnway [Vwrnwy] rolls its waters underneath
Ancient Mathraval's venerable walls,
Cyveilioc's princely and paternal seat."

Southey's *Madoc*.

† Cynfyn, father of Bleddyn, King of Powys, by his consort Angharad, Queen of Powys, derived from Mervyn, King of Powys, third son of Rhodri Mawr (the Great), King of all Wales, progenitor of the three Dynasties of North Wales, South Wales, and Powys:

". . . . . chi fu di noi
E de' nostri avi illustri il ceppo vechio."

of these ensigns is referable to a period anterior to that within which armorial bearings are attributed to the Anglo-Norman monarchs.

The lion rampant is common to all branches of the line of Powys; but the bearing peculiar to its last monarch, Madoc ap Meredith, "The *Black* Lion of Powys," without a difference, has been transmitted exclusively to the Hughes's, Baronial Lords of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, and the other descendants of Owen Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion, younger son of Madoc; of whom, with the exception of the family just named, it is presumed there is no existing male branch. The same arms were borne by Iorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant, also a younger son of Madoc; but they are now only borne subordinately in the second quarter by that chief's descendant, Sir John Roger Kynaston of Hardwick, Bart., and by the other branches of the Kynastons; the first quarter having been yielded to the arms of (Touchet) Lord Audley, assumed by Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Knt., after the battle of Blore in 1459, at which Lord Audley is said to have fallen by the hand of Sir Roger. As already stated, Griffith Maelor, Madoc's eldest son, bore the black lion differenced, as did also the twin sons of the latter, viz. Cynric Efell, Lord of Eglwys Egle, ancestor of the distinguished line of Davies of Gwysaney in Flintshire, whose ensigns were "Gules, on a bend, argent, a lion passant sable;" and Einion Efell, progenitor of the Edwards's of Ness Strange, and of other North Wallian families, who bore "Party per fess, sable and argent, a lion rampant counterchanged." The ancestor of the Vaughans of Nannau, Barts., — Cadwgan (designated by Camden "the renowned Briton"), younger son of Blyddyn, king of Powys, sometime associated in the sovereignty with his elder brother Meredith, exhibited, it is stated, on his banner an azure lion on a golden ground; ensigns transmitted to the early Lords of Nannau and their descendants, with the exception —probably the only one—of the Vaughans of Wengraig and Hengwrt, represented paternally by the Vaughans of Nannau and Hengwrt, Baronets, who, transferring these arms to the second quarter, bear in the first, "Quarterly, or and gules, four lions rampant counterchanged." The Wenwynwyn branch of the dynasty of Powys continued, or at a later period resumed, the red lion rampant on a gold ground, ascribed to Blyddyn ap Cynfyn; and it is not a little interesting, that recently a beautiful silver seal, in perfect preservation, of Hawys Gadarn, heiress of that princely line, who by the gift of Edward II. became the wife of John de Cherlton, was found near Oswestry, representing her standing, holding two shields: the one in her right hand charged with her own arms, the lion rampant; that in the left with those of Cherlton, two lions passant. The legend around the seal is "S'HAWISIE DNE DE KEVEOLOC."

The original seal is now in the Museum of Chester, and was exhibited, I believe, by the Honorary Curator, the Rev. William Massie, at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. Of this venerable relic I possess an impression in wax; and of the great and privy seals of Owen Glyndwr, beautiful casts in sulphur; and I shall have pleasure in leaving them with the editor of "N. & Q." for the inspection of MR. WOODWARD, should that gentleman desire it.

JOHN AP WILLIAM AP JOHN.

Inner Temple.
March 7, 1853.

used by them, we are left totally without contemporary evidences. The arms of William the Conqueror, which have been for ages attributed to him and the two succeeding monarchs, are taken from the cornice of Queen Elizabeth's monument, in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. The arms assigned to Stephen are adopted on the authority of Nicholas Upton, in his treatise *De Militari Officio*, b. iv. p. 129., printed in 1654. For those of Henry II., there is no earlier authority than the cornice of Queen Elizabeth's monument, and it is on the second seal used by Richard I. after his return from captivity, that, for the first time, we find his shield distinctly adorned with *the three lions passant* guardant in pale, as they have *been borne by* subsequent English monarchs. (Willement's *Regal Heraldry.*)

COLERIDGE'S CHRISTABEL — "CHRISTOBELL, A GOTHIC TALE."

(Vol. vii., p. 206.).

Your correspondent S. Y. ought not to have charged the editors of Coleridge's *Poems* with negligence, until he had shown that the lines he quotes were inserted in the original edition of *Christabel.* They have not the musical flow of Coleridge's versification, but rather the dash and vivacity of Scott. At all events, they are not to be found in the second edition of *Christabel* (1816), nor in any subsequent edition. Indeed, I do not think that Coleridge made any alteration in the poem since its composition in 1797 and 1800. I referred to two reviews of Coleridge's *Poems* published in Blackwood in 1819 and 1834; but found no trace of S. Y.'s lines. "An old volume of Blackwood" is rather a vague mode of reference. It is somewhat curious that, previous to the publication of *Christabel*, there appeared a *conclusion* to that splendid fr It was entitled "Christobell, a Gothic T was published in the *European M* April, 1815. It is dated "March, signed "V.;" and was reprinted *Magazine* for January, 1835. I "written as a sequel to a bea fair lady and her father, dece

e guise of a noble knight's daughter." It com-
ences thus:

" Whence comes the wavering light which falls
On Langdale's lonely chapel-walls?
The noble mother of Christobell
Lies in that lone and drear chapelle."

The writer of the review in Blackwood (Dec. 39) of Mr. Tupper's lame and impotent con-usion to *Christabel*, remarks that —

" Mr. Tupper does not seem to know that *Christabel* as continued many years ago, in a style that per-exed the public, and pleased even Coleridge. The genious writer meant it for a mere *jeu d'esprit*."

uery: Who was this "ingenious writer?"

While on the subject of *Christabel*, I may note parallelism in reference to a line in Part I.:

" Her face, oh call it fair, not pale!"

" E smarrisce il bel *volto in un colore,*
Che non è pallidezza, ma candore."
Tasso, G. Lib. c. ii. st. 26.

J. M. B.

S. Y. is "severe *over* much" and *under* informed, his strictures on the editors of Coleridge's *Works* 852), when he blames them for not giving Cole-dge the credit of lines which *did not belong to* m. The lines which S. Y. quotes, and a "great ny more," — in fact, a "third part of *Christa-*" — were sent to *Blackwood's Magazine* in 0, by the late Dr. William Maginn, as a first s of those *imitations* and *parodies* for which fterwards became so famous. The success imitation of Coleridge's style is proved by dignation of your correspondent. It is no honour to the memory and talents of the but erratic Maginn, that the want of his hould be deemed a defect or omission in f the most beautiful poems in the English e." But in future, before he condemns or carelessness, S. Y. should be sure that lf is correct. A. B. R.

t.

OTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ical Way of Iodizing Paper.—The ex-price of the salt called iodide of potas-ed me to experiments as to whether not be iodized in another form; and successful, I offer the process to the N. & Q." Having verified it three safely say that it is quite as effectual above salt.

olution to be made, is a saturated ine. Put about sixty grains of iodine is not of importance) into an ounce proof spirits of wine; set it near the b;" and when it is nearly boiling, will soon become a concentrated essence: take now a bottle of clear glass, called a quart bottle, and put in it about two ounces of what is called carbonate of potash (nothing more than purified pearlash); fill up with water to within an inch of the neck, and agitate; when it is dissolved, add any of the other approved sensitives, in discretionable doses, such as fluoride or bromide of potassa, ammoniac salt, or common salt—it may have about sixty grains of the latter; and when all are dissolved, add the iodine. This is added by degrees, and shaken; and when it is a pale yellow, it may be considered to be ready for iodizing: from some experiments, I am led to believe that a greater quantity of iodine may, if necessary, be added, only the colour should not be dark. And should the operator reach this point, a few drops of solution of cyanide of potassium may be added, until the pale colour returns. Bromine water I believe may be added, but that I have not used hitherto, and therefore cannot answer for its effects. The paper then having its usual wash of nitrate of silver, is then floated on the solution about one minute, and the accustomed process gone through as described by most photographers. It is only disposed to require a pretty strong solution of silver, say thirty grains to the ounce of water. This I attribute to the potash being in a little more caustic condition than when recrystallised with iodine. And the only difference in the above formula between the two states is, that the iodine in the medical preparation is incorporated by means of iron filings with the water, which I only interpret into being a cheaper method; which makes its high price the more scandalous, and I hope this method will save photographers from the imposition: the price of a quart of iodide of potassium would be about six shillings, by the above about ten-pence. And I can safely say, it is quite as effectual: theoretically, it appears to be better, because iodine is exceedingly difficult to preserve after being dissolved and recrystallised. And much of it is lost in the preparing iodized paper: as, for instance, the usual way generally requires floating on free iodine at the last; and with the formula here given, after using once, some small quantity of tincture of iodine should be added before putting away, as the silver laid upon the surface of the paper absorbs more of the iodine than the potash. Therefore, a very pale yellow may be its usual test for efficiency, and the equivalent will be maintained.

N. B.—Potash varying much in its alkaline property, some samples will remain colourless with addition of iodine; in which case the judgment must guide as to the quantity of iodine. It should not exceed the ounce of tincture: about two drachms may be added after using it for paper.

WELD TAYLOR.

7. Conduit Street West.

Curious Fact in Natural Philosophy (Vol. vii., p. 206.).—In Young's *Natural Philosophy* it is said, that if the cup of a barometer is placed in a vessel somewhat larger than the cup, so contrived that the tube of the barometer may fit air-tight in the top of the vessel, and if two holes are made in the vessel on opposite sides, a current of air driven in at one hole will cause the mercury to fall. Is not the case of the cards analogous to this? and might not the cause be, that the current of air carries away with it some of that contained between the cards, and so that the air is sufficiently rarefied to cause a pressure upwards greater than that caused by the current downwards, and the effect of gravity? Might not the sudden fall of the barometer before storms be from a cause similar in some degree to this? A. B. C.

Oxford.

"*Haud cum Jesu itis, qui itis cum Jesuitis.*"—In "N. & Q." for Feb. 7, 1852, a correspondent, L. H. J. T., asks for some clue to the above. Last March a friend of mine purchased in Paris, at a book-stall on the Quai d'Orsay, a manuscript book, very beautifully written, and in the old binding of the time, which appears to be the transcript of a printed volume. Its title is *Le Jésuit sécularisé.* A Cologne: chez Jacques Milebram. 1683.

It is a dialogue between "Dorval, abbé et docteur en th^e^, et Maimbourg, Jésuit sécularisé;" and at the end (p. 197.) is a long Latin ballad, entitled "Canticum Jesuiticum," filling eight small 8vo. pages, the opening stanza of which is

"Opulentas civitates
Ubi sunt commoditates
Semper quærunt isti patres."

And the conclusion of the whole is, in effect, the line of which your correspondent speaks:

"Vita namque Christiana
Abhorret ab hâc doctrinâ
Tanquam fictâ et insanâ.
Ergo
Vos qui cum Jesu itis,
Non ite cum Jesuitis."

I should be glad to be certified by any of your correspondents of the actual existence of the printed volume, which probably was sought for and destroyed by the authorities on account of its pestilent contents. C. H. H.

Westdean, Sussex.

Tradescant Family (Vol. iii., p. 393.). — In further illustration of this subject, and for the information of your correspondents who have taken an interest in the restoration of the tomb in Lambeth churchyard, I beg through you to say that I have found the will of the grandsire, "John Tradescant, of South Lambeth, co. Surrey, Gardener:" it is dated January 8, 1637, and proved May 2, 1638, so that the period of his death may be fairly placed in that year, as suggested by Mr. Pinkerton's extracts from the churchwardens' accounts (Vol. iii., p. 394.); and the defect in the parish register for some months following July, 1637, will account for no entry being found of his actual burial. The younger Tradescant was his only child, and at the date of the will he had two grandchildren, John and Frances Tradescant. His son was the residuary legatee, with a proviso, that if he should desire to part with or sell his cabinet, he should first offer the same to *the Prince.* His brother-in-law, Alexander Norman, and Mr. William Ward, were the executors, and proved the will. As Mr. Pinkerton stated that he was on the trace of new and curious matter respecting the Tradescants, he may find it useful to know that John Tradescant the elder held the lease of some property at Woodham Water in Essex, and two houses in Long Acre and Covent Garden. G.

Arms of Joan d'Arc (Vol. vii., p. 210.). — I believe I can answer the inquiry of Bend. The family of Joan d'Arc was ennobled by Charles VII. in December, 1429, with a grant of the following magnificent armorial coat, viz. Azure, between two fleurs-de-lys, or, a sword in pale, point upwards (the hilt or the blade argent), in chief, on the sword's point, an open crown, *fleur-de-lysé*, or.

In consequence of the proud distinction thus granted, of bearing for their arms the fleur-de-lys of France, the family assumed the name of *Du Lys* d'Arc, which their descendants continued to bear, until (as was supposed) the line became extinct in the last century, in the person of Coulombe du Lys, Prior of Coutras, who died in 1760; but the fact is, that the family still exists in this country in the descendants of a Count Du Lys, who settled in Hampshire as a refugee at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (he having embraced the Protestant religion). His eldest male descendant, and (as I believe) the representative of the ancient and noble family of Du Lys d'Arc, derived from a brother of the Maid of Orleans, is a most worthy friend and neighbour of mine, the Rev. J. T. Lys, Fellow of Exeter College, whose ancestors, since the period of their settlement in England, thought proper to drop the foreign title, and to curtail their name to its present form.

W. Sneyd.

Denton.

Judæus Odor (Vol. vii., p. 207.). — The lines are to be found in the *London Magazine*, May, 1820, p. 504.:

"Even the notion, which is not yet entirely extinct among the vulgar (though Sir T. Browne satisfactorily refuted it by abundant arguments deduced from reason

and experience) — the notion that they have a peculiar and disagreeable *smell*, is, perhaps, older than he imagined. Venantius, a bishop of Poictiers, in the sixth century, who holds a place in every *corpus poetarum*, says:

> 'Abluitur Judæus odor baptismate divo,
> Et nova progenies reddita surgit aquis.
> Vincens ambrosios suavi spiramine rores,
> Vertice perfuso, chrismatis efflat odor.'
> Venant. *Poemat.*, lib. 4. xx.

"'Cosa maravigliosa,' says an Italian author, 'che ricevuto il santo Battesimo, non puzzano più.'"

I believe the reference "lib. 4. xx." is inaccurate. At least I have not succeeded in finding the lines. That may be an excusable mistake: not so the citing "an Italian author," instead of giving his name, or saying that the writer had forgotten it.

The power of baptism over the *Judæus odor* is spoken of familiarly in the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*:

"Nuper quando unus dixit mihi quod non credit, quod Pfefferkorn adhuc est bonus Christianus; quia dixit quod vidit eum ante unum annum, et adhuc fœtebat sicut alius Judæus, et tamen dicunt communiter, quod quando Judæi baptizantur, non amplius fœtent; ergo credit quod Pfefferkorn habet adhuc nequam post aures. Et quando Theologi credunt quod est optimus Christianus, tunc erit iterum Judæus, et fides non est ei danda, quia omnes homines habent malam suspicionem de Judæis baptizatis. . . . Sed respondeo vobis ad illam objectum: Vos dicitis quod Pfefferkorn fœtet. Posito casu, quod est verum, sicut non credo, neque unquam intellexi, dico quod est alia causa hujus fœtoris. Quia Johannes Pfefferkorn, quando fuit Judæus, fuit macellarius, et macellarii communiter etiam fœtent: tunc omnes qui audierunt, dixerunt quod est bona ratio."—Ed. Münch: Leipzig, 1827, p. 209.

A modern instance of belief in the "odor" is in, but cannot decently be quoted from, *The Stage, a Poem*, by John Brown, p. 22.: London, 1819.

H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

Philip d'Auvergne (Vol. vii., p. 236.). — This cadet of a Jersey family, whose capture, when a lieutenant in our royal navy, led to his being in Paris as a prisoner on parole, and thereby eventually to his adoption by the last Prince of Bouillon, was a person of too much notoriety to make it necessary to tell the tale of his various fortunes in your columns; of his imprisonment in the Bastile, and subsequently for a short period in the Temple; his residence at Mont Orgueil Castle in Jersey, for the purpose of managing communications with royalists or other agents, on the opposite French coast; or the dates of his successive commissions in the navy, in which he got upon the list of rear-admirals in 1805, and was a vice-admiral of the blue in 1810.

I have not access at present to any list of the *Lives of Public Characters*, but think I can recollect that there was an account given of him in that publication; and there can be no doubt but that any necrology, of the date of his death, would contain details at some length.

I suspect there is a mistake in Brooke's *Gazetteer*, as quoted by E. H. A., for I feel rather confident that the reigning duke had no son living when he made over the succession to one whom he did not know to be a relation, though bearing the family name.

As, however, this adopted representative of the Dukes De Bouillon has been mentioned, it may be a fit occasion to ask if any of your Jersey readers can tell what became, at his death, of a beautifully preserved and illuminated French translation of the Scriptures, which he showed to your correspondent in 1814, as having been the gift of the Black Prince's captive, King John of France, to the Duc De Berri, his son, from whom it had passed into the possession of the Ducs De Bouillon. His highness (for the concession of this style was still a result of his dukedom) said, that he had lent this Bible for a while to the British Antiquarian Society, which had engraved some costumes and figures from the vignettes which adorned the initials of chapters.

H. W.

Dr. Parr's A. E. A. O. (Vol. vii., p. 156.).— The learned doctor indulged in boundless exultation at the unavailing efforts of mankind to give significancy to the above cabalistical combination of vowels. The combination was formed in the following manner: — S[A]MUEL P[A]RR engaged his friend H[E]NRY H[O]MER to assist him in correcting the press; and so he took the "A. E." of their Christian names, and the "A. O." of their surnames, to form a puzzle which, like many other puzzles, is scarcely worth solution.

ŒDIPUS.

Jewish Lineaments (Vol. vi., p. 362.).— Is this Query put in reference to the individual or the race? In either case the lineaments would wear out. In the first, intermarriage would soon destroy them, as I have an instance in my own family, wherein the person, though only three removes from true Jewish blood, retains only the faintest trace of Jewish ancestry. In the second instance, the cause of the change is more subtle. The Jew, as long as he adheres to Judaism, mingles with Hebrew people, adopts their manners, shares their pursuits, and imbibes their tone thought. Just as the character is reflected in t countenance, so will he maintain his Jewish lool but as soon as he adopts Christian views, a mingles with Christian people, he will lose th peculiarities of countenance, the preservatio which depended on his former career. W examples of this in those Franks who have r

for a long time in the East, adopting the dress and customs of the people they have mingled with. Such persons acquire an Eastern tone of countenance, and many have been mistaken by their friends for veritable Turks or Arabs, the countenance having acquired the expression of the people with whom they have mingled most freely. The same fact is illustrated in the countenances of aged couples, especially in country places. Frequently these, though widely distinct in appearance when first married, grow at last exactly like each other, and in old age are sometimes scarcely to be distinguished by the features.

If not quite to the purpose, these instances illustrate the correspondence of the life and the looks, which is the philosophy of the Query on Jewish lineaments. Shirley Hibberd.

Sotadic Verses (Vol. vi., pp. 209. 352. 445.).—There is an English example of this kind of line, attributed, I think, to Taylor the Water Poet:

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel."

To make this perfect, however, "and" must not be written at full length, and "dwell" must be content with half its usual amount of liquid.

It is difficult to make *sense* of any of the Latin Sotadics quoted in "N. & Q.," except that beginning "Signa te," &c. Even the clue given by the mention of the legend in p. 209. does not enable one to find a meaning in "Roma tibi," &c.

Can any of your readers tell me whence comes the following Sotadic Elegiac poem, and construe it for me?

"Salta, tu levis es; summus se si velut Atlas,
(Omina ne sinimus,) suminis es animo.
Sin, oro, caret arcanâ cratera coronis
Unam arcas, animes semina sacra manu.
Angere regnato, mutatum, o tangere regna,
Sana tero, tauris si ruat oret anas:
Milo subi rivis, summus si viribus olim,
Muta sedes; animal lamina sede satum.
Tangeret, i videas, illisae divite regnat;
Aut atros ubinam manibus orta tua!
O tu casurus, rem non mersurus acuto
Telo, sis-ne, tenet? non tenet ensis, olet."

Harry Leroy Temple.

Bells at Funerals (Vol. ii., p. 478.).—The following extract will doubtless be interesting to Mr. Batty, if it has hitherto escaped his notice:

"June 27 (1648).— The visitors ordered that the bellman of the university should not go about in such manner as was heretofore used at the funeral of any member of the university. This was purposely to prevent the solemnity that was to be performed at the funeral of Dr. Radcliff, Principal of B. N. C., lately dead. For it must be known that it hath been the custom, time out of mind, that when head of house, or, or master of considerable degree was to be d, the university bellman was to put on the gown and the formalities of the person defunct, and with his bell go into every college and hall, and there make open proclamation, after two rings with his bell, that forasmuch as God had been pleased to take out of the world such a person, he was to give notice to all persons of the university, that on such a day, and at such an hour, he was solemnly to be buried, &c. But the visitors did not only forbid this, but *the bellman's going before the corpse, from the house or college, to the church or chapel.*"— A Wood, quoted in *Oxoniana*, vol. iv. p. 206.

E. H. A.

Collar of SS. (Vol. vi., pp. 182. 352.).—There is, in the church of Fanfield, Yorkshire, among other tombs and effigies of the Marmions, the original lords of the place, a magnificent tomb of alabaster, on which are the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady, in excellent preservation. These are probably effigies of Robert Marmion and his wife Lota, second daughter of Herbert de St. Quintin, who died in the latter part of the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century. The armour of the knight is of this period, and he is furnished with the SS. collar of Lancaster, which is developed in a remarkably fine manner. His juppon is furnished with the vaire, the bearing of the Marmion, whilst the chevronels of St. Quintin are evident on the mantle of the lady. Over the tomb is placed a herse of iron, furnished with stands for holding lighted candles or torches.

Wm. Procter.

York.

Dr. Marshall (Vol. vii., p. 83.).—I beg to inform U. I. S. that the King's chaplain and Dean of Gloucester in 1682 was not *Anthony*, but *Thomas* Marshall, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, a great benefactor to his college and the university, and highly distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental and Teutonic languages. E. H. A.

Shelton Oak (Vol. vii., p. 193.).—Shelton Oak is a remarkable fine tree, and is still standing. It is apparently in a healthy state. The grounds and mansion (I believe) are in the possession of two maiden ladies, who allow visitors free access to this interesting object. In summer time its owners and their friends frequently tea within its venerable trunk.

The acorns are dealt out to those who may wish them at a trifling sum, and the money devoted towards the building of a church in the neighbouring locality. It is to be hoped that no innovation or local improvement will ever necessitate its removal. H. M. Bealby.

North Brixton.

"*God and the world*" (Vol. vii., p. 134.).—Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, was the author of the lines quoted by W. H., but he has not given them correctly. They may be found in the LXVI.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

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FOR

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"When found, make a note of." — CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

No. 178.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26. 1853. { Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, 5*d*.

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NAPOLEON A POET.

In a work entitled *Littérature Française Contemporaine*, vol. ii. p. 268., there is a notice of the Bonaparte family, in their connexion with literature, in which it is stated that Napoleon, at the age of thirteen, wrote the following fable: —

"*Le Chien, le Lapin, et le Chasseur.*
César, chien d'arrêt renommé,
Mais trop enflé de son mérite,
Tenait arrêté dans son gîte
Un malheureux lapin de peur inanimé.
—Rends-toi, lui cria-t-il, d'une voix de tonnerre,
Qui fit au loin trembler les peuplades des bois:
Je suis César, connu par ses exploits,
Et dont le nom remplit toute la terre.
A ce grand nom, Jeannot lapin,
Recommandant à Dieu son âme pénitente,
Demande, d'une voix tremblante:
—Très sérénissime mâtin,
Si je me rends, quel sera mon destin?
—Tu mourras. — Je mourrai! dit la bête innocente.
Et si je fuis? —Ton trépas est certain.
—Quoi? dit l'animal qui se nourrit de thym;
Des deux côtés je dois perdre la vie!
Que votre auguste seigneurie
Veuille me pardonner, puisqu'il faut mourir,
Si j'ose tenter de m'enfuir.
Il dit, et fuit en héros de garenne.
Caton l'aurait blâmé: je dis qu'il n'eut pas tort:
Car le chasseur le voit à peine,
Qu'il l'ajuste, le tire — et le chien tombe mort.
Que dirait de ceci notre bon La Fontaine?
Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera:
J'approuve fort cette méthode-là."

The writer of the notice (M. Quérard) says this "fable" was composed by Napoleon in 1782; and he thus explains the circumstances under which he obtained a knowledge of it:

"Cette fable a été imprimée dans un ouvrage dont nous ne pouvons donner le titre, parce que nous n'avons que le seul feuillet qui la contient. Nous ne savons aux soins de quel éditeur on doit de nous l'avoir fait connaître. Nous lisons au recto du feuillet en question, que, 'sans lui (l'éditeur), cette fable serait encore per-

due peut-être parmi les accidens ignorés de cette contrée rocailleuse (de la Corse).' Cet apologue n'étant que peu ou point connu, nous croyons faire plaisir en le reproduisant."

My own conviction is, that the greatest "fable" of all is the ascription to Napoleon, at the age of thirteen, of a poem which would do no discredit to an older and more practised hand. In his maturer years he wrote the *Mémoire sur la Culture du Mûrier*, the *Lettre à M. Matteo Buttafuoco*, the *Souper de Beaucaire*, and the *Discours* upon a subject proposed by Abbé Regnal to the Academy of Lyons; and these productions are confessedly "au-dessous du médiocre." With what show of reason, then, can we accept him as the author of a poetical effusion which, considering the age at which it is alleged to have been written, would throw into the shade the vaunted precocity of such professed poets as Cowley, Pope, Chatterton, and Louis Racine?

But whatever may be the origin of this fable, the assigning of it to Napoleon is in itself a singular circumstance. The dog César, who holds the rabbit a prisoner in his "gîte," and who summons him to surrender; and the unfortunate rabbit who prefers making his escape, "en héros de garenne," are so obviously applicable to the personal history of Napoleon, that it is impossible to conceive how the French (except on the score of their infatuation in everything that relates to that great man) could represent him as the author of such a satire upon himself. HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

SMITH'S "DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES" AND "DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY."

As one of the objects of your publication professes to be (Vol. i., p. 18.) the correction of errors in *standard works*, I beg leave to forward you a few instances of *errata* in the references, &c. occurring in *The Dictionary of Antiquities* (2nd edit.) and *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology* of Dr. Smith.

Dictionary of Antiquities.

Page 2. a, ABOLLA (bis), *for* "Juv. iv. 75.," *read* "Juv. iii. 75."

Page 163. b, ASTRONOMIA, *for* "Ov. Trist. i. 1. 13.," *read* "i. 11. 13."

Page 163. b, ASTRONOMIA, *for* "4th Nov.," *read* "6th Octob."

Page 230. b, CALENDARIUM, *for* "Liv. xi. 46.," *read* "ix. 46."

Page 526. a, FENUS, *for* "25 per cent.," *read* "22½."

Page 663. b, JUSTITIUM, *for* "Har. Resp. 36.," *read* "26."

Page 666. a, LAMPADEPHORIA, *for* "Herod. viii. 9.," *read* "viii. 98."

Page 642. b, INTERDICTUM, *for* "give full satisfaction," *read* "get," &c.

Page 795. b, NEOCORI, *for* "Plat. vi. 759.," *read* "Plat. Legg. vi. 759."

Page 827. b, OLLA, *for* "πυρίστατης," *read* "πυριστάτης."

Page 887. b, PERIŒCI, *for* "Thucyd. viii. 61.," *read* "viii. 6."

Page 1087. a, SYNOIKIA, *for* "Thucyd. iii. 15.," *read* "ii. 15."

Index.

Page 1256., *for* "φροός," *read* "φορὸς."

Page 1256., *for* "φρμοὸς," *read* "φορμὸς."

Page 1259., AUGURALE, *for* "233., a." *read* "253. a."

Page 1279., TRANSVECTIO, *for* "437. a.," *read* "473. a."

Dictionary of Biography and Mythology.

Vol. I.

Page 452. a, BACIS, *for* "Pax 1009.," *read* "1071."

Page 452. a, BACIS, *for* "Av. 907.," *read* "962."

Page 689. a, CHARMIDES, *for* "Acad. Quæst. iv. 6.," *read* "ii. 6."

Vol. II.

Page 221. b, GALLIO, *for* "Acts viii. 12.," *read* "xviii. 12."

Page 519. a, HORATIUS, *for* "Sat. i. 71. 5.," *read* "i. 6. 71."

Page 519. b, HORATIUS, *for* "Epist. xi. 1. 71.," *read* "ii. 1. 71."

Page 528. b, HORTALUS, *for* "Aug. 41.," *read* "Tib. 47."

Page 788. b, LITYERSES, *for* "Athen. 615.," *read* "415."

Page 931. a, MARCELLUS, *for* "297. b.," *read* "927. b."

Page 1124. a, MUS, *for* "ii. 19.," *read* "De Fin. ii. 19."

Page 1206. a, NOBILIOR, *for* "de Orat. iii. 63.," *read* "ii. 63."

Vol. III.

Page 175. b, PELAGIUS, *for* "218.," *read* "418."

Page 514. a, POTITIA GENS, *for* "Liv. ix. 39.," *read* "29."

N.B.—a, b, refer respectively to the first and second columns in the pages.

P. J. F. GANTILLON, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S CROSS.

In 1584 Sir John Perrot, lord-deputy land, writes to Sir Francis Walsingham, cretary of state:

"For a token I have sent you holie crosse, a god of great veneration wi

(M'Donnell) and all Ulster; for so great was his grace, as happy he thought himself that could gett a kisse of the said crosse. I send him unto you, that when you have made some sacrifice to him, according to the disposition you beare to idolatrie, you maie if you please bestowe him upon my good Lady Walsingham, or my Lady Sidney, to weare as a jewell of weight and bignesse, and not of price and goodness, upon some solempne feaste or triumphe daie at the Courte."

Walsingham's daughter was married to the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney; and afterwards to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; and, thirdly, to Richard De Burgh, Earl of Clanricard, when she embraced the Roman Catholic religion, that of her last husband, and may perhaps have regarded St. Columba's cross with more veneration than did the rugged old Perrot.

It may be possible to trace out this ancient relique to its present repository, if it be still in existence. H.

Minor Notes.

The "Ball at Brussels," June, 1815.—*Historical Parallel of April*, 1605.—

"The archduke received the English ambassador (Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford) with all honour and state; but whilest *they were feasting and merry at Brusselles*, Prince Maurice had an enterprize upon Antwerp, so that Spinola, Velasco, Van de Bergh, Busquoy, with many commanders, were forced to poke away speedily for the defence of the country."—Grimeston's *History of the Netherlands*, 1608, p. 1346.

W. M. R. E.

Drawing an Inference.—The following is an amusing instance of a false inference, drawn through ignorance of the original. William Rae Wilson is the innocent offender, in his *Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land* (London, Longmans, 1824, 2nd edition). The author remarks (p. 105.):

"This I am inclined to believe was not the track which was taken by the Apostle Paul, when he went up to Jerusalem from the coast, as he appears to have travelled in some *conveyance moved on wheels*; for it is too far from being in any degree possible to draw one along, that, on the contrary, a great exertion is necessary for travellers to get forward their mules."

On referring to his authority for such an unapostolic mode of locomotion, we find (Acts xxi. 15.) these words:

"And after those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem."

"Μετὰ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας ἀποσκευασάμενοι ἀνεβαίνομεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ."

The word "carriages" conveyed to the mind of our traveller the idea of a "conveyance moved on wheels;" whereas our translators *intended* the term to signify *anything carried*. Professor Scholefield, in his *Hints for an improved Translation of the New Testament*, renders the passage, "We put up our baggage. In fact, *carriage*, *luggage*, and *baggage* may be termed synonymes; for carriage = that which *is* carried; luggage = that which *is* lugged; and baggage = that which *is* bagged. The word "carriage" is used in this sense, Judges xviii. 21., and again 1 Sam. xvii. 22.

R. Price.

Edmund Spenser.—The subjoined paragraph from *The Times* newspaper, the readers of "N. & Q." may perhaps wish to find in a less voluminous journal, but by biographers of Spenser more likely to be consulted.

"*Edmund Spenser.*—The literary world will be glad to learn that the locality of the illustrious author of *The Faëry Queen* has been ascertained. Mr. F. F. Spenser, of Halifax, in making some researches into the ancient residence of his own family, has been fortunate in identifying it with that of the great Elizabethan bard, and, we are informed, is about to lay the particulars before the public. The little rural village of Hurstwood, near Burnley, in Lancashire, is the honoured locality; and in the romantic Alpine scenery of that neighbourhood it is probable Spenser took refuge when he was driven by academical disappointments 'to his relations in the north of England.' The family of that great poet appear to have resided at Hurstwood about four hundred years, that is, from the early part of the reign of Edward II. to the year 1690."—*The Times*, Wednesday, June 16, 1841.

W. P.

The Mint, Southwark.—In the year 1723, an act was passed to relieve all those debtors under 50*l.*, who had taken sanctuary there from their creditors. The following curious account of the exodus of these unfortunates, is given in the *Weekly Journal* of Saturday, July 20, 1723:

"On Tuesday last some thousands of the Minters went out of the Land of Bondage, *alias* The Mint, to be cleared at the Quarter Sessions at Guildford, according to the late Act of Parliament. The road was covered with them, insomuch that they looked like one of the Jewish tribes going out of Egypt: the cavalcade consisting of caravans, carts, and waggons, besides numbers on horses, asses, and on foot. The drawer of the two fighting-cocks was seen to lead an ass loaded with geneva, to support the spirits of the ladies upon the journey. 'Tis said, that several heathen Bailiffs lay in ambuscade in ditches upon the road, to surprise some of them, if possible, on their march, if they should straggle from the main body; but they proceeded with so much order and discipline, that they did not lose a man upon this expedition."

E. G. B.

Minor Queries.

Passage in Bacon.—What is the meaning of this saying of Bacon: "Poetry doth raise and erect the mind by submitting the shows of things to the desires of the mind?" RECNAC.

Lamech killing Cain.—In the church of St. Neot, Cornwall, are some very interesting ancient painted windows, representing various legendary and scriptural subjects. In one of them, descriptive of antediluvial history, is a painting of Lamech shooting Cain with a bow and arrow. Are any of your readers acquainted with a similar subject? Is there any tradition to this effect? and does it throw any light on that difficult passage, Gen. iv. 23, 24.?

"And Lamech said unto his wives, Adah and Zillah, Hear my voice: ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech: for I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt.

"If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold."

J. W. M.

Hordley Ellesmere.

Lord Chief Justice Popham.—C. GONVILLE says (Vol. vii., p. 259.) that Raleigh Gilbert "emigrated with Lord Chief Justice Popham in 1606" to Plymouth in Virginia. As this is a fact in the history of that learned judge with which I am unacquainted, I shall be obliged to your correspondent to favour me with some particulars. According to Anthony Wood he died on June 10, 1607, and was buried at Wellington in Somersetshire; and Sir Edward Coke (6 *Reports*, p. 75.) notices the last judgment he pronounced in the previous Easter Term. EDWARD FOSS.

"*Her face was like the milky way*," *&c.*—Where is the subjoined quotation taken from, and what is the context? I cannot be quite certain as to its verbal accuracy.

"Her face was like the milky way i' the sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name."

VIA LACTEA.

Nelson Rings.—I am in possession of a ring, which in place of a stone has a metal basso-relievo representation of Nelson (half-bust). The inscription inside the ring is as follows:

"A Gift to
T. Moon
from
G. L. Stoppleburg
1815."

The late Mr. Thomas Moon was an eminent merchant of Leeds, Yorkshire, and the writer has always understood that the ring referred to is one of three or half-a-dozen, which were made subsequently to Nelson's death, the metal (blackish in appearance) forming the basso-relievo, set in them, being in reality portions of the ball which gave the late lamented and immortal admiral his fatal wound at Trafalgar.

Can any of your readers furnish me with the means of authenticating this supposition? likewise I should be glad to know if other similar rings are at present in existence, and by whom owned.

R. NICHOLS.

Pelsall, Staffordshire.

Books Wanted.—

Life of Thomas Bonnell, Mayor of Norwich, published by Curl.

Samuel Hayne, *Abstract of the Statutes relating to Aliens trading*, 1690.*

Lalley's *Churches and Chapels in London.*

Can any of your readers tell me where I shall find these books? I do not see them in the British Museum. J. S. B.

Mr. Cromlin.—In Smith's *History of Waterford* (1746) are noticed "the thanks of the House of Commons given to Mr. Cromlin, a French gentleman naturalised in the kingdom, then actually sitting in the house," and the present to him of 10,000*l.* for establishing a linen manufactory at Waterford. Where shall I find the particulars of this grant recorded? J. S. B.

Dr. Fletcher and Lady Baker.—Dr. Fletcher, Bishop of London, married a handsome widow, the Lady Baker, sister of George Gifford the Pensioner, at which marriage Queen Elizabeth being much displeased, the bishop is said to have died "discontentedly by immoderate taking of tobacco." (*Athenæ.*) Who was the Lady Baker's first husband? Who was George Gifford? Was she a Roman Catholic previous to her second marriage? W. S.

Jeremy Taylor and Christopher Lord Hatton.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor, in his dedication of the *Great Exemplar* to Christopher Lord Hatton, entreats his lordship to "account him in the number of his relatives." Was Jeremy Taylor in any way connected with Lord Hatton by marriage? His first wife was a Mrs. Joanna Bridges of Mandinam, in the parish of Languedor, co. Carmarthen, and supposed to be a natural daughter of Charles I., to whom she bore a striking resemblance. Do any of your readers know of any relationship between this lady and Lord Hatton, or any other circumstance likely to account for the passage above mentioned?

CLARENCE HOPPER.

"*Pylades and Corinna.*"—Can anybody tell who was the author? Could it be De Foe? P. R.

[* Hayne's *Abstract*, edit. 1685, will be found British Museum. See the new Catalogue s mark 8245. b.—ED.]

10. John Harding, Bishop of Bombay, Aug. 10, 1851, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London and Bishop Carr.

11. Hibbert Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, March 25, 1851, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Oxford.

12. John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace.

I believe A. S. A. will find all his Queries answered in the above list; but as he may wish to know the names as well as the titles of the consecrating Bishops, I subjoin a list of them.

In the consecration of the first six bishops in the list, the Archbishop of Canterbury was Dr. William Howley; in all the others he was Dr. John Bird Sumner. The Bishop of Lincoln, wherever mentioned, was Dr. John Kaye. The Bishop of Llandaff was Dr. E. Coplestone; the Bishop of London was Dr. C. J. Blomfield; the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Christopher Bethell; the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. H. Pepys; the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. George Murray; the Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Thomas Musgrave; the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. John Lonsdale; the Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Daniel Wilson; the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. C. R. Sumner; the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce; the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Edward Denison; the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. A. T. Gilbert; the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Samuel Hinds; the Bishop of Toronto, Dr. John Strachan. TYRO.

Dublin.

"GRINDLE."

(Vol. vii., p. 107.)

The question of C. G. supplies a new instance of an ancient and heroic word still surviving in a local name. The only other places in England that I have as yet heard of are, *Grindleton* in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a *Gryndall* in the East Riding. The authority for this latter is Mr. Williams' Translation of Leo's *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 7., note 3.

In old England, the name was probably not uncommon: it occurs in a description of landmarks in Kemble's *Codex Dipl.*, vol. ii. p. 172.: "on *grendles* mere."

There is a peculiar interest attaching to this word; or, I might say, it is invested with a peculiar horror, as being the name of the malicious fiend, the man-enemy whom Beowulf subdues in our eldest national Epic:

> "Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel háten,
> Mǽre mearc-stapa, se þe móras heóld,
> Fen and fæsten — fifel-cýnnes eard
> Won-sæli wer . . . . ."
>
> *Beowulf*, l. 203. *seqq.* — Ed. Kemble.

So he is introduced in the poem, when, in the dead of night, he comes to the hall where the warriors are asleep, ravining for the human prey. The following is something like the meaning of the lines: —

> "Grendel hight the grisly guest,
> Dread master he of waste and moor,
> The fen his fastness — *fiends among*,
> Bliss-bereft . . . . . ."

This awful being was no doubt in the mind of those who originated the name *grendles mere*, before quoted from Kemble. The name is applied to a locality quite in keeping with the ancient mythological character of *Grendel*, who held the moor and the fen. Most strikingly does the same sentiment appear in the name of that strange and wildering valley of the Bernese Oberland, in Switzerland:—I mean the valley of Grindelwald, with its two awful glaciers.

But when we come to consider the etymology of the name, we are led to an object which seems inadequate, and incapable of acting as the vehicle for these deep and natural sentiments of the inhuman and the horrible.

Grendel means, originally, no more than a *bar* or *rod*, or a palisade or lattice-work made of such bars or rods. Also a bar or bolt for fastening a door, or for closing a harbour. Middle-aged people at Zurich recollect when the old "Grindel" was still standing at the mouth of their river. This was a tremendous bar, by which the water-approach to their town could be closed against an enemy; who might otherwise pass from the Lake of Zurich down the river Limmat, into the heart of the town of Zurich.

It was in Germany that this word lived longest as a common substantive. There is no known instance of it in Anglo-Saxon, other than in proper names, and of these I know no more than are already enumerated above; whereas, in the Middle High German, it is by no means uncommon. It occurs in a mystery on the resurrection preserved in this dialect, and edited by Ettmüller, 1851 (*Dat Spil fan der Upstandinge*). I cannot now find the line, but it is used there for "the gates of hell." Cf. also Ziemann's *Mittelhochdeutsches Wörterbuch*, voc. GRINDEL.

Grimm, in his *Mythology*, establishes a connexion between *Grendel* and *Loki*, the northern half-deity half-demon, the origin of evil. He was always believed to have cunningly guided the shaft of Flöder the Blind, who, in loving sport, shot his brother Balder the Gay, the beloved of gods and men. So entered sorrow into the hitherto unclouded Asaland.

Grimm draws attention to the circumstance that Loki is apparently connected with the widespread root which appears in English in the forms *lock* and *latch*. Here is a very striking analogy,

and it is supported by an instance from the present German: *Höllriegel* = vectis infernalis, brand of hell, is still recognised as = *teufel*; or for an old witch = devil's dam.

And even in Latin documents we find the same idea represented. Thus, in a charter of King Edgar (*Cod. Dipl.*, No. 487.), which begins with a recital of the fall of man, and the need of escaping the consequent misery, we have the following:

"Quamobrem ego Eadgar, totius Britanniæ gubernator et rector, ut hujus miseriæ *repagulum* quam protoplastus inretitus promeruit . . . evadere queam, quandam ruris particulam . . . largitus sum," &c. &c.

As to the application of this name to localities, it seems to represent the same sentiment as the prefix of Giant, Grim, or Devil: and this sentiment would be that of the grand or awful in Nature, and mysterious or unaccountable in artificial works. I think we may then safely conclude, that all dikes, ditches, camps, cromlechs, &c., which have such titles attached to them, date from an age previous to the Saxons being in England. For example, if we did not know from other sources the high antiquity of Wayland Smith's Cave in Berkshire, we might argue that it was at least pre-Saxon; from the fact that the Saxons called it by the name of their Vulcan, and therefore that it appeared to them so mysterious as to be *dignus vindice nodus*.

If your correspondent C. G., or any of your readers, can, either from their reading or from local knowledge, add any further illustrations or examples of this ancient heathen word, I, for one, shall receive them gratefully. I. E.

Oxford.

MUMMIES OF ECCLESIASTICS.

(Vol. vi., pp. 53. 110. 205. 328.)

Although I have myself seen the natural mummies preserved at Kreuzberg on the Rhine, I can say nothing more with regard to them, than vouch for the accuracy of the accounts transmitted by your various correspondents under this head. Your Querist A. A. however may, if curious on this subject, be referred with advantage to Mr. T. J. Pettigrew's interesting *History of Egyptian Mummies*. In chap. xvii. of this work, many instances are adduced of the preservation of bodies from putrefaction by the desiccating properties of the natural air of the place in which they are contained. He says:

"In dry, and particularly calcareous vaults, bodies may be preserved for a great length of time. In Toulouse, bodies are to be seen quite perfect, although buried two centuries ago. In the vaults of St. Michael's Church, Dublin, the same effect is produced; and Mr. Madden says he there saw the body of Henry Shears, who was hanged in 1798, in a state of preservation equal to that of any Egyptian mummy."

Garcilasso de la Veya, and more recent historians, may be referred to for accounts of the mummy-pits of Peru, the dry air of which country is an effectual preventive of the process of putrefaction. One of the most curious spectacles, however, of this nature is to be found in the Catacombs of Palermo, where the traveller finds himself in the midst of some thousands of unburied bodies, which, suspended mostly by the neck, have become so distorted in form and feature in the process of desiccation, as to provoke an irrepressible smile in the midst of more solemn and befitting contemplations. (Sonnini's *Travels*, vol. i. p. 47.; Smyth's *Memoirs of Sicily and its Islands*, p. 88.)

Similar properties are also attributed to the air of the western islands of Scotland. "To return to our purpose," says P. Camerarius (*The Living Librarie*, translated by Molle, folio, London, 1625, p. 47.),—

"That which Abraham Ortelius reporteth after Gyrald de Cambren is wonderfull, that the bodies of men rot not after their decease, in the isles of Arran; and that therefore they bee not buried, but left in the open ayr, where putrefaction doth them no manner of hurt; whereby the families (not without amazement) doe know their fathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and a long race of their predecessors. Peter Martyr, a Milannois, saith the same of some West Indians of Comagra. These bee his words: 'The Spaniards being entered the lodgings of this Cacick, found a chamber fulle of dead bodies, hanging by ropes of cotton, and asking what superstition that was, they received this answer, That those were the fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers of the Cacick of Comagra. The Indians say that they keep such relikes preciously, and that the ceremonie is one of the points of their religion. According to his qualities while he lived, his bodie, being dead, is richly decked with jewels and precious stones.'"

Many other instances might be adduced, but you will now think that at least enough has been said on this subject. WILLIAM BATES.

Birmingham.

VICARS-APOSTOLIC IN ENGLAND.

(Vol. vi., pp. 125. 297. 400.; Vol. vii., pp. 242. 243.)

Your correspondent A. S. A. seems very anxious to possess a complete list of the vicars-apostolic of England. With their names, and the date of their consecration and death, collected from various sources, I am able to supply him.

The last survivor of the Roman Catholic bishops consecrated in England prior to the reign of Elizabeth was Dr. Thomas Watson, appointed bishop of Lincoln in 1557 by Queen Mary, and deprived (on the accession of Elizabeth) in 1559.

Upon his death, in 1584, the Catholic clergy in England were left without a head, and the Pope some time after appointed an *arch-priest*, to superintend them, and the following persons filled the office:

Consecrated.		*Died.*
1598.	Rev. George Blackwell.	
—	Rev. George Birkhead - -	1614.
1615.	Rev. George Harrison - -	1621.

On the death of the latter the episcopate was revived by the pope in England, and one bishop was consecrated as head of the English Catholics.

Consecrated.		*Died.*
1623.	Dr. William Bishop - - -	1624.
1625.	Dr. Richard Smith - - -	1655.

1685. Dr. John Leyburn, with whom, in 1688, Dr. Giffard was associated; but almost immediately after this England was divided into four districts, and the order of succession in each was as follows:

London or Southern District.

Consecrated.		*Died.*
1685.	Bishop Leyburn - - -	1703.
1688.	Bishop Giffard (translated from the Midland District, 1703) -	1733.
1733.	Bishop Petre - - - -	1758.
1741.	Bishop Challoner - - -	1781.
1758.	Bishop Honourable James Talbot	1790.
1790.	Bishop Douglas - - -	1812.
1803.	Bishop Poynter - - -	1827.
1823.	Bishop Bramston - - -	1836.
1828.	Bishop Gradwell - - -	1833.
1833.	Bishop Griffiths - - -	1847.

Midland or Central District.

1688.	Bishop Giffard (translated to London, 1703).	
1703.	Bishop Witham (translated to the Northern District, 1716).	
1716.	Bishop Stonor - - - -	1756.
1753.	Bishop Hornihold - - -	1779.
1766.	Bishop Honourable T. Talbot -	1795.
1786.	Bishop Berington - - -	1798.
1801.	Bishop Stapleton - - -	1802.
1803.	Bishop Milner - - - -	1826.
1825.	Bishop Walsh (translated to London, 1848).	
1840.	Bishop Wiseman (coadjutor).	

Western District.

1688.	Bishop Ellis - - - -	1726.
1715.	Bishop Prichard - - -	1750.
1741.	Bishop York - - - -	1770.
1758.	Bishop Walmesley - - -	1797.
1781.	Bishop Sharrock - - -	1809.
1807.	Bishop Collingridge - - -	1829.
1823.	Bishop Baines - - - -	1843.

Northern District.

1688.	Bishop James Smith - - -	1711.
1716.	Bishop Witham - - -	1725.
1726.	Bishop Williams - - -	1740.
1741.	Bishop Dicconson - - -	1752.
1750.	Bishop Honourable F. Petre -	1775.
1768.	Bishop Maire (coadjutor to Bishop Petre) - - - - -	1769.
1770.	Bishop Walton - - - -	1780.
1780.	Bishop Gibson - - - -	1790.
1790.	Bishop William Gibson (brother to the preceding bishop) -	1821.
1810.	Bishop Thomas Smith - -	1831.
1824.	Bishop Penswick - - -	1836.

1833. Bishop Briggs, removed to the new district of Yorkshire in 1840, and became Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley in 1850.

In 1840, England and Wales were divided among eight vicars-apostolic, and from that time until the year 1850 the following was the arrangement:

London.

Consecrated.		*Died.*
1833.	Bishop Griffiths - - -	1847.
1825.	Bishop Walsh - - - -	1849.

1840. Bishop Wiseman, at first coadjutor to Bishop Walsh here, as he had been in the Central District. Elevated to the archiepiscopate, 1850.

Central.

1825.	Bishop Walsh, removed to London in 1848.	
1846.	Bishop Ullathorne; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, 1850.	

Western.

1823.	Bishop Baines - - - -	1843.
1843.	Bishop Beggs - - - -	1846.
1846.	Bishop Ullathorne; removed to the Central District, 1848.	
1848.	Bishop Hendren, became Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, 1850.	

Northern.

1833.	Bishop Briggs; removed in 1840 to the new district of Yorkshire.	
1840.	Bishop Riddell - - - -	1847.
1848.	Bishop Hogarth; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham, 1850.	

Eastern.

1840.	Bishop Wareing; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, 1850.	

Yorkshire.

1833.	Bishop Briggs, from the Northern District; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, 1850.	

Lancashire.

1840.	Bishop G. Brown; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, 1850.	
1843.	Bishop Sharples (coadjutor) -	1850.

Wales.

1840. Bishop T. J. Browne; became Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport, 1850.

In 1850 came another change, and one archbishop and twelve bishops were appointed to rule

over the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales:

Archbishop of Westminster.

Consecrated.

1850. Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman.

Bishop of Hexham.

1850. William Hogarth.

Bishop of Beverley.

1850. John Briggs.

Bishop of Liverpool.

1850. George Brown.

Bishop of Birmingham.

1850. William Ullathorne.

Bishop of Northampton.

1850. William Wareing.

Bishop of Newport and Menevia.

1850. Thomas Joseph Browne.

Bishop of Nottingham.

1850. Joseph William Hendren (from Clifton); resigned his bishoprick, 1853.

Bishop of Clifton.

1850. Joseph William Hendren (removed in 1851 to Nottingham).

1851. Thomas Burgess.

Bishop of Salford.

1851. William Turner.

Bishop of Plymouth.

1851. George Errington.

Bishop of Shrewsbury.

1851. James Brown.

Bishop of Southwark.

1851. Thomas Grant.

The foregoing I believe to be, in the main, a correct account of the Roman Catholic episcopate in England and Wales from the accession of Elizabeth down to the present year. J. R. W.

Bristol.

BANBURY ZEAL, ETC.

(Vol. vii., p. 106.)

I have no doubt that the particular instance of *Zeal in the cause of the Church* at Banbury, which Addison had in mind when he wrote No. 220. of the *Tatler*, published Sept. 5, 1710, was a grand demonstration made by its inhabitants in favour of Dr. Sacheverell, whose trial had terminated in his acquittal on March 23 of that year. And my opinion is strengthened by the introduction almost immediately afterwards of a passage on the party use of the terms High Church and Low Church.

On June 3, 1710, the High Church champion made a triumphal entry into Banbury, which is ridiculed in a pamphlet called *The Banb..y Apes, or the Monkeys chattering to the Magpye; in a Letter to a Friend in London.* On the back of the title is a large woodcut, representing the procession which accompanied the doctor; among the personages of which the Mayor of Banbury (as a wolf), and the aldermen (as apes), are conspicuous figures. Dr. Sacheverell himself appears on horseback, followed by a crowd of persons bearing crosses and rosaries, or strewing branches. The accompanying letter-press describes this procession as being closed by twenty-four tinkers beating on their kettles, and a "vast mob, hollowing, hooping, and playing the devil." There is another tract on the same subject, which is extremely scarce, entitled —

"An Appeal from the City to the Country for the Preservation of Her Majesty's Person, Liberty, Property, and the Protestant Religion, &c. Occasionally written upon the late impudent Affronts offer'd to Her Majesty's Royal Crown and Dignity by the People of BANBURY and WARWICK: Lond. 8vo. 1710."

To your correspondent H.'s (p. 222.) quotation from Braithwait's "Drunken Barnaby" may be added this extract from an earlier poem by the same writer, called "A Strappado for the Divell:"

"But now for Bradford I must haste away:
Bradford, if I should rightly set it forth,
Stile it I might *Banberry* of the North;
And well this title with the town agrees,
Famous for twanging *ale, zeal, cakes,* and *cheese.*"

A few words on "Banbury *Cakes*," and I have done. The earliest mention of them I am aware of (next to that in Camden's *Britannia*, published by Philemon Holland in 1608, and already referred to), is by Ben Jonson, in his *Bartholomew Fair*, written 1614; where he introduces "Zeal-of-the-Land Busy" as "a Banbury Man," who "was a *baker* — but he does dream now, and see visions: he has given over his trade, out of a scruple he took, that, in spiced conscience, *those cakes he made* were served to bridales, maypoles, morrisses, and such profane feasts and meetings." I do not know whether the sale of Banbury cakes flourished in the last century; but I find recorded in Beesley's *Hist. of Banbury* (published 1841) that Mr. Samuel Beesley sold in 1840 no fewer than 139,500 twopenny cakes; and in 1841, the sale had increased by at least a fourth. In Aug. 1841, 5,400 were sold weekly; being shipped to America, India, and even Australia. I fancy their celebrity in early days can hardly parallel this, but I do not vouch for the statistics.

J. R. M., M.A.

DR. SOUTH VERSUS GOLDSMITH, TALLEYRAND, ETC.

(Vol. vi., p. 575.)

This remarkable saying, like most good things of that kind, has been repeated by so many distinguished writers, that it is impossible to trace it to any one in particular, in the precise form in which it is now popularly received. I shall quote, in succession, all those who appear to have expressed it in words of the same, or a nearly similar, import, and then leave your readers to judge for themselves.

I cannot help thinking that the first place should be assigned to Jeremy Taylor, as he must have had the sentiment clearly in view in the following sentence:

"There is in mankind an universal contract implied in all their intercourses; and *words being instituted to declare the mind, and for no other end*, he that hears me speak hath a right in justice to be done him, that, as far as I can, what I speak be true; for else he by words does not know your mind, and then as good and better not speak at all."

Next we have David Lloyd, who in his *State Worthies* thus remarks of Sir Roger Ascham:

"None is more able for, yet none is more averse to, that circumlocution and contrivance wherewith some men shadow their main drift and purpose. *Speech was made to open man to man, and not to hide him*; to promote commerce, and not betray it."

Dr. South, Lloyd's cotemporary, but who survived him more than twenty years, expresses the sentiment in nearly the same words:

"In short, this seems to be the true inward judgment of all our politick sages, that *speech was given to the ordinary sort of men, whereby to communicate their mind, but to wise men whereby to conceal it.*"

The next writer in whom this thought occurs is Butler, the author of *Hudibras*. In one of his prose essays on the "Modern Politician," he says:

"He (the modern politician) believes a man's words and his meanings should never agree together: for he that says what he thinks lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant; and *he who does not make his words rather serve to conceal than discover the mean of his heart*, deserves to have it pulled out, like a traitor's, and shown publicly to the rabble."

Young has the thought in the following couplet on the duplicity of courts:

"When Nature's end of language is declin'd,
And men talk only to *conceal their mind*."

From Young it passed to Voltaire, who in the dialogue entitled "Le Chapon et la Poularde," makes the former say of the treachery of men:

"Ils n'emploient les paroles que pour *déguiser leurs pensées*."

Goldsmith, about the same time, in his paper in *The Bee*, produces it in the well-known words:

"Men who know the world hold that the true use of speech is not so much to *express* our wants, as to *conceal* them."

Then comes Talleyrand, who is reported to have said:

"La parole n'a été donnée à l'homme que pour *déguiser sa pensée*."

The latest writer who adopts this remark without acknowledgment is, I believe, Lord Holland. In his *Life of Lope de Vega* he says of certain Spanish writers, promoters of the *cultismo* style:

"These authors do not avail themselves of the invention of letters for the purpose of *conveying, but of concealing, their ideas*."

From these passages (some of which have already appeared in Vol. i., p. 83.) it will be seen that the germ of the thought occurs in Jeremy Taylor; that Lloyd and South improved upon it; that Butler, Young, and Goldsmith repeated it; that Voltaire translated it into French; that Talleyrand echoed Voltaire's words; and that it has now become so familiar an expression, that any one may quote it, as Lord Holland has done, without being at the trouble of giving his authority.

If, from the search for the author, we turn to consider the saying itself, we shall find that its practical application extends not merely to every species of equivocation, mental reservation, and even falsehood; but comprises certain forms of speech, which are intended to convey the *contrary* of what they express. To this class of words the French have given the designation of *contre-vérité*; and, to my surprise, I find that they include therein the expression *amende honorable*. Upon this point the *Grammaire des Grammaires*, by Girault Duvivier, has these remarks:

"La contre-vérité a beaucoup de rapport avec l'ironie. Amende honorable, par exemple, est une contre-vérité, une vérité prise dans un sens opposé à celui de son énonciation; car, au lieu d'être honorable, elle est infamante, déshonorante."

I have some doubts as to whether this meaning of *amende honorable* be in accordance with our English notion of its import; and I shall be thankful to any of your readers who will help me to a solution. I always understood that the term *honorable*, in this expression, was to be taken in its literal sense, namely, that the person who made an open avowal of his fault, or tendered an apology for it, was acting, *in that respect*, in strict conformity with the rules of honour. It is possible that, at first, the *amende honorable* may have been designed as a "peine infamante;" but its modern acceptation would seem to admit of a more liberal construction.

There are other expressions, framed upon this "lucus a non lucendo" principle, which may fairly be classed among *contre-vérités*. The French say that a thing is *à propos de bottes*, when it is altogether inappropriate. We all use the formula of "your most obedient, humble servant," even when we intend anything but humility or obedience.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

IRISH RHYMES.

(Vol. vi., pp. 431. 539. 605.)

MR. CUTHBERT BEDE (Vol. vi., p. 605.) says "he thinks A. B. R. would have to search a long time, before he found, in the pages of Pope, such brogue-inspired rhymes as *rake well* and *sequel*, *starve it* and *deserve it*, *charge ye* and *clergy*, and others quoted by him at p. 431." Among the latter, I presume he chiefly relies on the rhymes *satire* and *hater*, *creature* and *nature*.

Of all these I am able to adduce parallel instances both from Dryden and Pope. And first, as to *rake well* and *sequel*. MR. BEDE is, of course, aware that these are double rhymes; that *quel* and *well* are good English rhymes; and that the brogue betrays itself only in the first syllable of each, *rake* and *se*. It is, in fact, the same sort of rhyme as *break* and *weak*, which is of such frequent occurrence both in Dryden and Pope. Here is an example from each:

> "Or if they should, their interest soon would *break*,
> And with such odious aid make David *weak*."
> *Absalom and Achitophel.*

> "Men in their loose, unguarded hours they *take*;
> Not that themselves are wise, but others *weak*."
> *Essay on Man.*

The next "brogue-inspired rhyme" is *starve it* and *deserve it*. Here, as in the former instance, the last syllables rhyme correctly, and the objection is confined to *starve* and *deserve*. Let us see what Dryden says to this:

> "Wrong conscience, or no conscience, may *deserve*
> To thrive, but ours alone is privileged to *starve*."
> *Hind and Panther.*

And Pope:

> "But still the great have kindness in *reserve*:
> He help'd to bury whom he help'd to *starve*."
> *Prologue to the Satires.*

Of this species of rhyme I have noted *three other* instances in Dryden, and *two* in Pope.

As regards the rhyme *charge ye* and *clergy*, no instance, in the same words, occurs in Dryden or Pope. They did not write much in that sort of doggerel. But the brogue, even here, is nothing more than the confounding of the sounds of a and *e*, which is so beautifully exemplified in the following couplet in Dryden:

> "For yet no George, to our *discerning*,
> Has writ without a ten years' warning."
> *Epistle to Sir G. Etheredge.*

Next, we have the rhyme *satire* and *hater*. The following in Dryden is quite as bad, if not worse:

> "Spiteful he is not, though he wrote a *satire*,
> For still there goes some thinking to *ill-nature*."
> *Absalom and Achitophel.*

Of this rhyme *satire* and *nature*, I can adduce two other instances from Dryden.

In the same category we must place *nature* and *creature*, *nature* and *feature*. Here is an example from Dryden; and I can bring forward two others:

> "A proof that chance alone makes every *creature*
> A very Killigrew without good *nature*."
> *Essay upon Satire.*

And here is one from Pope:

> "'Tis a virgin hard of *feature*,
> Old and void of all good *nature*."
> *Answer to "What is Prudery?"*

Can MR. BEDE produce anything to match the following sample of the *crater*, to be found in our most polished English poet?

> "Alas! if I am such a *creature*,
> To grow the worse for growing *greater*!"
> *Dialogue between Pope and Craggs.*

It will be seen, from the foregoing quotations, that the rhymes described as Irish were, a century and a half ago, common to both countries,—a fact which MR. BEDE was probably not sufficiently aware of when he introduced the subject in "N. & Q." For obvious reasons, the use of such rhymes, at the present day, would be open to the imputation of "Irishism;" but it was not so in the days of Swift.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

In a former Number I drew attention to that peculiar fondness for "Irish rhymes" which is more evident in Swift than in any other poet; and another correspondent afterwards gave examples to show that "our premier poet, Pope," sometimes tripped in the same Hibernian manner. In looking over an old volume of the *New Monthly Magazine*, during the time of its being edited by the poet Campbell, I have stumbled upon a passage which is so *apropos* to the subject referred to, that I cannot resist quoting it; and independent of its bearing on our Irish rhyming discussion, the passage has sufficient interest to excuse my making a Note of it. It occurs in one of a series of papers called "The Family Journal," supposed to have been written by the immediate descendants of the "Will Honeycomb" of the *Spectator*. A dinner

The title of Count Gondomar was conferred upon him by Philip III. in 1617, but the date of his death is still a desideratum. Many anecdotes concerning him are to be seen scattered in Howel's *Treatise of Ambassadors.* W. M. R. E.

DOOR-HEAD INSCRIPTIONS.

(Vol. vi., p. 543.)

B. B. Woodward (urged, probably, by R. Rawlinson's question in Vol. vi., p. 412.) sends you the following inscription,

"Sit mihi nec glis servus, nec hospes hirudo,"

copied from over the entrance to an old hostel in the town of Wymondham, Norfolk. He says he quotes from memory.

Vol. vii., p. 23., you give an English translation of the inscription:

"From servant lazy as dormouse,
Or leeching guest, God keep my house;"

but suggest that "hirudo" should be "hirundo," and produce some apt classical quotations supposing it may be so, requesting Mr. Woodward to look again at the original inscription.

In a recent Number (Vol. vii., p. 190.) Mr. Woodward appears to have done this, and sends you the inscription correctly (as I beg to vouch, having often read and copied it, and living within four miles of the spot), thus:

"Nec mihi glis servus, nec hospes hirudo."

Permit me to add to this corroboration, that I should venture a different translation of the word "hospes" from your correspondent's, and render the notice thus:

"Good attendance and cheap charges:"

taking "hospes" not as guest but host, and the literal words, "My servant is not a dormouse, nor (I) the host a leech."

Ainsworth gives authority for "hospes" meaning host as well as guest, and quotes Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in support of it. John P. Boileau.

Ketteringham Park, Wymondham, Norfolk.

With due respect to your correspondent A. B. R., the word "hospes" most probably means host, not guest.

"Sit mihi nec servus glis, nec hospes hirudo."

In Blomfield's *Norfolk* (but I cannot now lay my finger on the passage) the line is given as an inscription on the lintel of a door of an ancient hostelry, carved in oak. If so, the line may be rendered—

"No maid like dormouse on me wait,
Nor leech-like host be here my fate."

But, on the supposition that *guest* is the proper *meaning, "hirudo"* might be taken in the sense of a greedy guest, although this would not be complimentary to the older hospitality. And even in the sense of gossiping, "hirudo" would not be so inappropriate an imitation of the "recitator acerbus" at the conclusion of the *Ars Poetica:*

"Nec missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo."

E. L. B.

Ruthin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Photographic Gun-Cotton.—The "doctors differ" not a little in their prescriptions for preparing the best gun-cotton for photographic use. How shall the photographer decide between them?

Dr. Diamond ("N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 277.) says (I quote briefly), "*Pour upon* 100 grains of cotton an ounce and a half of nitric acid, previously mixed with one ounce of strong sulphuric acid. Knead it with glass rods *during five minutes,*" &c.

Mr. Hunt, quoting (apparently with approbation) from Mr. Archer, says (p. 260., 3rd edit.), "Take one ounce by measure of nitric acid, mixed with one ounce by measure of ordinary sulphuric acid, and *add to them* eighty grains of cotton; well stir," &c., "*for not more than* fifteen seconds," &c. "It will be seen that the cotton is not exposed to the action of the mixed acids in this last mode longer than is necessary to saturate the cotton; should the action be continued further, the solubility of the cotton is entirely lost."

Not only is the order of manipulation different (a point probably not material), but the time between "five minutes" and "fifteen seconds" must exercise a most important influence on the result. Who is right? Cokely.

Sealing-wax for Baths.—I notice in your answers to correspondents (No. 176., p. 274.), that you inform H. Henderson that glass may be cemented for baths with sealing-wax. May I recommend to H. Henderson the use of gutta percha, instead of glass, for that purpose? Sheet gutta percha is now very cheap, and the baths are most easily made. I have had one of my own making in constant use since last July, having never emptied it but twice, to filter the nitrate of silver solution. It is not liable to breakage. The joinings are much less liable to leakage. And when it is necessary to heat slightly the silver solution (as it has been during the late cold weather), I have adopted the following simple plan: Heat moderately a stout piece of plate glass; plunge it into the bath; repeat the operation according to the size of bath. It is very useful to make a gutta percha cap to cover over the bath when not in use; it protects it from dust and evaporation, and saves the continual loss of materials arising from pouring the solution backwards and forwards. For home-work I have reduced

the whole operation to a very simple system. My bath, hypo-soda, developing fluid (of which, as it keeps so long, I make ten ounces at a time), are always ready in a small closet in my study. These I arrange on my study-table: a gutta percha tray, a brass levelling-stand upon it, a jug of soft water, and half-a-dozen small plates to place my pictures on, after treating them with the hypo-solution (for, to save time, I do not finish washing them until I have done all the pictures I require). All these things I can prepare and arrange in less than ten minutes, and can as easily return them to their places afterwards.

With regard to MR. MABLEY's process, described in "N. & Q.," No. 176., p. 267., as I am but a beginner myself, and have much to learn, I should be sorry to condemn it; but I should fear that his pictures would not exhibit sufficient contrast in the tints. Nor do I see the advantage the pictures would possess, if they did, over positives taken by our process. We amateurs in the country labour at present under great disadvantages, some of which I think the Photographic Society will remove. I am myself quite unable to form an idea what the collodion pictures done by first-rate photographers are like. All the positives done by amateurs in this part of the world, and developed by pyrogallic acid, which I have seen, present a dirty brown hue, by no means pleasing or artistic; and I have seen but very few, either developed by pyrogallic acid or protosulphate of iron, free from blemishes. I think if we were to act upon the suggestion made in "N. & Q." some time back, and send the editor a specimen of our performances, it would be a slight return for his endeavours in our behalf; and he would, I doubt not, honestly tell us whether our pictures were tolerable or not. I, for one, shall be very happy to do so.

J. L. SISSON.

Edingthorpe Rectory.

Developing Chamber. — I think MR. SISSON will find some difficulty in applying his very excellent idea of a sheet India rubber lighting medium to his portable laboratory, as the vapour of the ether will act upon it and render it sticky and useless after one or two usings. Allow me to suggest what I am in the habit of using, viz. a double layer of yellow glazed calico, stuck together with a little common drying oil, and allowed to dry for a few days: this causes a perfect exclusion of the actinic rays, and is very durable.

F. MAXWELL LYTE.

Falkland, Torquay.

The Black Tints on Photographic Positives. — A correspondent having inquired how these were obtained, and another replying that it was caused by starch, I beg to offer a process to your readers as to how they may obtain those carbonic tints; though I must premise that the process requires some skill, and is not always successful, though always sure to make them black: but on occasions of failure the lights sink, and the brilliancy of the picture is lost. That it is not starch in the French process, unless that vehicle contains some preparation, I am tolerably certain; the chloride of barium will often produce black images, though very uncertain; and the black process as given by Le Gray is uncertain also. For myself, I generally prefer the colour given by ammoniac salt; it is artistical and sufficient for any purpose. The present process, which I use myself when I require a black colour, with its imperfections, I offer to the photographic readers of "N. & Q.," and here it is.

Take a two-ounce vial, and have some powdered litharge of lead, by some called gold or scale litharge; pound it fine in a Wedgewood mortar, and put in the vial about one scruple; pour on it about half an ounce of Beaufoy's acetic acid, but do not replace the cork or stopper, as the gas evolved is very active, and will burst the vial, placing the operator's eyes in jeopardy; agitate and allow it to stand some hours to settle, or leave it till next day, when it will be better for the purpose: then decant the clear part and throw the fæces away, return the solution into the bottle, and fill up with distilled water. The positive paper being now prepared with the ammonio-nitrate of silver, and placed as usual in the sun, the artist must remove it when a tolerably distinct image is visible, but not altogether up: this is *one* of the niceties of the process; if it is too much done the blacks will be too black, and if not enough they will be feeble and want richness; it is when a visible image of the whole is developed: at this point put the positive into cold water; this will remove a great deal of the silver that has not been acted upon by the light: let it soak three or four minutes; take it out and blot off the water, laying a clean piece of paper below. Now pour a small quantity of the solution of lead on one end, and with a glass rod pass it carefully over every part; blot it off, and giving the paper a little time to dry partially, pass over a solution of newly made gallic acid; the shadows will rapidly become perfectly blank, and the picture will come up. But *another* nicety in the process is the point at which it must be plunged into hyposulphite of soda solution; if plunged in too soon the black will be mingled with the sepia tints, and if too late the whole tint will be too black. I offer it, however, because I know its capabilites of improvement, and the intensity of the black is sometimes beautiful: it is better suited for architectural subjects, where there is but little sky, as it will lay a faint tint over it; but if a sky is attempted, it must be kept under by a brush with a little hyposulphite of soda solution, touching it care-

fully. The time it will take in becoming black will not exceed one minute; but as the eyesight is the guide, the moment the tints have changed from red to black is the proper time to arrest its further progress: the combination thus obtained will not change, nor, I believe, become faint by time; but I repeat it may be much improved, and if any abler hand, or one with better means at his disposal, will take the trouble to examine its capabilities, I shall be very thankful for his notes on the subject.

N.B. The solution of lead must contain acid; and if by keeping it does not change litmus-paper, acid must be added till it does. WELD TAYLOR.

7. Conduit Street West.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Contested Elections (Vol. vii., p. 208.).—There is a very fair history of the boroughs of Great Britain, by Edwards, in 3 vols. 8vo., printed by Debrett in 1792. J. B.

X. Y. Z. is informed that a compilation on the subject to which his Query relates was published a few years since in Leeds by Henry Stooks Smith. Speaking from recollection, it appears to be a work of some research; but I cannot say how far it is to be relied on. It may, perhaps, be one of the unfortunate works which have already fallen under his censure. J. B.

Prestwich.

Suicide at Marseilles (Vol. vii., p. 180.).—In Montaigne's *Essays* I find,—

"In former times there was kept, in our city of Marseilles, a poison prepared out of hemlock, at the public charge, for those who had a mind to hasten their end, having first, before the Six Hundred, which were their Senate, given an account of the reasons and motives of their design; and it was not otherwise lawful than by leave from the magistrate, and upon just occasion, to do violence to themselves. The same law was also in use in other places."—Book ii. chap. iii., at end.

This, however, is not the original authority required by your correspondent.

In the earlier part of the same chapter, "Plutarch, *On the Virtuous Deeds of Women*," is referred to as the authority for the statement which Montaigne makes of

"The Milesian virgins, that by an insane compact hanged themselves, one after another, until the magistrate took order in it, enacting that the bodies of such as should be found so hanged should be drawn by the same halter, stark naked, through the city."

J. P.

Birmingham.

Acts, xv. 23. (Vol. vii., p. 204.).—From the notes to *Tischendorf's Greek Testament*, it appears that καὶ οἱ is omitted by Griesbach, ed. II. anno 1806, as well as by Lachman, on the authority of the four most ancient Greek MSS. distinguished as A, B, C, and D, confirmed by the versio Armenica, and so quoted by Athanasius, Irenæus, Pacian, and Vigilius. The MS. A is referred by Tischendorf to the latter half of the fifth century, and is the Alexandrian MS. in the British Museum. B is the Vatican codex of about the middle of the fourth century. C the codex Ephraemi Syri rescriptus at Paris, and is of the first half of the fifth century; and D is Beza's MS. at Cambridge, of about the middle of the sixth century. MR. SANSOM may find a very interesting letter upon this subject from Dr. Tregelles to Dr. Charles Wordsworth, the present Bishop of St. Andrew's, which was published *very recently* in the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, and in which that learned critic defends the omission of the καὶ οἱ. I regret that I cannot furnish him with the number of that journal, but it was not more than three or four back.

I hope that MR. SANSOM will inform your readers of the ultimate result of his inquiries on this interesting subject. P.H.

Serpent's Tongue (Vol. vi., p. 340.).—The *Lingua Serpentina* of old MSS., and the fossil now commonly termed a Shark's-tooth. In former days, few pilgrims returned from the East without bringing at least one of those curious stones. Being principally found in Malta, it was said they were the tongues of the vipers, which once infested that island, and which St. Paul had turned into stone. Considered to be antidotes, and possessed of talismanic qualities, they were set in cups, dishes, knife-handles, and other requisites for the table. W. PINKERTON.

Ham.

Croxton or Crostin of Lancashire (Vol. vii., p. 108.).—A full account of the parish of Croston (not Crostin), which was formerly very extensive, but is now divided into the six parishes of Croston, Chorley, Hesketh, Hoole, Rufford, and Tarleton, may be found in Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iii. pp. 395. to 440. There does not appear to have been a family of Croston of any note, though the name is common in the county. In Burke's *Heraldic Dictionary*, I find three families named Croxton; the principal one being of Croxton in Cheshire, since temp. Hen. III. Their arms are Sable, a lion rampant arg. debruised by a [illegible] componée or and gu. BRO[illegible]

Bury, Lancashire.

Robert Dodsley (Vol. vii., p. 23[illegible] *Biographia Dramatica* it is state[illegible] author was born *near* Mansfield, i[illegible] shire, as it is supposed;" and this [illegible]

not improbably, founded on the following lines, which occur in one of his poems, as Mansfield is situated in the forest of Sherwood:

> "O native Sherwood! happy were thy Bard,
> Might these, his rural notes, to future time,
> Boast of tall groves, that nodding o'er thy plain,
> Rose to their tuneful melody."

TYRO.

Dublin.

Lord Goring (Vol. ii., pp. 22. 65.; Vol. vii., p. 143.). — In the order-books of the council of state, I find that William Killegrew was, on the 1st Oct., 1642, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Colonel Goringh, *vice* Thomas Hollis, deceased; and that, on the 26th March, 1647, he was named colonel of the same regiment, *vice* Colonel Goringh, resigned. That the last-mentioned colonel is *George* Goringh we learn from the war-budget (Staat van Oorlog) of 1644, where the salaries of

Colonel George Goringh - - - - - iij^{c}£
William Killegre, Lieutenant-Colonel - lxxx£

are charged on the province of Holland. It nowhere appears from official reports that Lord Goring held a higher military rank than that of colonel in the Netherlands army. That he left England previous to 1645 is proved not only by the above, but also by his presence, as colonel in the service of Spain, at the siege of Breda in 1637. If he afterwards served in the Spanish army as lieutenant-general, what could have induced him at a later period to accept the rank of colonel in the army of the States? —t.

In the *Irish Compendium, or Rudiments of Honour*, vol. iii. pp. 64, 65., 2nd ed.: London, 1727, we read that Lord Richard Boyle, born in 1566, married as second wife "Catharine, only daughter to Sir Jeffry Fenton; by her had five sons and seven daughters, of which the Lady Lettice was married to *George Lord Goring*." — V. D. N. *From the Navorscher.*

Chaplains to Noblemen (Vol. vii., p. 163.). — There is, in the Faculty Office in Doctors' Commons, an entry kept of the appointments of chaplains when brought to be registered. Under what authority the entry is made does not seem very clear. The register does not extend beyond the year 1730, though there may be amongst the records of the office in St. Paul's some earlier notices of similar appointments. G.

The Duke of Wellington Maréchal de France (Vol. vii., p. 283.). — The Duke of Wellington is indebted to the writer in the *Revue Britannique* for his dukedom and bâton of France, and not to Garter King-at-Arms. No such titles were attributed to his Grace or proclaimed by Garter, as a reference to the official accounts in the *London Gazette* will show. The Order of St. Esprit was the only French honour ascribed to him; that Order he received and frequently wore, the insignia of which were displayed, with his numerous other foreign honours, at the lying-in-state. Such being the case, Garter will not perhaps be expected to produce the diploma for either the title of *Duc de Brunoy* or the rank of *Maréchal de France.* C. G. Y.

Lord North (Vol. vii., p. 207.). — MR. FORSTER has, it seems, blundered a piece of old scandal into an insinuation at once absurd and treasonable. The scandal was *not* of Lord Guilford and the Princess Dowager, but of Frederick Prince of Wales and Lady Guilford. On this I will say no more than that the supposed resemblance between King George III. and Lord North is very inaccurately described by MR. FORSTER in almost every point except the *fair complexion.* The king's figure was not clumsy — quite the reverse, nor his face homely, nor his lips thick, nor his eyebrows bushy, nor his eyes protruding like Lord North's; but there was certainly something of a general look which might be called resemblance, and there was above all (which is not alluded to) the curious coincidence of the *failure of sight* in the latter years of both. Lord North was the only son of Lord Guilford's *first* marriage: I know not whether the children of the *second* bed inherited defective sight; if they did, it would remove one of the strongest grounds of the old suspicion. C.

Mediæval Parchment (Vol. vii., p. 155.). — The method of preparing parchment for illumination will be found in the *Birch and Sloane MSS.*, under "Painting and Drawing," &c., where are a number of curious MS. instructions on the subject, written chiefly in the sixteenth century, in English, French, and Italian.

Sir Frederic Madden, in the Introduction to *Illuminated Ornaments*, fol. 1833, and Mr. Ottley, in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. art. 1., have both written very minutely on the subject of illuminating, but their observations are too long for quotation. E. G. B.

I remember reading in an old French work the process used in illuminating parchments, and remember that the gilding was laid upon garlic juice; it might very possibly be diluted with proof spirits of wine; at all events, no parchments can bear water at whatever time they may have been prepared: the process of making them wear out with water would turn them into leather. The work I allude to was brought out, I recollect, under the auspices of the French Academy. W. T.

"*I hear a lion,*" *&c.* (Vol. vii., p. 205.). — These lines (corrupted by your correspondent SAGITTA into *five*) are two couplets in Bramstone's lively poem of the *Art of Politics*. They are a versification of a shrewd question put by Colonel Titus in the debate on the celebrated bill for *excluding* James Duke of York. C.

The *Art of Politics*, by the Rev. Mr. Bramston, contains the following lines, which will, I apprehend, give your correspondent the required information:

"With art and modesty your part maintain;
And talk like Col'nel Titus, not like Lane.
The trading knight with rants his speech begins,
Sun, moon, and stars, and dragons, saints, and kings:
But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the exclusion-bill was in suspense,
I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in
To try if we can turn him out again?"

Mr. Bramston's poem is in the first volume of Dodsley's *Collection*.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to refer to a cotemporary account of Colonel Titus's speech on the Exclusion Bill.

C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge.

Fercett (Vol. vi., p. 292.). — The term *Fercett* is probably intended as the *designation* of some collection in MS. of family evidences and pedigrees. It was usual among our ancestors thus to inscribe such collections either with the name of the collector, or that of the particular family to whom the book related. Thus the curious MS. in the library of the City of London, called *Dunthorne*, and containing ancient municipal records, is so called from its collector, whose name was Dunthorne. Instances of such titles are to be found in the collections of Gervase Holles in the *Lansdowne MSS.*, where one of such books is referred to as *Trusbutt*. E. G. B.

Old Satchells (Vol. vi., p. 160.; Vol. vii., p. 209.). — Your correspondent J. O. seems not to be aware that another and a fourth edition of *Old Satchells' True History* ("with copious additions, notes, and emendations," under the editorial superintendence of William Turnbull, Esq., F.S.A.) is in course of preparation 'neath the fostering care of Mr. John Gray Bell, the *pro amore* publisher of so many historical and antiquarian tracts of interest. Mr. Bell has already given to the world a *Pedigree of the Ancient Family of Scott of Stokoe*, edited, with notes, by William Robson Scott, Ph. D., of St. Leonard's, Exeter, from the original work compiled by his grandfather, Dr. *William Scott, of* Stamfordham, Northumber*land, then (1783)* representative of the family. The latter gentleman left behind him a large and valuable collection of MSS. relative to the family, which, as I learn from the prospectus, will be called into requisition in the forthcoming reprint of the *Old Souldier of Satchell*. Possibly the publishers of the second and third editions may have been assisted in their labours by the learned doctor in question, whose already quoted *Pedigree of the Scotts of Stokoe* was issued only a few years prior to the appearance of the Hawick edition of 1786, not 1784, as accidentally misprinted in J. O.'s interesting communication. T. HUGHES.

Chester.

Curtseys and Bows (Vol. vii., p. 156.). —In the interlude of *The Trial of Treasure*, by Purfoote, 1567 (page 14. of reprint), Inclination says to Gredy-gutte:

"Ise teach you to speake, I hold you a pounde!
Curchy, lob, curchy downe to the grounde.
Gre. Che can make curchy well enowe.
Inc. Lower, olde knave, or yle make ye to bowe!"

For *rationale* of bows and curtseys, see "N. & Q.," Vol. v., p. 157., though I fancy the *bob* curtseys are the ones referred to. THOS. LAWRENCE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The Rev. Joshua Marsden (Vol. vii., p. 181.).— This gentleman was born at Warrington in the year 1777. In the year 1800 he offered himself, and was accepted by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, as a missionary to British North America, where he laboured for several years. He removed thence to Bermuda. In 1814 he returned to England with a constitution greatly impaired, but continued to occupy regular stations under the direction of the Conference until 1836, when, worn out by affliction, he became a supernumerary, and resided in London, where he occasionally preached as his health permitted. He died August 11, 1837, aged sixty. JOHN I. DREDGE.

A memoir and portrait of the Rev. Joshua Marsden will be found in the *Imperial Magazine*, July, 1830. He was at that period a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists, having been for many years previously a missionary in connexion with that people. He was an amiable, ingenious, and worthy man, and although not a powerful, a pleasing poet. Among other things, he published *Amusements of a Mission*, *Forest Musings*, and *The Evangelical Minstrel*. J. B.

Sidney as a Christian Name (Vol. vii., p —Your correspondent R. D. B., of Baltim informed that the name of Sidney is ex common in North Wales as a Christia either sex, but more particularly of the

There seems to be no tradition co its use. In this part of the princip

enerally been assumed more from its eupho- character than from any family connexion.

E. L. B.

hin.

Whetstone (Vol. vii., p. 208.).—In your 74. of "N. & Q.," E. G. R. alludes to the *of the Whetstone*. The following quotation, ring on that subject, may not be uninterest- your readers:

the fourth year of this king's (Edward VI.) in the month of September, one Grig, a poul- f Surrey (taken among the people for a prophet, ng of divers diseases by words and prayers, and he would take no money), was, by command of rl of Warwick, and others of the Council, set on old in the town of Croidon, in Surrey, with a on his breast, wherein was written his deceitful pocritical dealings: and after that, on the eighth tember, set on a pillory in Southwark, being Our Lady Fair there kept; and the Mayor of n, with his brethren the aldermen, riding through r, the said Grig asked them and all the citizens ness.

Of the like counterfeit physicians,' saith Stow, 'I oted, in the summary of my *Chronicles* (anno , to be set on horseback, his face to the horse-tail, me tail in his hand as a bridle, a collar of jordans his neck, a *whetstone* on his breast; and so led gh the city of London, with ringing of basons, nished.'

hereunto I had added (with the forementioned) as followeth: — Such deceivers, no doubt, are who, being never trained up in reading or prac- f physicke and chirurgery, do boast to doe great especially upon women; as to make them straight efore were crooked, corbed, or cramped in any f their bodies, &c. But the contrary is true; for have received gold, when they have better de- the whetstone." — Goodall's *Royal College of cians*: London, 1684, p. 306.

J. S. S.

h.

name of Allen (Vol. vii., p. 205.).—Perhaps A. may find the following words in Celtic of him in his researches as to the origin of the of Allan:—*Adlann*, pronounced *allān*, means arman or lancer; *aluin*, a white hind or fawn ry, Do any of the name bear a hind as a ?); *allin*, a rocky islet; *alain*, fair, bright, aired, &c.

FRAS. CROSSLEY.

latucadrus (Vol. vii., p. 205.).— Papers con- ng the god Belatucadrus are to be found in *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 310., vol. iii. p. 101., x. p. 118. I take these references from Akerman's useful Archæological Index.

C. W. G.

-guns (Vol. vi., p. 612.; Vol. vii., p. 190.).— e parish of Halvergate, a train of seven- pot-guns is kept at the blacksmith's shop. MR. WOODWARD is correct in stating that they are "short cylinders set perpendicularly in a frame, flat-candlestickwise;" but each pot-gun at Halvergate is set in a separate block of wood, and not several in a frame together. By touching the touchholes of each pot-gun successively with a bar of red-hot iron, and with the aid of two double-barrel guns, a royal salute is fired at every wedding or festive occasion in Halvergate. E. G. R.

Graves Family (Vol. vii., p. 130.).— Your correspondent JAMES GRAVES will find a tolerable pedigree of the Graves family, commencing in the time of Edward IV., in the first volume of Dr. Nash's *Worcestershire*; and, in the notes thereto, many interesting particulars of various learned members of the family. Independent of the three portraits mentioned by your correspondent, of which I possess fine proof impressions, I have also one in mezzotinto of Morgan Graves, Esq., of Mickleton, county of Gloucester, and Lord of the Manor of Poden, in the co. of Worcester.

J. B. WHITBORNE.

Portrait Painters (Vol. vii., p. 180.). — The name of the Derby artist was *Wright*, not *White*. I have seen several portraits by him of great excellence. The time of his death I do not recollect, but I think the greater part of his works were executed in the latter part of the last century. Have not some of them been exhibited in Pall Mall? I have not the means at hand of ascertaining the fact, but I think he painted the "Blacksmith's Forge," which was so admirably mezzotinted by Earlom.

E. H.

Plum Pudding (Vol. vi., p. 604.). — Southey, in his *Omniana*, vol. i. p. 7., quotes the following receipt for English plum pudding, as given by the Chevalier d'Arvieux, who in 1658 made a voyage in an English forty-gun ship:

"Leur pudding était détestable. C'est un composé de biscuit pilé, ou de farine, de lard, de raisins de Corinthe, de sel, et de poivre, dont on fait une pâte, qu'on enveloppe dans une serviette, et que l'on fait cuire dans le pot avec du bouillon de la viande; on la tire de la serviette, et on la met dans un plat, et on rappe dessus du vieux fromage, qui lui donne une odeur insupportable. Sans ce fromage la chose en elle-même n'est pas absolument mauvaise."

Cheese is now eaten with apple puddings and pies; but is there any nook in England where they still grate it over plum pudding? I have heard the joke of forgetting the pudding-cloth, told against Lord Macartney during his embassy in China. Your correspondent will find plum porridge and plum puddings mentioned together at page 122. vol. ii. of Knight's *Old England*.

THOS. LAWRENCE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

have not here the facility of resort to a British Museum, or to German booksellers. Should your correspondent find any difficulty in effecting a collation of his edition with others, I shall be willing to part with my copy *for a short time* for his use; or, if he will oblige me with his copy, I will collate it with mine, and return it within the week with the various readings of the cited passages.

T. J. BUCKTON.

Lichfield.

"*Cob*" *and* "*Conners*" (Vol. vii., p. 234.).—These words are Celtic. *Cob* means a mouth, a harbour, an entrance. *Conners* appears to be a compound word, from *cuan*, a bay or harbour, and *mar* or *mara*, the sea; pronounced "Cuan wara," then shortened into *Conner*. Conna-mara, in the west of Ireland, properly spelled *Cuan na mara*, means "bays of the sea." FRAS. CROSSLEY.

Lady High Sheriff (Vol. vii., p. 236.).—Your correspondent W. M. is informed that in Duncumb's *Herefordshire* there is no mention made of the fact, that a lady executed the office of high sheriff of the county. The high sheriffs for the years 1768—1771 inclusive were Richard Gorges, William Nourse, Price Clutton, and Charles Hoskyns, Bart. The lady alluded to would be the widow of one of these. H. C. K.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, exercised the office of hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland, and, at the assizes at Appleby, sat with the judges on the bench (temp. Car. I.) Vide Blackstone's *Comment.*, and Pocock's *Memorials of the Tufton Family*, p. 78. (1800.)

I may add that ladies have also been included in the commission of the peace. The Lady Bartlet was made a justice of the peace by Queen Mary in Gloucestershire (Harl. MSS); Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was made a justice of peace; and a lady in Sussex, of the name of Rowse, did usually sit on the bench at the assizes and sessions amongst other justices *cincta gladio* (*op. cit.*). W. S.

Northiam.

Death of Nelson (Vol. vii., p. 52.).—The "beautiful picture which hangs in a bad light in the hall of Greenwich Hospital" was not painted by West, but by Arthur William Devis, a very talented artist, but somewhat careless in financial matters. He was a pupil of Zoffeny, was in India for some years, where he practised portrait-painting with considerable success. The well-known print of the "Marquis Cornwallis receiving the Sons of Tippoo Saib as Hostages," was from a picture painted by him. The "Death of Nelson" at Greenwich was a commission from the house of Boydell, Cheapside; and a large print was afterwards published by them from it. Devis met the vessel on its return to England, and on its way homeward painted, very carefully, the portraits of the persons represented in his picture, and also a very exact view of the cockpit in which the hero died. The picture has great merit, and deserves to be better placed. T. W. T.

Editions of the Prayer-Book prior to 1662 (Vol. vi., pp. 435. 564.; Vol. vii., p. 18.).—As a small instalment towards completing this desirable object, I send you the following:

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1615. Barker. Folio. (St. John's Coll., Oxford.)
1632. Barker. 4to. (In my possession.)
1634. Edinburgh. 12mo.
1636. Bill. Folio. (Bindley, Part I., 955.)

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

Passage in Juvenal (Vol. vii., p. 165.).—The Delphin edition of Juvenal, in a note on Sat. x. v. 365., says: "Sunt qui legunt, Nullum numen *abest*." It would be very easy, in carelessly copying a MS., to substitute either word for the other. When MR. J. S. WARDEN has ascertained which is the true reading, he may fairly call the other an "alteration." R. Y. TH—B.

Tennyson (Vol. vii., p. 84.).—The first Query of H. J. J. having been already answered (p. 189.), in reply to his *second* inquiry, I beg to inform him that he will find the custom referred to in the passage of the "Princess," of which he desires to know the meaning, fully explained in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1848, p. 379.

W. L. N.

Capital Punishment (Vol. vii., p. 181.).—Your correspondent S. Y. may find the date of the last instance of capital punishment for exercising the Roman Catholic religion in Bishop Challoner's very interesting *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*: Keating, 1836. Every reader of Fox's *Book of Martyrs* should, in fairness, consult the above work. There is another earlier work, *Théâtre des Cruautés des Hérectiques de nostre temps*, Anvers, 1588; but it is unfortunately very scarce.

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Notes.

JACK.

I wish to note, and to suggest to students in ethnology, the Query, how it comes to pass that John Bull has a peculiar propensity to call things by his own name, his familiar appellative of *Jack?*

Of all the long list of abbreviations and familiar names with which times past and present have supplied us, that which honest Falstaff found most pleasing to his ears, "*Jack* with my familiars!" is the household word with which ours are most conversant. Were not *Jack* the Giant-killer, *Jack* and the Bean-stalk, and Little *Jack*, the intimates of our earliest days? when we were lulled to sleep by ditties that told of *Jack* Sprat and his accommodating wife (an instance of the harmony in which those of opposite tastes may live in the bonds of wedlock); of *Jack*, the bachelor who lived harmoniously with his fiddle, and had a soul above the advice of his utilitarian friend; of *Jack* who, like Caliban, was to have a new master; of *Jack* * the brother of Gill; and of that *Jack* who was only remarkable for having a brother, whose name, as a younger son, is not thought worthy of mention. And were not our waking hours solaced by songs, celebrating the good Jack †, little *Jack* Horner, and holding up to obloquy the bad Jack, naughty *Jacky* Green, and his treachery to the innocent cat? Who does not remember the time when he played at *jack*-straws, fished for *jack*-sharps, and delighted in a skip-*jack*, or *jack*-a-jumper, when *jack*-in-a-box came back from the fair (where we had listened not unmoved to the temptations of that eloquent vagabond cheap-*Jack*) and popped up his nose before we could say *Jack*

* Jack and Gill were measures. "Wherefore," says Grumio, "be the Jacks fair within and the Gills fair without," meaning the leathern jacks clean within, and the metal gills polished without.

† His character has suffered by antiquarian research, which tells us that the song was made on a Colonel Horner, intrusted by the last Abbot of Wells with a pie, containing the title-deeds of the abbey, which he was to deliver to Henry VIII., and that he abstracted one for his own purposes, whereupon the abbot was hanged.

Robinson; and when *Jack*-in-the-green ushered in May-day? While a halo of charmed recollections encircles the memory of *Jack*-pudding, dear to the Englishman as Jack Pottage and Jack Sausage (Jean Potage and Hans Wurst) are to Frenchman and German.

Our childhood past, *Jack* still haunts us at every turn and phase of our existence. The smoke-*jack* and bottle-*jack*, those revolutionary instruments that threw the turnspit out of employment (and have well-nigh banished him from the face of the earth), cook the *Jack* hare, which we bring in in the pocket of our shooting-*jacket*. We wear *jack*-boots, and draw them off with boot-*jacks*; prop up our houses with *jack*-screws; wipe our hands on *jack*-towels; drink out of black-*jacks*, and wear them on our backs too, at least our ancestors did; while flap-*jacks** gave a relish to their Lenten diet, *jack*-of-the-clock † told them the hour; *Jack* priests held rule over them; and gentle exercise at the *jack*, at bowls, helped them to digest their dinners. We ride upon *jack*-asses; *jacks* flourish in our fish-ponds; *jack*-a-lanterns and *jack*-snipes flit over our bogs, the one scarcely less difficult to capture than the other; *jack*-daws multiply in our steeples, and *jack*-herons still linger about our baronial halls.

The four *jack* knaves, *jack*-a-lents, *jack*-a-dandies, *jack*-a-nasties, and *jacks*-in-office (*jack*-an-apeses every man *jack* of them), with that name fraught with mysterious terror, *Jack* Ketch, are the scapegraces of this numerous family; and, at every *Jack* who would be the gentleman, at a saucy *Jack* who attempts to play the *jack* with us, our indignation rises, like that of Juliet's nurse. But, on the whole, *Jack* is an honest fellow, who does his work in this life, though he has been reproached with Tom's helping him to do nothing; but let the house that Jack built vindicate him from this calumny. *Jack*, we repeat, is an honest fellow, and is so more especially, when as *Jack*-tar (Heaven protect him from *Jack*-sharks both on sea and shore!) he has old Ocean beneath, and the union-*jack* above him. Of black and yellow *jack*, who are foreigners, we make no mention; neither of *Jack*-Spaniards, nor of *Jacko* the monkey, whom we detest; but, go where we will, *Jack* meets us, and is master of all trades, for that we hold to be the right, though, we are aware, not the usual version of the saying. In short, with Merry *Andrews*, *Jerry* Sneaks, *Tom* Noddies, and Silly *Simons*, we may all have a casual acquaintance; but *Jack*, sweet *Jack*, kind *Jack*, honest *Jack*, *Jack* still is our familiar. JOHN JACKSON.

* The old name for pancakes. Slap-*jacks* is their present name in America.

† The figure which struck the hour, as on the old clocks of St. Dunstan's, and of Carfax in Oxford.

MYTHE VERSUS MYTH.

When I first began to write on Mythology, I followed the Germans in using *mythus* for the Greek μῦθος. I afterwards thought it would be better to Anglicise it, and, strange to say, I actually found that there was a rule in the English language without an exception. It was this: Words formed from Greek dissyllables in ος, whether the penultimate vowel be long or short, are monosyllables made long by *e* final. Thus, not only does βῶλος make *bole*, but πόλος *pole*, πόρος *pore*, σκόπος *scope*, τόνος *tone*, &c.; so also γῦρος, *gyre*; θύμος, *thyme*; στῦλος, *style*; κύβος, *cube*, &c.: I therefore, without hesitation, made an English word *mȳthe*. Mr. Grote, in his *History of Greece*, has done the very same thing, and probably on the same principles, quite independently of me; for, as I am informed, he has never condescended to read my *Mythology of Greece and Italy*, perhaps because it was not written in German. We have had no followers, as far as I am aware, but Miss Lynn, in her classical novels, and Mr. J. E. Taylor, in his translation of the *Pentamerone*, &c.

Meantime the English language had got another form of μῦθος, namely, *mȳth*, which I believe made its first appearance in Mr. Cooley's *Maritime and Inland Discovery*, and so has the claim of priority, if not of correctness. This form has been so generally adopted, that it seems likely ere long to become a mere slang term. It is used for every kind of fiction whatever; indeed, I have seen it employed where the proper word would be *hoax*. Nay, to make matters worse, it is actually used of persons. Mrs. Harris, for instance, has been termed a *myth*, as also was Robin Hood, not long since, even in "N. & Q."! I wonder how Apollodorus would have looked, if he had heard Orion or Polyphemus called a μῦθος!

Do I then expect the people of England to surrender their glorious privilege of going wrong without let or hindrance, in matters of grammar and etymology? Far from me be such folly and presumption. All I venture to expect is, that men of learning and good sense will, when they are speaking or writing about those venerable fictions which once commanded the assent of polished nations, use the more dignified term *mȳthe*, and the adjective *mythic*, instead of the hybrid *mythical*, leaving the poor unhappy little *mȳth* to be handled about at the popular will and pleasure.

THOS. KEIGHTLEY.

WITCHCRAFT IN 1638.

I inclose you an extract from an old document in my possession, which appears to be the examination of two witnesses against one Mary Shepherd for witchcraft. The nature of the offence is n.

specified. Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers.

The Exam of Jone Coward of Wareham, taken upon Oath the 28 *March*, 1638.

Who sayth, y^t about Midsomer last past one Mary Sheapheard of Wareham did pull of one of this Exmt's stockings, and within 2 howers after this Exnt was taken in all her limbs that she could not stur hand or foot, where upon this Exnt considered that the fors^d Mary Sheapheard had done her that hurt, and forth wth cryed out upon the sayd Mary Shep. (though the sayd M. Shep. was not present), where upon this Exmt's mother went unto the house of M. Shep. to perswaed her to come downe to this Exnt; but the sayd M. Shep. would not. Whereupon this Exnt's mother went unto the Mayor of the Town, who comanded the s^d M. Shep. to goe to this Exant. At length the s^d Ma. Shep. accordingly did (and being coē), she did wring this Exnt by the hande, and p^esently this Exnt recouered. Ffurther, this Exnt sayth, y^t about ye 24 of July *next followinge*, this Exnt was taken in ye like manner ye second time, wth her hands and feet wrested about, and so sent for the s^d M. Shep., who instantly pulled the Exnt by the hands, and p^esently the Exnt recovered again. JONE COWARD.

Joane Coward de Warhā, spinster - £xx,

To appear and give evidence at the next assizes agnt Ma. Sheapheard.

The Exam of Ann Trew, single woman, of Wareham, taken upon Oath as afors^d.

Who sayth, y^t on ye 16th of March last past she saw Mary Shep. come into ye house of Joh. Gillingame, and likewise saw Ed. Gillingame come down bare-footed very well, without any lamnesse or sickness at all, and p^esently after ye sayd Mary Shep. had pulled on the legginge upon the legge of ye s^d Ed. Gill., he fell instantly both lame and sick. Further, this Exnt asked the s^d Ed. Gill. (in the time of his sickness) what Ma. Shep. did unto him, who answered, she did put her hand upon his thigh. ANN TREW.

Anne Trew de Warhā, spinster - - £xx,

To appear and give evidence at next assizes agnt M. Shepheard.

I should like to know if the effect of her supposed sorcery could be attributed to mesmerism. The document in my possession appears to be original, as Jone Coward's signature is in a different hand to that of the examination. J. C. M.

Spetisbury.

ST. AUGUSTIN AND BAXTER.

I am not aware that any author has pointed out a remarkable coincidence in the Confessions of St. Augustin and of Baxter:

"Divers sins I was addicted to, and oft committed against my conscience, which, for the warning of others, I will here confess to my shame. I was much addicted to the excessive and gluttonous eating of apples and pears, which, I think, laid the foundation of the imbecility and flatulency of my stomach. . . . . (1) To this end, and to concur with naughty boys that gloried in evil, I have oft gone into other men's orchards and stolen the fruit, when I had enough at home. . . . . These were my sins in my childhood, as to which conscience troubled me for a great while before they were overcome." (1) Quoted in Froodstock, Sect. XXXVI.

Sir W. Scott cites the above passages in his *Life of Dryden*, with sharp comments on the rigid scruples of the Puritans: (2) Sect. VII. Note; ed. 1809, p. 363.

"How is it possible," he says, "to forgive Baxter for the affectation with which he records the enormities of his childhood? . . . . Can any one read this confession without thinking of Tartuffe, who subjected himself to penance for killing a flea with too much anger? . . . ."

It probably did not occur to the biographer, that no less illustrious a saint than Augustin, to whom Puritanism can hardly be imputed, had made a parallel confession of like early depravity many centuries before. Enlarging on his own puerile delinquencies, and indeed on the wickedness of children in general, he confesses that, in company with other "naughty boys" ("nequissimi adolescentuli"), he not only stole apples, but stole them for the mere pleasure of the thing, and when he "had enough at home":

"Id furatus sum quod mihi abundabat, et multo melius. Nec eâ re volebam frui quam furto appetebam; sed ipso furto et peccato. Arbor erat pirus in viciniâ vineæ nostræ pomis onusta, nec formâ nec sapore illecebrosis. Ad hanc excutiendam atque asportandam, nequissimi adolescentuli perreximus nocte intempestâ; et abstulimus inde onera ingentia, non ad nostras epulas, sed vel projicienda porcis, etiamsi aliquid inde comedimus. . . . . Ecce cor meum, Deus meus, ecce cor meum, quod miseratus es in imo abyssi!"—*Confessionum*, lib. ii. cap. iv.

In comparing the two cases, the balance of juvenile depravity is very much against the great Doctor of Grace. He does not seem to have had even a fondness for fruit to plead in extenuation of his larceny. He robbed orchards by wholesale of apples, which, by his own admission, had no attractions either of form or flavour to tempt him. Yet the two anecdotes are so much alike, that one would be inclined to suspect one story of being a mere recoction of the other if it were possible to doubt the veracity of Richard Baxter.

The incident, however, is one too familiar in schoolboy life to make the repetition of the story a matter of surprise. The property in an apple growing within the reach of a boy's hand has from time immemorial been in peril, and the law itself has not always regarded it as an object of scrupulous protection. The old laws of the Rheingau, and (if I mistake not) of some other states, warranted a wayfaring man in picking apples from any tree, provided he did not exceed the number of three. E. SMIRKE.

FOLK LORE.

Subterranean Bells (Vol. vii., pp. 128. 200.).—In answer to J. J. S.'s inquiry, I beg to state, that at Crosmere, near Ellesmere, Shropshire, where there is one of a number of pretty lakes scattered throughout that district, there is a tradition of a chapel having formerly stood on the banks of the lake. And it is said that the belief once was, that whenever the waters were ruffled by wind, the chapel bells might be heard as singing beneath the surface. This, though bearing on the subject of "submarine" or "subaqueous," rather than "subterranean" bells, illustrates, I think, the tradition to which J. J. S. refers. J. W. M.

Hordley, Ellesmere.

Welsh Legend of the Redbreast.—According to my old nurse (a Carmarthenshire woman), the redbreast, like Prometheus, is the victim φιλανθρώπου τρόπου. Not only the babes in the wood, but mankind at large, are indebted to these deserving favourites. How could any child help regarding with grateful veneration the little bird with bosom red, when assured—

"That far, far, far away is a land of woe, darkness, spirits of evil, and *fire*. Day by day does the little bird bear in his bill a drop of water to quench the flame. So near to the burning stream does he fly, that his dear little feathers are *scorched*: and hence he is named Bron-*rhuddyn*.* To serve little children, the robin dares approach the Infernal Pit. No good child will hurt the devoted benefactor of man. The robin returns from the land of *fire*, and therefore he feels the *cold* of winter far more than his brother birds. He shivers in the brumal blast; hungry, he chirps before your door. Oh! my child, then, in gratitude throw a few crumbs to poor red-breast."

Why, a Pythagorean would have eaten a peacock sooner than one of us would have injured a robin. R. P.

* Bron-rhuddyn = "breast-burnt," or "breast-scorched."

JOHNSONIANA.

I inclose you a transcript of a letter of Boswell's which I think worthy of being permanently recorded, and am not aware of its having been before in print.

Edinburgh, 11th April, 1774.

Dear Sir,

When Mr. Johnson and I arrived at Inveraray after our expedition to the Hebrides, and there for the first time *after many days* renewed our enjoyment of the luxuries of civilised life, one of the most elegant that I could wish to find was lying for me, a letter from Mr. Garrick. It was a pineapple of the finest flavour, which had a high zest indeed amongst the heath-covered mountains of Scotia. That I have not thanked you for it long ere now is one of those strange facts for which it is so difficult to account, that I shall not attempt it. The *Idler* has strongly expressed many of the wonderful effects of the *vis inertiæ* of the human mind. But it is hardly credible that a man should have the warmest regard for his friend, a constant desire to show it, and a keen ambition for a frequent epistolary intercourse with him, and yet should let months roll on without having resolution, or activity, or power, or whatever it be, to write a few lines. A man in such a situation is somewhat like Tantalus reversed. He recedes, he knows not how, from what he loves, which is full as provoking as when what he loves recedes from him. That my complaint is not a peculiar fancy, but deep in human nature, I appeal to the authority of St. Paul, who though he had not been exalted to the dignity of an apostle, would have stood high in fame as a philosopher and orator, "*What I would that do I not.*" You need be under no concern as to your debt to me for the book which I purchased for you. It was long ago discharged; for believe me, I intended the book as a present. Or if you rather chuse that it should be held as an exchange with the epitaphs which you sent me, I have no objection. Dr. Goldsmith's death would affect all the club much. I have not been so much affected with any event that has happened of a long time. I wish you would give me, who am at a distance, and who cannot get to London this spring, some particulars with regard to his last appearances. Dr. Young has a fine thought to this purpose, that every friend who goes before us to the other side of the river of death, makes the passage to us the easier. Were our club all removed to a future world but one or two, *they*, one should think, would incline to follow. By all means let me be on your list of subscribers to Mr. Morrell's *Prometheus*. You have enlivened the town, I see, with a musical piece. The prologue is admirably fancied *arripere populum tributim*; though, to be sure, Foote's remark applies to it, that your pro-

logues have a culinary turn, and that therefore the motto to your collection of them should be, *Animus jamdudum in Patinis.* A player upon words might answer him, "Any Patinis rather than your Piety in Pattens." I wonder the wags have not been quoting upon you, "Whose erudition is a *Christmas tale.*" But Mr. Johnson is ready to bruise any one who calls in question your classical knowledge and your happy application of it. I hope Mr. Johnson has given you an entertaining account of his Northern Tour. He is certainly to favour the world with some of his remarks. Pray do not fail to quicken him by word as I do by letter. Posterity will be the more obliged to his friends the more that they can prevail with him to write. With best compliments to Mrs. Garrick, and hoping that you will not punish me by being long silent, I remain faithfully yours, JAMES BOSWELL.

To David Garrick, Esq.,
Adelphi, London.

W. P.

Minor Notes.

White Roses. — In an old newspaper, *The Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*, of Saturday, June 15, 1723, I find the following paragraph:

"Monday being the anniversary of the White Roses, some persons who had a mind to boast that they had bid defiance to the government, put them on early in the morning; but the mob not liking such doings, gathered about them, and demolished the wearers; which so terrified the crew, that not one of them afterwards would touch a white rose."

Can you, or any of your correspondents, explain this curious allusion? Is it to the emblem of the House of York, or the badge of the Pretender? E. G. B.

Fifeshire Pronunciation.—I have observed, in various parts of Fifeshire, a singular peculiarity in the pronunciation of certain words, of which the following are specimens:

Wrong,	Pronounced	Vrang.
Wright,		Vricht (*gut.*).
Wretch,		Vretch.
Write, *v. a.*		Vrite.
Write, or writing, *s.*		Vreat.

This strange mode is not altogether confined to the most illiterate portion of the people. My query is, Does this peculiarity obtain in any other portion of Scotland? A. R. X.

Paisley.

Original Letter. — The following letter, written by the French general at Guadaloupe, when it was taken in 1810, to his conqueror, is an exquisite specimen of something more than that national politeness which does not desert a Frenchman even in misfortune. I possess the original:

Au quartier général du Parc,
le 6 Février, 1810.

A son Excellence

Le Général Beckwith, Commandant en chef les forces de sa Majesté Britannique aux isles du Vent.

Monsieur le Général,

J'ai été prévenu que Votre Excellence se proposait de venir au Parc demain dans la matinée. J'ose espérer qu'elle voudra bien me faire l'honneur d'accepter le diner que lui offre un Général malheureux et vaincu, mais qu'il présente de tout cœur.

Daignez, Monsieur le Général, agréer l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
de votre Excellence,
Le très-obéissant serviteur,
EMOUF.

EDWARD FOSS.

Erroneous Forms of Speech.—Since you allow your correspondents to correct such words as *teetotal*, I hope you will allow me to call the attention of your agricultural readers to the corruption in the word *mangold*, as they now write it. The word is in German *mangel wurzel*, root of scarcity. It is wrong to use even such a name as this, in my opinion, while we have the English name *beet*, which has the additional advantage of being derived from the botanical name *Beta.* But if a new name must be used, let it, at any rate, be the pure German *mangel*, and not the mongrel *mangold.* Indeed, those who spell the word in the latter way, ought in common consistency to write *reddishes*, *sparrowgrass*, and *cowcumbers* for radishes, asparagus, and cucumbers. E. G. R.

Queries.

EUSTACHE DE SAINT PIERRE.

(Vol. vii., p. 10.)

MR. KING's inquiry reminds me of two Queries on the same subject which I sent you as far back as the end of 1851, or beginning of 1852. Those Queries have not appeared in "N. & Q.," and I was led to suppose, either that you had laid them aside for some future occasion, or had found something objectionable in the form in which they were presented. The following is a literal copy.

"There are two circumstances connected with this event (the surrender of Calais), respecting which I am desirous of obtaining information. The first has reference to the individuals who offered themselves as victims to appease the exasperation of Edward III., after the obstinate siege

of that town in 1347. They are represented as *six* of the principal citizens; Eustache de Saint Pierre was at their head, and the names of three others have come down to us, as Jean d'Aire, Jacques de Wissant, and Pierre de Wissant. Who were the other two?

"The second point relates to the character of that occurrence. Some historians are of opinion that the devotedness of Saint Pierre and his associates was prompted by the most exalted sentiments of patriotism; while others assert that it was all a 'sham,' that Saint-Pierre was secretly attached to the cause of the English monarch, and that he was subsequently employed by him in some confidential negociations. To which of these opinions should the historical inquirer give his assent?"

I may add, in reply to Mr. King, that "the light thrown on the subject, through M. de Bréquigny's labours," has been noticed in the *Biographie Universelle*, sub voce *Saint-Pierre (Eustache de)*; and it was the remarks in that work that first drew my attention to it. The circumstances disclosed by Bréquigny are also commented upon by Lévesque in his *La France sous les Valois*. Henry H. Breen.

St. Lucia.

PASSAGE IN COLERIDGE.

De Quincy, in his "Suspiria de Profundis," Blackwood's *Magazine*, June, 1845, p. 748., speaking of the spectre of the Brocken, and of the conditions under which that striking phenomenon is manifested, observes that

"Coleridge ascended the Brocken on the Whitsunday of 1799 with a party of English students from Goettingen, but failed to see the phantom; afterwards in England (and under the same three conditions) he saw a much rarer phenomenon, which he described in the following eight lines. I give them from a corrected copy. The apostrophe in the beginning must be understood as addressed to an ideal conception:

"'And art thou nothing? Such thou art as when
The woodman winding westward up the glen
At wintry dawn, when o'er the sheep-track's maze
The viewless snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze,
Sees full before him, gliding without tread,
An image with a glory round its head:
This shade he worships for its golden hues,
And makes (not knowing) that which he pursues.'"

These lines are from "Constancy to an ideal Object;" but in the usual editions of Coleridge's *Poems*, the last two lines are printed thus:

"The enamour'd rustic worships its fair hues,
Nor knows he makes the shadow he pursues."
Coleridge's *Poetical Works*, vol. ii. p. 91., 1840.

Query: Which reading is the correct one? Coleridge refers to the Manchester Philosophical Transactions for a description of this phenomenon; but, as the earlier volumes of these are scarce, perhaps some of your correspondents would copy the description from the volume which contains it, or furnish one from some authentic source.

J. M. B.

Minor Queries.

Cann Family.—Can any of your correspondents enlighten me as to the origin of this family name; and if of foreign extraction, as I suspect, in what county of England they first settled? There is a village in Dorsetshire called Cann St. Rumbold. Possibly this may afford some clue. Burke informs us that William Cann, Esq., was Mayor of Bristol in 1648, and that his son, Sir Robert Cann, also Mayor, and afterwards M.P. for that city, was knighted by Charles II. in 1662, and created a Baronet, September 13th in the same year. The title became extinct in 1765, by the death of Sir Robert Cann, the sixth Baronet. The first Baronet had several brothers, some of whom most probably left issue, as I find a respectable family of that name now, and for many years past, located in Devonshire; but I am not aware if they are descended from the same stock.

Domini-Cann.

Canada.

Landholders in Lonsdale South of the Sands.—In his *History of Lancashire*, Baines states (vol. i. chap. iv.) that a return of the principal landholders in Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the time of James I., has been kept; but he does not state where the return is registered, nor whether it was in a private or public form. In fact, it is impossible to make any reference to the return, from the brief mention made of it by Baines.

Perhaps some one of your Lancashire correspondents may be acquainted with the sources of the learned historian's information. If so, it would much oblige your correspondent to be directed to them, as also to any of the Lancashire genealogical authorities referring to the district of Lonsdale South of the Sands. Observer.

Rotation of the Earth.—Has the experiment which about two years ago was much talked of, for demonstrating the rotation of the earth by means of a pendulum, been satisfactorily carried out and proved? And if so, where is the best place for finding an account of it? The diagram by Mr. Little in the *Illustrated London News* does not seem to explain the matter very fully.

Nelson and Wellington.—The following statement has been going the round of the American newspapers since the death of the Duke of Wellington. Is it true?—"Lord Nelson was the eighteenth in descent from King Edward I., and

the Duke of Wellington was descended from the same monarch." UNEDA.

Are White Cats deaf?—White cats are reputed to be "hard of hearing." I have known many instances, and in all stupidity seemed to accompany the deafness. Can any instances be given of white cats possessing the function of hearing in anything like perfection? SHIRLEY HIBBERD.

Arms in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," &c.—In Dugdale's *Warwickshire* (1656), p. 733. fig. 21., is a coat of arms from the Prior's Lodgings at Maxstoke, viz. Or, fretty of ten pieces sa. with a canton gu. And in Shaw's *Hist. of Staffordshire*, vol. i. p. *210., is the notice of a similar coat from Armitage Church, near Rugeley, extracted out of *Church Notes*, by Wyrley the herald, taken about 1597: viz. "Rugeley as before, impaling O. fretty of . . . . S. with a canton G. Query if . . ."

Dugdale gives another coat, p. 111. fig. 12., from the windows of Trinity Church, Coventry; viz. Arg. on a chev. sa. three *stars* of the first. There is a mitre over this coat.

Can any of the correspondents of "N. & Q." assign the family names to these arms? Does the mitre necessarily imply a bishop or mitred abbot; and, if not, does it belong to John de Ruggeley, who was Abbot of Merevale (not far from Coventry) temp. Hen. VI., one branch of whose family bore—Arg. on a chev. sa. three *mullets* of the first. I may observe that this John was perhaps otherwise connected with Coventry; for Edith, widow of Nicholas de Ruggeley, his brother, left a legacy, says Dugd., p. 129., to an anchorite mured up at Stivichall Church, a member of St. Michael's Church, Coventry.

The same coat (*i. e.* with the mullets) is assigned by Dugd., p. 661. fig. 12., to the name of Knell.

J. W. S. R.

Tombstone in Churchyard.—Does any one know of a legible inscription older than 1601? A. C.

Argot and Slang.—I shall be much obliged by learning from any correspondent the etymons of *argot* (French) and *slang*, as applied to language; and when did the latter term first come into use?

THOS. LAWRENCE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Priests' Surplices.—Will some of the readers of "N. & Q." favour me with a decision or authority on the following point? Does a priest's surplice differ from that worn by a lay vicar, or vicar choral? I have been an old choir-boy; and some few years since, as a boy, used to remark that the priests' surplices worn at St. Paul's, the Chapel Royal, and Westminster Abbey, were, as a sempstress would term it, *gaged*, or stitched down in rows over the shoulders some seven or eight times at the distance of about half an inch from each other. In the cathedral churches of Durham, York, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford, I have remarked their almost universal adoption; but, to the best of my belief, I have never seen such a description of vestment in use among parochial clergymen, above half-a-dozen times, and I am desirous of knowing if the *gaged* surplice is peculiar to cathedrals and collegiate churches (I have even seen canons residentiary in them, habited in the lay vicar's surplice), or is the surplice used by choristers, undergraduates, and vicars choral, which, according to my early experience, is one without needlework, the correct officiating garment; the latter is almost universally used at funerals, where the officiating priest seldom wears either his scarf or hood, and presents anything but a dignified appearance when he crowns this *négligée* with one of our grotesque chimney-pot hats, to the exclusion of the more appropriate college cap. AMANUENSIS.

John, Brother German to David II.—Can any of your readers solve the problem in Scotch history, who was John, brother german to King David II., son of Robert Bruce? David II., in a charter to the Priory of Rostinoth, uses these words: "Pro salute animæ nostræ, etc., ac ob benevolentiam et affectionem specialem quam erga dictum prioratum devote gerimus eo quod ossa celebris memoriæ Johannis fratris nostri germani ibidem (the Priory) humata quiescunt dedimus, etc., viginti marcas sterlingorum, etc." Dated at Scone, "in pleno parliamento nostro tento ibidem decimo die Junii anno regni sexto decimo."

The expression "celebris memoriæ" might almost be held to indicate that John had lived to manhood, but is perhaps only a style of royalty; nevertheless, the passage altogether seems to lead to the inference, that the person had at least survived the age of infancy. King Robert's bastard son, Sir Robert Bruce, had a grant of the lands of Finhaven, in the neighbourhood of Rostinoth.*

DE CAMERA.

Scott, Nelson's Secretary.—Can any of your readers give me information as to the pedigree and family of John Scott, Esq., public secretary to Lord Nelson? He was killed at Trafalgar on board the Victory; and dying while his sons were yet very young, his descendants possess little knowledge on the subject to which I have alluded. He was, I *think*, born at Fochabers, near Gordon Castle, where his mother is known to have died.

A SUBSCRIBER.

* Dr. Jamieson has a note on King David II., brother, in his edition, of Barbour's Bruce; but does not quote the words of the charter so fully as they are here given.—*The Bruce and Wallace*, 4to., Edin. 1820, vol. i. p. 485.

The Axe which beheaded Anne Boleyn. — A friend of mine has excited my curiosity by stating, that in his school-boy readings of the history of England, he learned that the axe which deprived Henry VIII.'s second wife (Anne Boleyn) of her head was preserved as a relic in the Northgate Street of Kent's ancient citie, Canterbury. I have written to friends living in that locality for a confirmation of such a strange fact; but they plead ignorance. Can any of your numerous readers throw any light relative to this subject upon the benighted mind of PHILIP WEST.

Roger Outlawe. — A friend of mine in Germany has met with some ancient rolls, said to have been from the Irish Court of Common Pleas, chiefly of the time of Edward III., and headed thus:

"Communia placita apud Dublin coram fratre Rogero Outlawe priore hospitii sancti Johannis de Jerusalem in hibernia tenens locum Johannis Darcy le Cosyn Justiciarii hiberniæ apud Dublin die pasche in viiij mense anno B. Etii post ultimum conquestum hiberniæ quarto."

Can any person state who this *Roger Outlawe* was? And is it not singular that a prior of a religious and military establishment should be qualified to sit as *locum tenens* of a judge in a law court? H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Clyst St. George.

"*Berte au Grand Pied.*" — I should be glad to know what is the history or legend of the goose-footed queen, whose figure Mr. Laing, in his *Norway*, p. 70. 8vo. edition, says is on the portals of four French cathedrals. THOS. LAWRENCE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Lying by the Walls. — What is the origin of the phrase "Lying by the walls," an euphemism for *dead?* It was very commonly used in this county some years ago. Instead of saying "Poor M. or N. is *dead*," they always said "Poor M. or N. *lies by the walls.*" R. P.

St. Ives, Hunts.

Constables of France (Vol. vi., pp. 128. 254.).— Has no person been appointed to fill that high office since the death of the Duc de Luynes, in 1621? A. S. A.

Wuzzeerabad.

St. John's Church, Shoreditch. — The church of St. John, within the priory of Holywell, Shoreditch, and the chapel adjoining it, built by Sir Thomas Lovel, treasurer of the household to King Henry VII., knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c.

Is there any better or other account of this priory, church, and chapel than that given in the *Monasticon?* Judging by the statement copied by Mr. Lysons from the original entry in the books of the College of Arms, the chapel must have been a splendid building. Sir Thomas Lovel was buried there on the 8th June, 1525, "in a tombe of whyte marbell which both hit and the chappell were founded by hym, and it stondeth on the southe syde of the quyre of the saide churche." At his funeral there were present the Bishop of London, Lord St. John, Sir Richard Wyngfield, and many others, nobles and gentlemen. The Abbot of Waltham, the Prior of St. Mary Spital, four orders of friars, the Mayor and all the aldermen of London, the gentlemen of the Inns of Court, the Lord Steward, and all the clerks of London, &c., also attended. What a contrast to the present condition of the place, now a scavenger's yard, once the apparently last resting-place of the councillor of a mighty sovereign! "They that did feed delicately, that were brought up in scarlet, embrace dunghills. The holy house where our fathers worshipped is laid waste." WARDEN S. HENDRY.

P. S.—Part of the chapel is now to be found under the floor of the "Old King John," Holywell Lane. The stone doorway into the porter's lodge of the priory still exists; but, from the accumulation of earth, the crown of the arch is six feet below the ground. I took a sketch of it, and some other remains of the priory, also under ground, about ten years ago. W. S. H.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Sir John Thompson.—What are the crest, arms, motto, and supporters of Sir John Thompson, Bart., created Baron Haversham, of Haversham and Newport Pagnel, about the eighth year of William III.? R. P. D.

[Or, on a fesse indented az. three etoiles ar.; on a canton of the second, a sun in his glory, ppr. — Crest, an arm, erect, vested gu. cuff ar. holding in the hand ppr. five ears of wheat or. Motto, "In lumine luce."— Robson's *British Herald*, vol. ii. *s. v.*; and for the plate, vol. iii. pl. 50.]

Ring, the Marriage. — When and how did the use of the ring, in the marriage ceremony, originate? Is it of Christian origin; or is it derived from the Jews, or from the Greeks or Romans? JONATHAN PIM.

[Brand quotes Vallancey and Leo Modena for the use of the marriage ring among the Jews (*Popular Antiq.*, vol. ii. p. 103. edit. 1849). Wheatly, however, has given the most detailed account of its origin:— "The reason," he says, "why a ring was pitched upon for the pledge rather than anything else was, because anciently the ring was a *seal*, by which all orders were signed, and things of value secured (Gen. xxxviii. 18., Esther iii. 10. 12., 1 Maccab. vi. 15.); and therefore the delivery of it was a sign that the person to whom

it was given was admitted into the highest friendship and trust (Gen. xli. 42.). For which reason it was adopted as a ceremony in marriage to denote that the wife, in consideration of her being espoused to the man, was admitted as a sharer in her husband's counsels, and a joint-partner in his honour and estate: and therefore we find that not only the *ring*, but the *keys* also were in former times delivered to her at the marriage. That the ring was in use among the old Romans, we have several undoubted testimonies (Juvenal, *Sat.* vi. ver. 26, 27.; Plin. *Hist. Nat.*, lib. iii. c. i.; Tertull. *Apol.*, c. vi. p. 7. A.). Pliny, indeed, tells us, that in his time the Romans used an iron ring without any jewel; but Tertullian hints, that in the former ages it was a ring of gold."—*Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer*, p. 390. edit. 1759.]

Amusive. — Is this word peculiar to Thomson, or is it made use of by other poets? Its meaning does not appear to be very definite. In the *Spring* it is applied to the rooks, with their "ceaseless caws amusive;" in the *Summer* to the thistle-down, which "amusive floats;" and in the *Autumn*, the theory of the supposed cause of mountain springs is called an "amusive dream." Thomson seems to have been partial to these kind of adjectives, "effusive," "diffusive," "prelusive," &c. Cuthbert Bede, B.A.

[A reference to Richardson's *Dictionary* will show that, however fond Thomson may have been of this word, it is not one peculiar to him. Whitehead says:

"To me 'twas given to wake *th' amusive* reed,"

and Chandler, in his *Travels in Greece*, speaks of the wind "murmuring *amusively* among the pines."]

Belfry Towers separate from the Body of the Church. — At Mylor, near Falmouth, there is an old tower for the bells (where they are rung every Sunday), separate from the church itself, which has a very low tower. Are there many other instances of this? I do not remember to have seen any. J. S. A.

[If our correspondent will refer to the last edition of the *Glossary of Architecture*, s. v. *Campanile*, he will learn that though bell towers are generally attached to the church, they are sometimes unconnected with it, as at Chichester cathedral, and are sometimes united merely by a covered passage, as at Lapworth, Warwickshire. There are several examples of detached bell-towers still remaining, as at Evesham, Worcestershire; Berkeley, Gloucestershire; Walton, Norfolk; Ledbury, Herefordshire; and a very curious one entirely of timber, with the frame for the bells springing from the ground, at Pembridge, Herefordshire. At Salisbury a fine early English detached campanile, 200 feet in height, surmounted by a timber turret and spire, stood near the north-west corner of the cathedral, but was destroyed by Wyatt.]

An Easter-day Sun. — In that verse of Sir John Suckling's famous *Ballad upon a Wedding*, wherein occurs the simile of the "little mice," what is the meaning of the allusion to the Easter-day sun? —

"But oh! she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter-day
Is half so fine a sight!"

Cuthbert Bede, B.A.

[It was formerly a common belief that the sun danced on Easter-day: see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 161. *et seq.* So general was it, that Sir Thomas Browne treats on it in his *Vulgar Errors*, vol. ii. p. 87. ed. Bohn.]

Replies.

HAMILTON QUERIES.

(Vol. vii., p. 285.)

On reference to the Peerages of Sir Harris Nicolas and Wood, I feel no doubt that the father of Lord Spencer Hamilton, as Tee Bee remarks, was the fifth Duke of Hamilton, and not the third, as Collins (edition Brydges) states, who misled me. Perhaps the perplexity, if any, arose from Anne Duchess of Hamilton, the inheritress of the ducal honours by virtue of the patent of 1643, after the deaths of her father and uncle *s. p. m.*, having obtained a *life dukedom* for her husband, William Earl of Selkirk, and, subsequently to his decease, having surrendered all her titles in favour of their eldest son, James Earl of Arran, who was in 1698 made Duke of Hamilton, with the same precedency of the original creation of 1643, as if he had succeeded thereto.

Sir William Hamilton, the ambassador, married, first, Jan. 25, 1752, the only child of Hugh Barlow, Esq., of Lawrenny in Pembrokeshire, with whom he got a large estate: she died at Naples, Aug. 25, 1782, and was buried in Wales. His second lady was Emma Harte, a native of Hawarden in Flintshire; where her brother, then a bricklayer working for the late Sir Stephen Glynne, was pointed out to me forty years ago. In Wood's *Peerage* it is stated that Sir W. Hamilton's second marriage took place at London, Sept. 6, 1794: he died in April, 1803, and was buried in Slebech Church.

I well remember Single-speech Hamilton, who was a friend of the family, dining with my father when I was a little boy; and I still retain the impression of his having been a tall and thin old gentleman, very much out of health. He left a treatise called *Parliamentary Logick*, published in 1808. The brief memoir of the author prefixed to the work, makes no mention of him as a member of the House of Hamilton; but it is said that he derived his name of Gerard from his godmother Elizabeth, daughter of Digby, Lord Gerard of Bromley, widow of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, who fell in the duel with Lord Mohun, which looks as if some affinity was recognised.

The same authority tells us that William Gerard Hamilton was the only child of a Scotch advocate, William Hamilton, by Hannah Hay, one of the sisters of David Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller; and that he removed to London, and practised with some reputation at the English bar. Mr. W. G. Hamilton died, unmarried, in July, 1796, æt. sixty-eight. BRAYBROOKE.

THE BEE has, by his Queries about Sir W. Hamilton, recalled some most painful reminiscences connected with our great naval hero. According to the statement in the *New General Biographical Dictionary*, Sir William Hamilton was married to *his first wife* in the year 1755; but although it is asserted that she brought her husband 5000*l.* a-year, her name is not given. She died in 1782, and in 1791 "he married Emma Harte, the fascinating, mischievous, and worthless Lady Hamilton." Pettigrew, in his *Memoirs of Nelson*, says, that this marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, *on the 6th of September*, 1791. THE BEE will find a full account of Lady H. in the above-mentioned work of Pettigrew. F. S. B.

THE WOOD OF THE CROSS.

(Vol. vii., p. 177.)

I never heard of our Lord's cross having been made of *elder* wood. The common idea, legend, or tradition, that prevailed formerly was, that the upright beam of the cross was made of *cedar*, the cross-beam of *cypress*, the piece on which the inscription was written of *olive*, and the piece for the feet of palm.

The legend concerning the wood of the cross is very curious, and may be analysed as follows: — When Adam fell sick, he sent his son Seth to the gate of the garden of Eden to beg of the angel some drops of the oil of mercy that distilled from the tree of life. The angel replied that none could receive this favour till five thousand years had passed away. He gave him, however, a cutting from the tree, and it was planted upon Adam's grave. It grew into a tree with three branches. The rod of Moses was afterwards cut from this tree. Solomon had it cut down to make of it a pillar for his palace. The Queen of Sheba, when she went to visit Solomon, would not pass by it, as she said it would one day cause the destruction of the Jews. Solomon then ordered it to be removed and buried. The spot where it was buried was afterwards dug for the pool of Bethsaida, and the mysterious tree communicated the power of healing to the waters. As the time of the Passion of Christ approached, the wood floated *on the surface of the* water, and was taken for the *upright beam of* the cross. See this curious legend *at greater length* in the *Gospel of Nicodemus*; the *Legenda Aurea* at the feasts of the Discovery and Exaltation of the Cross; Curzon's *Monasteries of the Levant*, p. 163.; and Didron's *Iconography*, p. 367., Bohn's edition.

I think, however, that I can explain the origin of the question put to RUBI by his poor parishioner as to the cross having been made of *elder* wood. His question may have sprung from a corruption of an old tradition or legend regarding not our Saviour, but Judas his betrayer. Judas is said to have hanged himself on an *elder* tree. Sir John Maundeville, in his description of Jerusalem, after speaking of the Pool of Siloe, adds,

> "And fast by is still the elder tree on which Judas hanged himself for despair, when he sold and betrayed our Lord." — P. 175., Bohn's edit.

To return to the wood of the cross. In Sir John Maundeville's time a spot was pointed out at Jerusalem as the spot where the tree grew:

> "To the west of Jerusalem is a fair church, where the tree of the cross grew." — P. 175.

and he speaks of the wood of this tree as having once been used as a bridge over the brook Cedron (p. 176.). Henry Maundrell describes a Greek convent that he visited, about half an hour's distance from Jerusalem:

> "That which most deserves to be noted in it, is the reason of its name and foundation. It is because there is the earth that nourished the root, that bore the tree, that yielded the timber, that made the cross. Under the high altar you are shown a hole in the ground where the stump of the tree stood." — P. 462.

These are some of the legendary traditions regarding the history and site of the wood of the cross, up to the time of the Passion of Christ.

CELEST.

EDMUND CHALONER.

(Vol. vi., p. 292.)

I have been waiting for several months in expectation of seeing some satisfactory reply to URSULA's Query. It seems, however, that, in common with myself, your numerous correspondents are quite at a nonplus. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, vol. ii. p. 163., mentions this Edmund Chaloner as being about nineteen (URSULA says twenty-one) years old at the death of his father, James Chaloner, in 1660. Wood, Granger, as also Burke in his *Extinct Baronetage*, represent James as being the fourth son of Sir Thomas Chaloner of Gisborough, in the county of York, and this appears to be the general impression r to his parentage. In a *History of Cheshire*, however, written, I believe, by Cowdray, and pr lished in 1791, the author claims him as a na of that county, and makes him to be of m

humbler birth and descent than any of his other biographers. Hear him in his own words:

"Our succeeding (Cheshire) collectors form a family harmonic trio, a father, son, and grandson, of the surname of Chaloner, and of the several Christian names, Thomas, Jacob, and *James*. Thomas was an arms-painter in Chester about 1594; he knew the value of learning sufficiently to give his son a better education than he received himself. And this son followed the same occupation in Chester, and made collections, about the year 1620. But it was *James*, the grandson, who reflected the greatest credit upon his family, by a very concise, accurate, and sensible account of the Isle of Man, printed at the end of King's *Vale Royal*, in 1656. He laid the foundation of a learned education in our much honoured college (Brazennoze); and when the parliament invested Lord Fairfax with the Seignory of Man, he was one of his lordship's three commissioners for settling the affairs of that island. The antiquarian collections of all the three Chaloners are valuable."

Without specially binding myself to either one of these conflicting testimonies, I may be allowed to suggest that, apart from any proof to the contrary, the inference that he was a native of Chester is a perfectly fair and legitimate one. His *Short Treatise of the Isle of Man*, which was the only work he ever sent to press, was printed at the end of that famous Cheshire work, the *Vale Royal of England*, in 1656, and was illustrated with engravings by Daniel King, the editor of that work, himself a Cheshire man. Independent of this, his biographer Wood informs us that he was "a singular lover of antiquities," and that he "made collections of arms, monuments, &c., in Staffordshire, Salop, and *Chester*," the which collections are now, I believe, in the British Museum.* He made no collections for Yorkshire, nor yet for London, where he is stated by Wood to have been born. One thing is certain, James Chaloner of Chester was living at the time this treatise was written, and was, moreover, a famous antiquary, and a collector for this, his native county; but whether he was, *de facto*, the regicide, or merely his cotemporary, I leave it to older and wiser heads to determine. T. HUGHES.

Chester.

* *Harleian Collection*, No. 1927., will be [illegible] Book in 8vo., wherein are contained, [illegible] other Collections in Prose and [illegible] Chaloner and Randle [illegible] in Chester, with

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"ANYWHEN" AND "SELDOM-WHEN:" UNOBSERVED INSTANCES OF SHAKSPEARE'S USE OF THE LATTER.

(Vol. vii., p. 38.)

FRASER's remark about the word *anywhen* ught to my mind two passages in Shakspeare which have been always hitherto rendered obscure by wrong printing and wrong pointing. The first occurs in *Measure for Measure*, Act IV. Sc. 2., where the Duke says:

> "This is a gentle provost: *seldom-when*
> The steeled gaoler is the friend of men."

Here the compound word, signifying *rarely*, *not often*, has been always printed as two words; and MR. COLLIER, following others, has even placed a comma between *seldom* and *when*.

The other passage occurs in the Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act IV. Sc. 4.; where Worcester endeavours to persuade the king that Prince Henry will leave his wild courses. King Henry replies:

> "'Tis *seldom-when* the bee doth leave her comb
> In the dead carrion."

Here also the editors have always printed it as two words; and, as before, MR. COLLIER here repeats the comma.

That the word was current with our ancestors, is certain; and I have no doubt that other instances of it may be found. We have a similar compound in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, v. 7958.:

> "I me rejoyced of my lyberté,
> That *selden-tyme* is founde in mariage."

Palsgrave, too, in his *Eclaircissement de la Langue Françoise*, 1530, has —

> "*Seldom-what*, Gueres souvent."

Seldom-when, as far as my experience goes, seems to have passed out of use where archaisms still linger; but *anywhen* may be heard any day and every day in Surrey and Sussex. Those who would learn the *rationale* of these words will do well to consult Dr. Richardson's most excellent *Dictionary*, under the words AN, ANY, WHEN, and SELDOM.

This is at least a step towards MR. FRASER's wish of seeing *anywhen* legitimatised; for what superior claim had *seldom-when* to be enshrined and immortalised in the pages of the poet of the world? S. W. SINGER.

Manor Place, South Lambeth.

CHICHESTER: LAVANT.

(Vol. vii., p. 269.)

Your correspondent C. affirms, as a mark of the Roman origin of Chichester, that "the little stream that runs through it is called the Lavant, *evidently from lavando!*" Now nobody, as old Camden says, "has doubted the *Romanity* of Chichester;" but I am quite sure that the members of the Archæological Institute (who meet next summer upon the banks of this same *Lavant*) would decidedly demur to so singular a proof of it.

which I have access, I believe that the cross stood on the opposite side, between the pump and the house of Dr. Burchell. Most likely its remains were demolished when the two redoubts were erected at the London ends of Kingsland and Hackney Roads, to fortify the entrance to the City, in the year 1642.

The best accounts that I have seen of the painted window are in Dr. Denne's *Register of Benefactions* to the parish, compiled in 1745, and printed in 1778; and Dr. Hughson's *History of London*, vol. iv. pp. 436, 437. HENRY EDWARDS.

Race for Canterbury (Vol. vii., pp. 219. 268.).—It is probable that the lines

> "The man whose place they thought to take,
> Is still alive, and still *a Wake*,"

are erroneously *written* on the print referred to; but I have no doubt of having seen a print of which (with the variation of "ye think" for "they thought") is the genuine engraved motto. B. C.

Lady High Sheriff (Vol. vii., p. 236.). — There is a passage in Warton's *History of English Poetry* (vol. i. p. 194., Tegg's edition) which will in part answer the Query of your correspondent W. M. It is in the form of a note, appended to the following lines from the metrical romance of *Ipomydon*:

> "They come to the castelle yate
> The porter was redy there at,
> The porter to theyme they gan calle,
> And prayd hym go in to the halle,
> And say thy lady gent and fre,
> That comen ar men of ferre contrè,
> And if it plese hyr, we wolle hyr pray,
> That we myght ete with hyr to-day."

On this passage Warton remarks:

"She was lady, by inheritance, of the signory. The female feudatories exercised all the duties and honours of their feudal jurisdiction in person. In Spenser, where we read of the *Lady of the Castle*, we are to understand such a character. See a story of a *Comtesse*, who entertains a knight in her castle with much gallantry. (*Mém. sur l'Anc. Chev.*, ii. 69.) It is well known that anciently in England ladies were sheriffs of counties."

To this note of Warton's, Park adds another, which I also give as being more conclusive on the subject. It is as follows:

"[Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was a justice of peace. Sir W. Dugdale tells us that Ela, widow of William, Earl of Salisbury, executed the sheriff's office for the county of Wilts, in different parts of the reign of Henry III. (See *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 177.) From Fuller's *Worthies* we find that Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Clifford, was sheriffess of Westmoreland for many years; and from Pennant's *Scottish Tour* we learn that for the same county Anne, the celebrated Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery, often sat in person as sheriffess. Yet Ritson doubted of facts to substantiate Mr. Warton's assertion. See his Obs. p. 10., and reply in the *Gent. Mag.* 1782, p. 573. — PARK."]

T. C. S.

I can answer part of W. M.'s Query, by a reference to a personage who could not have been very far from being the first instance of the kind (Query, was she?).

"About this time (1202) Gerard de Camville, his old and faithful adherent, was restored by John to the possession of the honours of which he had been deprived by King Richard; and it is a remarkable circumstance that, on the death of the said Gerard, in the eighteenth year of the king's reign, his widow, Nichola Camville (who is described by an ancient historian as being 'a martial woman of great courage and address') had the sheriffalty of the county of Lincoln committed to her; which honourable and important trust was continued to her by a grant of Henry III.," &c.

The above quotation is taken from Bailey's *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, now publishing in Numbers (Part III. p. 107.). Should I be wrong in asking correspondents to contribute towards a list of ladies holding the above honorable post?

FURVUS.

St. James's.

Burial of an unclaimed Corpse (Vol. vii., p. 262.). — E. G. R.'s question is easily answered. The parish of Keswick proved that some years before they had buried a body found on a piece of land. This was evidence of reputation that at the time of the burial the land was in Keswick, otherwise the parishioners would not have taken on themselves this work of uncalled-for benevolence. The fact of their having incurred an expense, which, unless the land was in their parish, would have been the burden of Markshall, satisfied the commissioner that the land must have belonged to Keswick. I have no doubt this was the reason, though I never heard of the question in connexion with Keswick and Markshall. Battersea Rise, I heard when a boy, had formerly belonged to Clapham, and been given to Battersea for the same reason as E. G. R. states to have been the cause of Markshall losing its territory to Keswick. J. H. L.

Surname of Allan (Vol. vii., p. 205.). — I think A. S. A. will find that this name was introduced into Britain from Normandy. It occurs in early Norman times as a personal name, and afterwards as a patronymic. Thus Alan, the son of Flathald who had the castle of Oswestry granted him by the Conqueror, had a son, William Fitz-Alan, ancestor of the great baronial house of Arundel. In the *Hundred Rolls*, temp. Edward I., it is very common under the orthographies of *fil. Alan*,

Alain, Alayn, Aleyn, Aleyne, Aleynes, Aleynys, &c. Allen has always remained a baptismal name, and hence it is probable that there is no more affinity between the numerous families now bearing it as a surname, than between the various Thompsons, Williamses, and others of this class. The MacAllans of Scotland may have a separate Celtic source, though it is far likelier that this name (like MacEdward, MacGeorge, and numerous others) is the English appellative with the patronymic Mac prefixed. MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Lewes.

The Patronymic Mac (Vol. vii., p. 202.). — The present Earl of Stair has collected and printed, under the title of *Almacks Extraordinary*, a list of seven hundred Scotch and Irish surnames with the prefix "Mac;" and a highly esteemed correspondent promises me a *supplementary* list of "a few hundreds" of such appellatives, which must therefore be in the aggregate upwards of a thousand in number. I hope to include all these in my forthcoming *Dictionary of British Surnames*.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Lewes.

Cibber's "Lives of the Poets" (Vol. v., p. 25.). —When MR. CROSSLEY inserted in your pages, at great length, the *original* prospectus of Cibber's *Lives*, he was not aware that it had been *reprinted* before. Such, however, is the case, as may be seen by turning to the sixth volume of Sir Egerton Brydges' *Censura Literaria*, ed. 1808, p. 352. It was communicated to the columns of that work by that diligent antiquary in literary matters, Joseph Haslewood. MR. CROSSLEY says, "It is rather extraordinary that none of Dr. Johnson's biographers appear to have been aware that the prospectus of Cibber's *Lives* was furnished by Johnson." Where is there the slightest *proof* that Johnson wrote one line of it? Haslewood believed it to have been the production of Messrs. Cibber and Shiels. Does MR. CROSSLEY ground his claim for Johnson merely upon a fancied resemblance in style? EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

Parallel Passages, No. 2.—Stars and Flowers (Vol. vii., p. 151.).—Other parallels on this subject are given in "N. & Q." (Vol. iv., p. 22.), to which may be added the following:

"Silently, one by one, on the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossom'd the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Part I. iii. p. 187. of the Liverpool edition.

ZEUS.

Schonberg's Epitaph (Vol. vii., p. 13.).—I find [illegible]y in my note-book:—The following in[illegible] is written on a black slab of marble, affixed to the wall of the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The remains of the duke were removed to this cathedral immediately after the battle of the Boyne; and on the 10th July, 1690, they were deposited under the altar. The relatives of this great man having neglected to raise any monument to his memory, Dean Swift undertook and caused the above slab to be erected, having first vainly applied to the connexions of the deceased. His sword is in the possession of the society of the "Friendly Brothers," Dublin.

The following is the inscription on the slab:

"Hic infra situm est corpus Frederici Ducis de Schonberg ad Bubindam occisi A.D. 1690. Decanus et Capitulum maximopere etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut hæredes Ducis, monumentum in memoriam parentis erigendum curarent. Sed postquam per epistolas, per amicos, diu ac sæpe orando nil profecere, hunc demum lapidem statuerunt; saltem ut scias hospes ubinam terrarum Schonbergenses cineres delitescunt.

"Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos, A.D. 1731."

CLERICUS (D.)

Dublin.

Pilgrimages to the Holy Land (Vol. v., p. 289.). — There is still another book to be added to the curious list of old pilgrimages to the Holy Land, furnished by your correspondent PEREGRINE A. I derive my knowledge of it from Brunet's *Manuel*, sub voce CAPODILISTA (GABRIELE), where it is described as follows:

"Itinerario di Terra Santa, e del Monte Sinai." (Without date or printer) 4to.

It is a journal of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, made in the year 1458 by a Padua nobleman, accompanied by a relative, Antonio Capodilista, a canon of the same place, and several other noble personages. It is one of the earliest productions of the press at Perugia, and the date assigned to it by M. Brunet is 1472, but by Vermiglioli 1473 or 1474. The latter authority, in his *Principi della Stampa in Perugia*, calls it "Veramente un prezioso cimelio di tipografia e bibliografia." I am anxious to know where a copy of this very rare work is deposited, as I have been told that there is none at the British Museum.

W. M. R. E.

Album (Vol. vii., p. 235.). — The origin and the earliest notice of this kind of friendly memorial book is to be traced to the registers of the deceased that were formerly kept in every church and monastery. Such a book was called the *album, i.e.* the blank book, in which the names of the friends and benefactors to the church or monastery were recorded, that they might be prayed for at their decease, and on their anniversaries. The earliest writer belonging to this country who uses the word is the Venerable Beda, who in his

Among the *Centum Gravamina* offered to Pope Adrian in 1521 by the Princes of Germany, as given in Herbert's *Henry VIII.*, p. 139., this is the 51st:

"That suffragans used to baptize bels under pretence of driving away divels and tempests; and for this purpose did invite many rich godfathers, who were to touch the rope while the bell was exorcised, and its name invoked (unto which all the people must answer). And that a banquet was used to be made thereupon, at the cost of the layicks, amounting in little towns to a hundred florins, whither the godfathers were to come, and bring great gifts, &c., whereas they desired that the said bels might be baptized not onely by suffragans, but by any priest, with holy water, salt, herbs, without such costs."

H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Clyst St. George.

Will MR. GOLE oblige me and your readers with a reference to the *Golden Legend*, from which he has sent a quotation bearing on bells and storms.

H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Clyst St. George.

Exercise Day (Vol. vii., p. 205.).—The extract from the borough chamberlain's accounts, referred to by your correspondent LEICESTRIENSIS, relates rather to a religious assembly or meeting established by authority in the reign of Elizabeth, and designed as a check on the growing tendency towards Puritanism, which marked that period. In this diocese (at that time the diocese of Chester) Bishop Downham instituted a "monthly exercise," which was confirmed by his successor Dr. Chadderton, in an injunction bearing date Sept. 1, 1585. (See Appendix to Strype's *Annals*, vol. i.) It is there decreed that all parsons, vicars, curates, and schoolmasters shall resort to this exercise, there either to speak or write; and certain penalties are enforced on any neglect of its observance. In the churchwardens' accounts of this parish is an entry of similar import to that quoted by LEICESTRIENSIS: "1656, Pd. for minister diner at the exercise day, 00 . 00 . 06," the only perceptible difference being in the degree of hospitality extended to the clergy by their entertainers.

JOHN BOOKER.

Prestwich.

The Iron Mask (Vol. v., p. 474.; Vol. vii., p. 234.).—Your correspondent A. S. A. asks with much complacency, "What authority MR. JAMES CORNISH has for asserting (Vol. v., p. 474.) that the mysterious secret of the *Masque de fer* has ever been satisfactorily explained?" MR. JAMES CORNISH does not make statements of historical facts without authority: he therefore begs to refer A. S. A. to Delort, *Histoire de l'Homme au Masque de fer*, Paris, 1825; and to *The True History of the State Prisoner, commonly called "The Iron Mask," &c.*, by the Hon. George Agar Ellis: London, 1826.

I repeat "my sanguine" expectations that "Junius" will yet be "unearthed." "Matthias" made an equal boast with the "mighty shade," that he would be for ever unknown.

Your Journal "N. & Q." has left no doubt about the author of *The Pursuits of Literature*.

JAMES CORNISH.

Shakspeare's Use of the Word "Delighted" (Vol. ii., pp. 113. 139. 200. &c.).—The following passage from Douce's *Illustrations* has not been referred to by any of your contributors on this point; to some it may be unknown:

"With respect to the much contested and obscure expression of *bathing the delighted spirit in fiery floods*, Milton appears to have felt less difficulty in its consideration than we do at present; for he certainly remembered it when he made Comus say:

"'. . . . . one sip of this
Will *bathe* the drooping *spirits in delight*
Beyond the bliss of dreams.'"

W. T. M.

Hong Kong.

Samuel Daniel (Vol. vi., p. 603.).—A copy of an original letter of Samuel Daniel, sent to Lord Keeper Egerton with a present of his *Works newly augmented*, 1601, is printed in *Censura Literaria*, ed. 1808, vol. vi. p. 391.

John Daniel, who published *Songs for the Lute, Viol, and Voice*, 1606, is supposed to have been the brother of the poet, and the publisher of his works in 1623. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1604. At the commencement of the reign of Charles I., he was one of the court musicians, and his name occurs among the "Musicians for the Lutes and Voices," in a privy seal, dated Dec. 20, 1625, exempting the musicians belonging to the court from the payment of subsidies.

John Daniel's *Songs* were "printed by T. E. for Thomas Adams, at the Signe of the White Lyon, Paule's Church Yard, folio, 1606." They are dedicated, in rhyme, to "Mrs. Anne Greene, the worthy Daughter to Sir William Greene, of Milton, Knight."

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

English Bishops deprived by Queen Elizabeth, 1559 (Vol. vi., pp. 100. 203.; Vol. vii., p. 260.).—I regret that I am unable to furnish A. S. A. with any additional information respecting the Mi bishops. None of the authorities I used giv dates he requires. Possibly, Mr. Charles Bu *Historical Memoires of the English, Irish Scottish Catholics*, 4 vols. 8vo., 1822, might a his Queries.

I have ascertained from Calamy's *Lif Times* (vol. i. p. 409.), that Thomas Whit

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION

FOR

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"When found, make a note of." — CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

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RIGBY CORRESPONDENCE.

[We are enabled, by the kindness of their possessor, to lay before our readers copies of the following characteristic letters from the well-known Richard Rigby, Esq., who was for so many years the leader of the Bedford party in the House of Commons. They were addressed to Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., a member of the House of Commons in Ireland, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that country.]

Mr. Rigby to Mr. R. Fitzgerald.

Woburn Abbey, Wednesday, 11th Dec., 1765.

Dear little Bob,

I am impatient to know if you had resolution enough to attend his Excellency last Sunday, as I advised, and if you had, what was the result of the audience. . . . . I arrived here last night, and find the Duke and Duchess, Marquis and Marchioness, all in perfect health. With my love to the Provost *, tell him the chancellorship answers the intention to the utmost of his desire: we are wonderfully pleased with it. Tell him also that I do not find the defalcation amongst our friends to be as was represented in Dublin. Stanley is not, but has refused to be, ambassador to Berlin; Lord North is not, but has refused to be, vice-treasurer. The parliament meets on Tuesday: the ministers of the House of Commons, who are to be rechose, can get nobody who is in Parliament to read the king's speech for them at the Cockpit the night before. They, I believe, are in a damned dilemma: how much that makes for us time must show. Cooper is bribed to be Secretary of the Treasury, by 500*l.* a-year for his life, upon the 4½ per cents, in the Leeward Islands, the same that Pitt's pension is upon. He remains for the present, however, at Bath. Calcraft will run Cooper hard at Rochester, against both Admiralty and Treasury. Wish Col. Draper joy for me of his red riband: he will have it next week with Mitchell, who returns to the

* T. Andrews, Provost of Trin. Col., Dublin.

King of Prussia. The poor young prince cannot live. I have time for no more.

Adieu, yours ever,

R. R.

I expect to hear fully from you very shortly.

St. James's Place, 1st Feb., 1766.

Dear little Bob,

Though you are a little villain for never sending me a word of news from Sir Lucius Pery, Flood, Lucas, and the rest of the friends to your enslaved country, yet I will inform you that yesterday, in the House of Commons, upon a question of no moment, only for fixing a day for the hearing a contested election, the ministry were run within 11: the numbers 137 and 148. Twenty rats in the Speaker's chamber, and in all the cupboards in the neighbourhood. Monday next is the day for deciding the American question; and do not be surprised if there is an end of the present ministry in less than a week. As soon as I know who are to be their successors, you shall hear from me again.

If you are in want of such another patriot to second Lucas, Pitt is at your service. He seems likely to want a place. Yours ever,

R. R.

St. James's Place, 14th Nov., 1766.

Dear little Bob,

I have not wrote to you this age, nor have I anything very pleasant to say to you now. Our Parliament is met in a very acquiescing disposition. The Opposition is sickly, and my great friend, who would naturally give it most strength and energy, is tired of it as much as he is of the Court. Lord Chatham seems, by all that has yet appeared, to have adopted all Grenville's plan of pacific measures; and as he formerly told us he had borrowed a majority, he seems now to have borrowed a system. The world has it, that we are joined to the ministry, and, as matters stand, I wish there was more truth in that report than there is; but I have not the smallest expectation of a place, I assure you. Tell this or not, as you like. The Duke of Bedford says he sees no ground to oppose upon: he disapproves of mere factious opposition; that no good can arise from such conduct either to ourselves or the public.

I have been at the House only the first day, nor do I know when I shall go again. I cannot stomach giving my silent approbation to Conway's measures, be they good or bad. In this damned situation of affairs you will not expect I should write long letters; but I could not avoid giving you a hint to let you know the true state of things. Adieu, my dear friend.

Yours ever,

R. R.

St. James's Place, 2nd May, 1767.

Dear Bob,

The East India business is in a way of being settled,—400,000*l.* to be paid by the company for three years, and no addition of term to be given for their charter. It remains for the General Court of Proprietors to consent to this next Wednesday, which, if they do, the Parliament will confirm it on Friday. We had some good warm talk upon it yesterday in the House. Conway and Beckford and I sparred a good deal, and I am vain enough to think I did not come off with the worst of it. Conway said, *inter alia*, that Lord Chatham's health was too bad to have any communication of business. The world seems to agree that he is mad, and his resignation is talked of,—God knows with what truth. The American business is next Tuesday. I do not see much prospect of a junction taking place where I have been labouring for it. We remain upon civil terms with each other, and no more. . . . . .

My heart's love to all friends in Dublin: tell them it is every day more and more my opinion that this Lieutenant never means to set his foot in that kingdom, and I have good reasons for what I say.

Adieu, my dear little fellow.

I am ever yours,

R. R.

St. James's Place, 30th May, 1767.

Dear Fitz,

I have received your several letters, and am much obliged to you for them. I wish I could send you something real in the political way, as you call it, in return; but there is as little reality as stability in our politics. Dyson has carried his persecuting bill against the East India Company through the House of Commons, in spite of the Secretary of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer, both of whom helped us to make up a miserable minority of 84 against 151. Charles went at one o'clock in the morning, when the House was up, to dinner with a set of our friends, at Sir Lau. Dundass's, and there talked a big language of resigning the seals the next day. The next day came, and we rallied the majority upon this state of independence with great success, both Charles himself, Wedderburn, and I; and he invited himself, Charles I mean, to dine with us again that day at Lord Gower's. Again the same language of resignation; but the spirit has subsided since, and we hear no more of it. If Conway and he will take such usage, the Court will certainly let them their places; for where can it find better The East India Company pursue the bill council and evidence, to the House of L matters run much nearer; for on the were so beat in the House of Com Gower's motions in the House of America, were rejected only b

three, two of which were the king's brothers. The Duke of York was absent. If we should succeed in that House, so as to reject this bill, possibly the ministry may break to pieces; otherwise I rather think it will hobble lamely on, through the summer, with universal discontent attending it. Chatham is certainly as ill as ever; and, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Lord Holland has not been sent to by the Court. He is arrived at his house in Kent, and comes, but of his own accord, to town to the birthday. On that day, the clerks, Watts, and I go down to Lynch's for five or six days: I wish you was of the party. It would have been very kind indeed in Mr. Harvey, the six-clerk, to have tipped so soon. Your Lord Lieutenant says he is to go. God help the poor man if he does. I am sorry for your account of the disorders in the college. I do not like anything that may throw reflexion on Andrews, and I will press him to come homewards. Adieu, my dear Bob.

Most faithfully yours,

R. R.

Pay Office, 2nd May, 1769.

Dear Bob,

After I wrote to you last Saturday morning, I went to the House, where I found a petition presented from fifteen tailors or tinkers, freeholders of Middlesex, against Lutterell. The opposition wanted a call of the House for Wednesday fortnight. We insisted on hearing it next Monday, and divided 94 against 49. This business retards the prorogation till this day or to-morrow se'nnight: but we are adjourned till Monday; so nothing but hearing this nonsense remains. Wilkes' stock falls very fast every day, and upon this measure there was such difference of opinion amongst his friends, that Sawbridge and Townsend would not attend on Saturday. Serjeant Whitacre has desired to be Lutterell's counsel gratis, in order to deliver his opinion at the bar of the House on the legality of Lutterell's seat; and says he shall insist, if the House should be of opinion that Lutterell is not duly elected, that he himself is, as having been next upon the poll of those who were capable of receiving votes.

No news yet of your secretary. Some people are impatient to hear his report of the state of parties, and their several dispositions to support government, on your side the water. He must certainly be a most competent judge, after so long a residence there, and after such open and frank ourse as every man there would naturally hold him upon critical matters. Some better ges than him, lately arrived from Ireland, make scruple in declaring there will be a majority of y against the Castle at the opening the session. ieu, my dear little Bob: my love to the Provost.

Yours ever,

R. R.

P.S.—I shall get the Journals of the House of Commons for you certainly.

Lawford, Saturday Evening, 4th Nov., 1769.

Dear little Bob,

It would be ungrateful in the present company here not to take some notice of you, just as they had finished the last bottle of an excellent hogshead of Burgundy, which you sent into my cellar, I believe, seven years ago. What has come since we will avoid mentioning. A few bottles, however, of the former were reserved for the divine Charlotte, and she, and Caswell, and I have this day finished them; and the last glass went off to your health. Sister Charlotte wishes you public and private happiness during this bustling winter, and hopes that you are not determined to forsake the English part of your family for ever. I received your letter of the 24th here two days ago, and should most undoubtedly desire you to send me your votes, if I had not already engaged my old friend at the Secretary's office to do it; but I beg early intelligence of your parliamentary proceedings, about which I am very anxious. I do not believe there is the smallest foundation for believing that Junius is Wedderburn. I had, a few days ago, great reason to guess at the real Junius: but my intelligence was certainly false; for sending to inquire in a more particular manner, I discovered the person hinted at to be dead. He was an obscure man; and so will the real Junius turn out to be, depend upon it. Are Shannon and Ponsonby and Lanesborough still stout against Augmentation? or must the friends to the measure form a plan that they like themselves? A letter from Colonel Hall, of the 20th regiment, this evening, informs me that General Harvey is come from Ireland, and is very impatient to see me: if his business is to consult me upon the utility of this military plan, I am already fully convinced of it: but nobody knows less than I do how to get it through your House of Commons,—I only hope by any means rather than a message from the king. Perhaps the measure is taken, and I am writing treason against the understanding of our own ministers. God forbid! but I do not approve of letting down the dignity and power of the chief governors of Ireland lower than they are already fallen, to quarrel with a mountebank at a custard feast. Adieu, my dear little fellow.

Yours ever, most sincerely,

R. R.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

As public attention is now much directed to the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, one end of which is proposed to communicate with the harbour which was the site of the ill-fated at-

lasers, as is some men's guise."—*The Third Booke of Nobilitye;* writte in Latine by Laurence Humfrey, late Englished, 1563.

"Among serving men also, above all other, what wicked and detestable oaths are there heard! If there be any of that sort which fear God, and love his word, and therefore abstain from vain oaths, how doth his company *lout* him! Look what an ass is among a sort of apes, even the very same is he among his fellows."—*The Invective against Swearing*, p. 361.; Works of Thomas Becon (Parker Society).

Samson was accounted of the Philistines for a fool, but he would rather die than suffer that opprobry unrevenged (Judic. xvi.).

"David was *lowted* of Michol Saul's daughter, but she was made therefore barren all her life."—2 Reg. vi.

And same page, a little *above:*

"He that calleth his brother fool, that is to say, contemn him, mock him, or, as men call it now-a-days, *lowting* of a man, committeth such murder as is worthy hell-fire and eternal damnation."—*A Declaration of the Ten Commandments*, ch. ix. p. 373.; Early Writings of Bishop Hooper (Parker Society).

"Renowned Talbot doth expect my ayde,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villaine
And cannot help the noble Cheualier."

The First Part of *Henry VI.*, Actus Quartus, Scena Prima (First Folio Shakspeare).

Where I would note, by the way, that in three copies of the folio 1632, now by me, it is printed "*at* traitor," although two of these folios have different title-pages; that which appears to be the later impression bears under the portrait these words: "London, printed by Thos. Cotes, for Robert Allot, and are to be sold *at his shop* at the signe of the Blacke Beare, in Paul's Church-yard, 1632." The other wants the words "at his shop," as described in Mr. Collier's edition.

The mention of Mr. Collier's name is a hint that reminds me to advertise him of a mistake he lies under, in supposing that the Duke of Devonshire's copy of the play of *King Richard II.* in 4to., dated 1605, is unique (*vid.* Collier's *Shakspeare*, vol. iv. p. 105., Introduction); as there is another in the Philosophical Institute at Hereford, presented by the late Edward Evans, Esq., of Eyton Hall, in the same county.

But to return. Mr. Halliwell, in his work above quoted, furnishes another instance of the verb *lowt*, from Hall's *History of King Henry IV.*, which the reader may consult for himself. I will merely add, that the interpretation there propounded is plausible but unsound, the context only giving aim to his conjecture.

(*To be continued.*)

FOLK LORE.

Drills presaging Death.—In Norfolk, agricultural labourers generally believe that if a drill go from one end of a field to the other without depositing any seed—an accident which may result from the tubes and coulters clogging with earth—some person connected with the farm will die before the year expires, or before the crop then sown is reaped. It is a useful superstition, as it causes much attention to be paid to make the drill perform its work correctly. Still it is remarkable that such a superstition should have arisen, considering the recent introduction of that machine into general use. I should be glad to learn from other readers of "N. & Q." whether this belief prevails in other parts of England where the drill is generally used. E. G. R.

Beltane in Devonshire.—Seeing that the ancient superstition of the Beltane fire is still preserved in Scotland, and is lighted on the 1st of May, the origin of which is supposed to be an annual sacrifice to Baal, I am induced to state that a custom, evidently derived from the same source, is, or was a few years since, annually observed in the wild parts of Devonshire. At the village of Holne, situated on one of the Spurs of Dartmoor, is a field of about two acres, the property of the parish, and called the Ploy (*Play*) Field. In the centre of this stands a granite pillar (Menhir) six or seven feet high. On May morning, before daybreak, the young men of the village assemble there, and then proceed to the Moor, where they select a ram lamb (doubtless with the consent of the owner), and after running it down, bring it in triumph to the Ploy Field, fasten it to the pillar, cut its throat, and then roast it whole, skin, wool, &c. At midday a struggle takes place, at the risk of cut hands, for a slice, it being supposed to confer luck for the ensuing year on the fortunate devourer. As an act of gallantry, in high esteem among the females, the young men sometimes fight their way through the crowd to get a slice for their chosen amongst the young women, all of whom, in their best dresses, attend the *Ram Feast*, as it is called. Dancing, wrestling, and other games, assisted by copious libations of cider during the afternoon, prolong the festivity till nightfall.

The time, the place (looking east), the mystic pillar, and the ram, surely bear some evidence in favour of the Ram Feast being a sacrifice to Baal.

An old Holne Curate.

Touching for King's Evil.—The following passage bearing upon the custom of touching for the King's Evil, and its antiquity, is extracted from Laing's translation of Snorro Sturleson's *Heimskringla*. King Olaf the Rich, afterwards Saint, had fled to Russia on being driven out of his king

dom by Knut the Great. Ingigerd, Queen of Russia, desired a widow to take her son, who "had a sore boil upon his neck," to King Olaf, "the best physician here, and beg him to lay his hands on thy lad." The king was unwilling to do so, saying that he was not a physician; but at last consented:

"Then the king took the lad, laid his hands upon his neck, and felt the boil for a long time, until the boy made a very wry face. Then the king took a piece of bread, laid it in the figure of the cross upon the palm of his hand, and put it into the boy's mouth. He swallowed it down, and from that time all the soreness left his neck, and in a few days he was quite well . . . Then first came Olaf into the repute of having as much healing power in his hands as is ascribed to men who have been gifted by nature with healing by the touch."

Laing asks in a note:

"Is the touching for the King's Evil . . . connected with this royal saint's healing by the touch?"—*The Heimskringla*, vol. ii. p. 297., 8vo.: London, 1844.

De Camera.

GAFFER OR GAMMER, ETC.

These two venerable words were used by our ancestors. Every one has heard of Gammer Gurton; Gaffer Gingerbread was also famous in, as well as I can remember, a portion of the literature which amused my childhood. In *Joseph Andrews*, Fielding styles the father of Pamela "Gaffer Andrews:" and, for aught I know, the word may be still in use in Wilts and Somerset.

Unde derivantur *Gaffer* and *Gammer?* Lye said they were *quasi* good-father and good-mother; Somner, that they were the Anglo-Saxon *Gefæder* and *Gemeder*, i. e. godfather and godmother; Webster derives the former from the Hebrew *geber*, man, the latter from the Scandinavian *gamel*, old. Having a fondness for simplicity, I go less learnedly to work. I have observed little children, when commencing to speak, to say "ganpa" and "gamma" for grandpapa and grandmamma: whence I conjecture that, in the olden time, ere we had Pa's and Ma's, the little aspirants used to say "ganfa'er" and "gamma'er," which easily became *Gaffer* and *Gammer*. I am confirmed in this view by a friend to whom I mentioned it, and who told me that his own children always called his father *gaffer*, a word entirely of their own formation.

There is a term now coming a little into use, which is I believe of pure Irish origin, namely, *old fogie*. Indeed, I have heard it used rather disrespectfully of those mature old warriors, whom *it pleases* the wisdom of our government to send *out in the command* of our fleets and armies. The *word, as I said, is* of Irish, or rather of Dublin birth. The *old fogies* are the inmates of the Royal or Old Men's Hospital, the Irish Chelsea. I think, then, that it must be plain to every one that the term is nothing more than a good-humoured corruption or diminutive of *old folks*.

This leads me to the simple origin of a word which seems to have posed all our etymologists—it has done so to Richardson at least—namely, "Pettifogger, a low, tricky attorney." According to my view, *pettifogger* is neither more nor less than *pettifolker*, i. e. one whose practice lies among the *petty folk*, small tradesmen, day-labourers, and such like. This derivation, too, has simplicity in its favour.

Thos. Keightley.

Minor Notes.

Search for MSS.—A proposal was made some time ago in "N. & Q." by Mr. Mackenzie, that some systematic effort should be made for the recovery of ancient MSS. I have heard nothing more of it, but am sure that, if a beginning were made, it would receive warm support from the friends of literature. There is, however, a kindred search which can be prosecuted nearer home, with more certain success and more important results. I mean a continued search among the numerous MSS. in which so much of our unknown history is buried. Might not a systematic examination of these be instituted, with the help of the "division of labour" principle, so that important portions of the great mass should be accurately described and indexed, valuable papers abridged for publication, and thus given to the world entire? Much is being done, no doubt, here and there; but surely much more would be accomplished by united and systematised labour. How much light might be thrown on a given period of our history by such a study of all the records, correspondence, &c. relating to it. Is there none of our existing societies within whose scope such an undertaking would fall, or might not different societies unite for the purpose? The books, of course, should be sold to the public. I leave the hint to the judgment of your readers.

Elsso.

Clifton of Normanton.—Following the excellent example of Dr. Todd, of Trin. Coll. Dublin, I send you from the fly-leaves of an old English Bible (C. Barker, London, 1599, small 4to.), for the information of any one connected, some of the particulars inscribed on the leaves, relating to—

"Thomas Clifton of Normanton, in the county of Darby, who had issue by his first wife three sonnes and four daughters; and by his second wife, two sonnes and one daughter."

The names of his wives are not mentioned. The details of births, marriages, and deaths extend from 1586 to 1671, and some of the branches of

the family went to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Zachary Clifton was at the Universities of Utrecht and Leyden (at which latter university "hee comenct M^r^ of Arts, March 5, 1654"), and in 1659 was ordained minister of the gospel at Wisborough Green in Sussex. Many other particulars are given. The Bible is in the library of Sir Robert Taylor's Institution, Oxford, and is in excellent preservation, having been recently carefully repaired. J. M.

Oxford.

The Three per Cent. Consols.—In Jerdan's *Autobiography*, vol. iii., published in 1852, we read this anecdote:

"At a City dinner, so political that the three Consuls of France were drunk, the toast-master, quite unacquainted with Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, hallooed out from behind the chair, 'Gentlemen, fill bumpers! The chairman gives the Three per Cent. Consols!'"

In *Merrie England in the Olden Time*, vol. ii. p. 70. (published ten years before), will be found the following note:

"This eminent professor (toast-master Toole), whose sobriquet is 'Lungs,' having to shout the health of the 'three present Consuls,' at my Lord Mayor's feast, proclaimed the health of the 'Three per Cent. Consols!'"

The *latter* version is the *correct* one. It was the three foreign Consuls who were present among this annual gathering of grandees that was given; not Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun. The after-dinner organ of Toole might easily, on hearing the toast, mistake "present" for "per cent.," and "Consuls" (in the City, too) for "Consols."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Queries.

WOLVES NURSING CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society, Lord Cawdor in the chair, I read a letter on this subject from the resident at Lucknow, Colonel Sleeman, to whom India is indebted for the suppression of Thuggee, and other widely extended benefits. Though backed by such good authority, the letter in question was received with considerable incredulity, although Colonel Sleeman represents that he has with him one of these wolf-nurtured youths.

Since reading the letter, I have received from the Colonel's brother a more full account, printed in India, and containing additional cases, which I should have no objection to print in the pages of "N. & Q." In the meantime, further information from Indian experience, where mothers so often expose their children, would be thankfully received.

I appended my letter, for want of a better opportunity, and at the request of several members, to a paper on the doctrine of the Myth, read at the time; observing, that if the account is credible, perhaps Niebuhr may have been precipitate in treating the nurture of the founders of Rome as fabulous, and consigning to the Myth facts of infrequent occurrence. There is both danger and the want of philosophy in rejecting the marvellous, merely as such.

Nor is the invention of Lupa, for the name of the mother of the Roman twins, by any means satisfactory. May not the mysteries of Lycanthropy have had their origin in such a not infrequent fact, if Col. Sleeman may be trusted, as the rearing of infants by wolves?

GILBERT N. SMITH.

The Rectory, Tregwynfrid, Tenby, S. W.

"THE LUNEBURG TABLE."—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LOVE OF PEARLS.

In the *Travels* of Hentzner, who resided some time in England in the reign of Elizabeth, as tutor to a young German nobleman, there is given (as most of your readers will doubtless remember) a very interesting account of the "Maiden Queen," and the court which she then maintained at "the royal palace of Greenwich." After noticing the appearance of the presence-chamber,—"the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay,"—the writer gives a descriptive portrait of her Majesty. He states,—

"Next came the Queen, in her sixty-fifth year, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, but black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar). She had in her ears two *pearls*, with very rich drops.* She wore false hair, and that red."

* With respect to the rich pearl earrings above mentioned, it may not be uninteresting to remark, that Elizabeth seems to have been particularly fond of pearls, and to have possessed the same taste for them from youth to even a later period than "her sixty-fifth year." The now faded wax-work effigy preserved in Westminster Abbey (and which lay on her coffin, arrayed in royal robes, at her funeral, and caused, as Stowe states, "such a general sighing, groaning, and weeping, as the like hath not being seen or known in the memory of man") exhibits large round Roman *pearls* in the stomacher; a carcanet of large round *pearls*, &c. about her throat; her neck ornamented with long strings of *pearls*; her high-heeled shoe-bows having in the centre large *pearl* medallions. Her earrings are circular *pearl* and ruby medallions, with large pear-shaped *pearl* pendants. This, of course, represents her as she dressed towards the close of her life. In the Tollemache collection at Ham House is a miniature of

Then comes the passage to which I beg to call especial attention, and on which I have to invite some information:

"Upon her head a small crown, *reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Luneburg table.*"

What was this table? The work from which I quote (*Recollections of Royalty*, vol. ii. p. 119.) has a note hereon, merely remarking that, "at this distance of time, it is difficult to say what this was." If, anything, however, can be gleaned on the subject, some of the readers of "N. & Q." in some one of the "five *quarters*" of the world will assuredly be able to answer this Query.

J. J. S.

Middle Temple.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I find that Elizabeth's christening gift from the Duchess of Norfolk was a cup of gold, fretted with *pearls;* that noble lady being (says Miss Strickland) "completely unconscious of the chemical antipathy between the acidity of wine and the misplaced pearls." Elizabeth seems thus to have been rich in those gems from her infancy upwards, and to have retained a passionate taste for them long after their appropriateness as ornaments for her had ceased.

her, however, when about twenty, which shows the same taste as existing at that age. She is there depicted in a black dress, trimmed with a double row of *pearls*. Her point-lace ruffles are looped with *pearls*, &c. Her head-dress is decorated in front with a jewel set with *pearls*, from which three pear-shaped *pearls* depend. And, finally, she has large *pearl*-tassel ear-rings. In the Henham Hall portrait (engraved in vol. vii. of Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*), the ruff is confined by a collar of *pearls*, rubies, &c., set in a gold filagree pattern, with large pear-shaped *pearls* depending from each lozenge. The sleeves are ornamented with rouleaus, wreathed with *pearls* and bullion. The lappets of her head-dress also are adorned at every "crossing" with a large round *pearl*. Her gloves, moreover, were always of white kid, richly embroidered with *pearls*, &c. on the backs of the hands. A poet of that day asserts even that, at the funeral procession, when the royal corpse was rowed from Richmond, to lie in state at Whitehall,—

"Fish wept their eyes of *pearl* quite out,
And swam blind after,"

doubtlessly intending, most loyally, to provide the departed sovereign with a fresh and posthumous supply of her favorite gems!

Minor Queries.

St. Dominic.—Was St. Dominic, the founder of the Dominican order, a descendant of the noble family of the Guzmans? Machiavelli wrote a treatise to prove it; but in the *Biographie Universelle* it is stated (I know not on what authority) that Cardinal Lambertini, afterwards Benedict XIV., having summoned that lawyer to produce the originals, Machiavelli deferred, and refused at last to obey the order: and further, that Cuper the Bollandist wrote on the same subject to some learned men at Bologna, who replied that the pieces cited in Machiavelli's dissertation had been forged by him, and written in the old style by a modern hand.

A Bookworm.

"*Will*" *and* "*shall.*"—Can you refer me to any grammar, or other work, containing a clear and definite rule for the distinctive use of these auxiliaries? and does not a clever contributor to "N. & Q." make a mistake on this point at Vol. vi., p. 58., 1st col., 16th line?

W. T. M.

Hong Kong.

Sir John Fleming.—What was the coat of arms borne by Sir John Fleming, or Le Fleming, of St. George's Castle, co. Glamorgan, A. D. 1100? Where is it to be found sculptured or figured? And does any modern family of the name of Fleming, or Le Fleming, claim descent from the above?

Caret.

Deal, how to stain.—I should be much obliged if some one of your correspondents would inform me what is the best composition for giving plain deal the appearance of oak for the purpose of church interiors?

C.

Winton.

Irish Characters on the Stage.—Could any of your correspondents inform me of the names of any old plays (besides those of Shadwell) in which Irishmen are introduced? and which of the older dramatists have enrolled this character among their *dramatis personæ?* Was Shakspeare an Irishman?

Philobiblios.

Arms on King Robert Bruce's Coffin-plate.—Can any of your heraldic readers give me any information as to whom the arms found on King Robert Bruce's coffin-plate in 1818 belonged? They are a cross inter four mullets pierced of the field. They are not the arms given in Nisbet to the families of Bruce; neither does Sir Wm. Jardine, in his report to the Lords of the Exchequer on the finding of the king's tomb, take any notice of them further than to mention their discovery.

Alexander Carte.

Chaucer's Prophetic View of the Crystal Palace (Vol. iii., p. 362.).—

"Chaucer it seems drew continually, through Lydgate and Caxton, from Guido di Colonna, whose Latin *Romance of the Trojan War* was, in turn, a compilation from Dares, Phrygius, Ovid, and Statius. Then Petrarch, Boccacio, and Provençal poets, are his benefactors; the *Romaunt of the Rose* is only judicious

translation from William of Lorris and John of Meun; *Troilus and Creseide*, from Lollius of Urbino; *The Cock and the Fox*, from the Lais of Marie; *The House of Fame, from the French or Italian*: and poor Gower he uses as if he were only a brick-kiln or stone quarry, out of which to build his house."—*Representative Men; Shakspeare or the Poet*, by R. W. Emerson.

From what sources in the French or Italian is "The House of Fame" taken? And ought not an attack on Chaucer's claim to be the original author of that beautiful poetical vision to be grounded, especially by an American, on some better evidence than bare assertion?

An Oxford B. C. L.

Magistrates wearing Hats in Court. — What authority is there for magistrates wearing their hats in a court of justice, and is it an old custom?

Parvus Homo.

West Chillington, Hurst, Sussex.

Derby Municipal Seal.—What is the origin and meaning of the "buck in the park," on the seal now in use at the Town Hall, Derby?* B. L.

Sir Josias Bodley.—Was Sir Josias Bodley, as stated by Harris in Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, a younger brother of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library? Who did Sir Josias Bodley marry; where did he live after his employment in Ireland ceased, and where did he die? Any information relating to him and his descendants will be most gratefully received. Y. L.

Sir Edwin Sadler.—In the Appendix to the *Cambridge University Commission Report*, p. 468., we find that nothing is known of Sir E. Sadler, the husband of Dame Mary Sadler, foundress of the "Algibræ" Lectures in that university. Can any of your correspondents throw any light on this? P. J. F. Gantillon, B.A.

The Cross given by Richard I. to the Patriarch of Antioch.—The "hero of Acre," Sir Sidney Smith, received from the hands of the Archbishop of Cyprus, in the name of a grateful people, a cross of which the tradition was, that it had been given by King Richard Cœur de Lion to the Patriarch of Antioch, when he went to Palestine on the third Croisade. This gift was preserved by Sir Sidney with the care due to a relique so venerable in its associations; and it was bequeathed by him to the Convent of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at Paris, as successors of the Templars, from whose Order it originally came. He directed that it should be worn by the grand masters in perpetuity. In the biographical memoirs of Sir Sidney Smith, published a few years ago, the cross is stated to be preserved in the house of the Order at Paris. Perhaps some member of the Order residing there would take the trouble to give some description of this interesting relique, and would say whether its style and character are consistent with the tradition of its antiquity? I am not at all acquainted with the evidence on which the tradition rests; but any particulars relating to such a relique must be interesting to the countrymen of the illustrious admiral, and would much oblige his godson,

Wm. Sidney Gibson.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

P.S.—*Apropos* of Sir Sydney Smith, may I be allowed to suggest that, in the decoration of *The St. Jean d'Acre*, recently launched, some personal *souvenir* might be introduced that would visibly connect his memory with the stately vessel whose name commemorates the scene of his greatest victory.

Lister Family.—In a communication relating to Major-General Lambert (Vol. vii., p. 269.), Lord Braybrooke mentions his marriage with Frances, daughter of Sir William Lister, of Thornton in Craven. I imagine that this lady was sister to Sir Martin Lister, physician to King Charles I., of whose (Sir Martin's) descendants I shall be glad of any information.

Sir Martin Lister married Susanna, daughter of Sir Alexander Temple, widow of Sir Gifford Thornhurst. This lady, by her first husband (Thornhurst), had issue a daughter, who married Mr. Jennings, and became the mother of three celebrated women; of whom one was Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, wife of the great duke.

Had Sir Martin Lister any issue by her? and, if so, can their descendants be traced?

Mr. Lister, of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire, is probably descended from Sir Martin (if he left issue), or is of kin to him, through Dr. Martin Lister, physician to Queen Anne, who, if not a son or grandson, was certainly his nephew.

My mother's great-grandmother was a Lister, a daughter of Dr. Martin Lister.

Any information through the pages of "N. & Q." will be appreciated. R. B. A.

Walthamstow, Essex.

Family of Abrahall, Eborall, or Ebrall.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can give me some information relative to this family, or refer me to any work containing an account of it, more particularly as regards the first settlers in England. The arms are—Azure, three hedgehogs or.

Quærist.

Eulenspiegel — Murner's Visit to England. — Are any of your correspondents acquainted with the history and literature of the German tales

[* Edmondson gives the arms, as painted in the Town Hall, as "Ar. on a mount vert, a *stag* lodged within park-pales and gate, all proper. The seal, which is very ancient, has not any park-pales; and the stag is there represented as lodged in a wood."—Ed.]

which go under the name of *Till Eulenspiegel?* I am searching to find out which are the English translations, but have only succeeded to trace two. The oldest is a very curious black-letter volume in small 4to. in the British Museum, C. 21. $\frac{c}{20}$, formerly in the possession of Mr. Garrick, as appears from Bishop Percy ("Dissertation on the Origin of the British Stage," *Reliques*, vol. i. p. 134., ed. 1812). It is entitled, "Here begynneth a merye Jest of a man that was called Howleglas, and of many marucylous thinges and Jestes that he dyd in his lyfe, in Eastlande and in many other places." Colophon: "Imprynted at London in Tamestrete at the Vintre on the thre Craned wharfe by Wylliam Copland."

Of the second I have only a reference of the title: *The German Rogue, or the Life of Till Eulenspiegel*, 1709.

I am also anxious to learn whether there are any more notices about the visit of Thomas Murner, the author of the German *Eulenspiegel*, in England, besides that in a letter of Thomas More to Cardinal Wolsey in the *State Papers*, vol. i. p. 125. *a.*

Aged 116.—When your correspondents were all in a state of excitement about the old Countess of Desmond, I ventured to ask for proof that some person had, within the age of registers, insurance offices, and legal proof, ever lived to 150, or even to within twenty or thirty years of that age. No answer was given, no such proof offered; all our clever actuaries were silent. The newspapers now report one such mitigated case:

"*Singular Longevity.*—The Irish papers announce the recent death of Mrs. Mary Power, widow of J. Power, Esq., and aunt of the late Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, at the Ursuline Convent, Cork, at the advanced age of 116 years."

If this story be true, there can be no difficulty in proving it. The lady was not an obscure person, whose antecedents are unknown. Will some one connected with the Ursuline Convent, or Mr. Sheil's family, obligingly tell us where the lady was born, and produce the register of her birth—give us, in brief, *legal* evidence that she was born in the year 1737? A. I.

Annuellarius.—Can any of your numerous readers inform me what the meaning of the word *annuellarius* is? It occurs in a section of the constitutions of one of our cathedral churches:

"Item, quod nullus quicq' sit qui aliqui alii servit nisi tantum Epī servus sit, in Vicarior' Choralium Annuellarior' vel Choristarum numerum in Eccl̄ia Cath. . . . deinceps eligatur."

P. S.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Boyer's "Great Theatre of Honour and Nobility," 4to. London, 1729.—At the end of the preface to this work, a copy of which is in my possession, the following advertisement occurs:

"Although this volume exceeds by one-fourth part the number of sheets proposed for subscription, nevertheless it shall be delivered to the subscribers without enhancing the price; and their coats of arms shall be inserted in the second volume; as well as theirs who shall purchase this, provided thay take care to send them, with their blazon, to any one of the booksellers named in the title-page."

I want to know whether Boyer ever published this second volume; and shall be much obliged to any correspondent of "N. & Q." who will enlighten me on the subject. S. I. Tucker.

[Only the first volume has been published. According to the original prospectus, now before us, the work was to have made two volumes, divided into six parts. So that the volume of 1729, consisting of three parts, is half of what Boyer originally proposed to publish.]

List of Bishops of Norwich.—Where can I find a list of the bishops of Norwich, with their coats of arms, from an early date? Caret.

[In Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, edit. 1739, fol., vol. ii. pp. 330—430.]

"*A Letter to a Convocation Man.*"—Who, I am desirous of knowing, was the author of *A Letter to a Convocation Man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body*, published about 1697, which occasioned Wake's book of *The Authority of Christian Princes over their Ecclesiastical Synods asserted?* Atterbury says, in the Preface of his *Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation:*

"If at least I were not prevented by some abler hand, particularly by the author of that letter which first gave rise to this debate; and who, it was expected, would have appeared once more upon it, and freed what he had advanced from all exceptions."

W. Fraser.

[According to the Bodleian Catalogue, it was written by Sir Bartholomew Shower; but we have seen it attributed to William Binkes, the Prolocutor to the Convocation of 1705.]

Nicholas Thane.—Dr. Browne Willis, in his *History of the Town of Buckingham*, published London, 1755, says (p. 49.):

"About the year 1545, as we are told in the *Peerage of England*, in the account of the Earl of Pomfret's family, his ancestor Richard Fermour of Easton in Northamptonshire, Esq., had his estate s and taken away from him upon his having a *præmunire*, by relieving one Nicholas Th noxious Popish priest, who had been con prisoner to the gaol in the town of Buck

Can any of your readers infor or offence this "obnoxious pries of, as to be committed a "close

Richard Fermour, Esq., who had relieved him during his incarceration, should, for this apparently simple act of charity, have incurred a *præmunire*, for which he was subjected to so heavy a fine as the forfeiture of his estate? I should be glad of any further particulars respecting him, or to be referred to any work in which an account of him is recorded; and also to be informed by whom the *Peerage of England*, quoted by Dr. Willis, was compiled, when published, and whether it contains a more copious account of this reprehensible ecclesiastic.

ARTHUR R. CARTER.

Camden Town.

[Richard Fermor was a merchant of the staple at Calais, and having acquired a considerable fortune, located himself at Easton Neston, co. Northampton. Being a zealous Romanist he refused to conform to the Reformed faith, and thus rendered himself obnoxious to the court; and being accused of administering relief to Nicholas Thane, formerly his confessor, who was then a prisoner in Buckingham Castle for denying the supremacy of the king, he was committed to the Marshalsea in July, 1540, and was afterwards arraigned in Westminster Hall, though nothing could be proved against him, except that he had sent 8*d.* and a couple of shirts to the imprisoned priest. He was adjudged to have incurred a *præmunire*, whereby all his lands and goods became forfeited, and the rapacious monarch enforced the sentence with the most unrelenting severity. See Baker's *Hist. of Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 142.; Collins's *Peerage*, edit. Brydges, vol. iv. p. 199.; and Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, vol. ii. p. 570.]

Churchwardens, Qualification of. — Can any of your correspondents give the title and price of any work which will define the qualifications requisite for filling the office of churchwarden? The case on which the question has arisen is that of a country parish divided into two townships, each township naming a warden. One of these is a dissenter, and seldom or never attends church; the other is said not to be a householder. Both of these are, by many of the parishioners, considered ineligible, owing to these circumstances. Should any one send the required information, you would oblige by allowing it to appear in the next Number of "N. & Q.," where it would be sure to be seen, and thankfully acknowledged by

B. B. F. F. T. T.

[Our correspondent will find the required information in Prideaux's *Churchwarden's Guide*, 5th edit. 1850, price 6*s.*, who has devoted sect. ii. "to the persons liable to be chosen to the office of churchwarden, and the persons disqualified and exempt from the office." (Pp. 4—17.) Consult also Cripps's *Treatise on the Law relating to the Church and* [illegible] 8vo. 1850, pp. 176—201., price 26*s.*]

II. — In Vol. vii., p. 262 [illegible] respecting Sir J[illegible] in which the[illegible] be some mistake, or there must have been [illegible] two Sir John Powells.

I beg to give the following extract from Britton's *History of* [illegible] *Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Gloucester*:

"A full-length marble statue, in judicial robes, erected by John Snell, Esq., to the memory of his uncle, Judge Powell, who in 1685 represented this city, his native place, in parliament. He was successively a Justice of Common Pleas and the King's Bench, and was one of the Judges who tried the seven Bishops, and joined in the declaration against the King's dispensing power. For this, James II. deprived him of his office, July 2, 1688; but William III. created him, first a Baron of the Exchequer, then a Judge in the Common Pleas, and on June 18, 1702, advanced him to the King's Bench, where he sat till his death, June 14, 1713."

I will add, that on the floor near the above monument are inscribed the names, &c. of various members of his family.

Sir John Powell is traditionally said to have lived at an old house called Wightfield in this county, which certainly belonged, at one time, to the above John Snell, who had married the judge's niece, and from whose descendants it was purchased by the grandfather of the present possessor.

Allow me to ask, by-the-bye, if the place, as spelt in your paper, should not be Langharne, or more correctly still, Llangharne? F. S.

Gloucestershire.

[There were not only two, but three judges of the name of Powell, who were cotemporaries, viz. —

1. Sir John Powell, mentioned in "N. & Q." (Vol. vii., p. 262.), whose burial-place should have been printed Llangharne, as our correspondent suggests. He was made a Judge of the Common Pleas on April 26, 1686, and a Judge of the King's Bench on April 16, 1687. He was removed on June 29, 1688, in consequence of the resolution he displayed on the trial of the seven bishops; but was restored to the Bench, as a Judge of the Common Pleas, in May, 1689, and continued to sit till his death in 1696.

2. Sir Thomas Powell became a Baron of the Exchequer on April 22, 1687, and was transferred into the King's Bench in June, 1688, to take the seat there left vacant by the removal of the above Sir John Powell. He himself was removed in May, 1689.

3. Sir John Powell, or, as he was then called, John Powell, junior, was made a Baron of the Exchequer on November 10, 1691, removed into the Common Pleas on October 29, 1695, and into the King's Bench in June, 1702, where he sat till his death in 1713. He it was who was buried at Gloucester.

Britton has evidently, as Chalmers and Noble had done before him, commingled and confused the histories of the two Sir Johns.]

S. N.'s "Antidote," &c. — I have just purchased [illegible]ook, in small quarto, of which the title is — [illegible] or Soveraigne Remedie against the [illegible] of all English Sectaries, and in

[illegible]lar against Dr. Whitaker, Dr. Fulke, Dr. Bilpar[illegible]lds, Dr. Sparkes, and Dr. Field, the chiefe son, Dr. Reyno[illegible] [illegible]estancy, some of Puritanisme; upholders, some of Pro[illegible] &c., &c. By S. N., divided into three Parts, &c., [illegible] MDC[illegible]." doctour of divinity. Permissu superioru[illegible],

Who is the author S. N., and what other par[illegible]ulars are known respecting it? LEWIS KELLY.

Leeds.

[Sylvester Norris is the author. There is an edition published in 1622, 4to.]

Beads.—When was the use of beads, for the purpose of counting prayers, first introduced into Europe? C. W. G.

[For the repose of a bishop, by Wilfrid's *Canons of Cealcythe*, A.D. 816, can. x., seven belts of paternosters were to be said; the prayers being numbered probably by studs fixed on the girdle. But St. Dominic invented the rosary, which contains ten lesser beads representing Ave Marias, to one larger standing for a paternoster.]

Replies.

BROAD ARROW.

(Vol. iv., p. 412.)

With reference to my Note, ascribing a Celtic origin to this symbol, I have just met with somewhat of a curious coincidence, to say the least of it. In Richardson's *Travels in the Sahara, &c.*, vol. i. p. 420., speaking of the camel, he says:

"The camels have all public and private marks, the former for their country, the latter for their owner; and, strange enough, the public mark of the Ghadames camel is the English broad R," &c. [Arrow, he should have said.]

Now, the Celtic ↑ (as before mentioned) is typical of superior holiness, &c. &c.; and it is singular that a city of Marabouts (saints or holy men, such as the Ghadamsee are described to be) should have adopted this symbol as their public (or government) mark. The population of Ghadames is a strange medley of Arabs, Touaricks, negroes, half-breeds of all kinds, &c., and whence their claim to superior sanctity does not appear.

That Celtic tribes once sojourned in Northern Africa is attested by Druidical remains in Morocco and elsewhere. Mr. Richardson mentions the frequent occurrence of pyramidal stones in the Sahara, incidentally, without specifying whether they are rocks *in situ*, or supposed to be the work of man's hand. The language of Ghadames is one of the Berber dialects; and according to Mr. Urquhart (*Pillars of Hercules*, vol. i. p. 383.), these, or some of them, are said to contain so *much* of the Celtic element, that Highlanders *from the garrison of* Gibraltar, and the natives *about Tangier*, can mutually understand each *other*.

The above, however, are mere speculations; and I would suggest that, previous to further research as to the origin of the broad arrow, it would be as well to ascertain how long it has been used as "the King's mark." I should incline to believe that the earliest mark upon government sto[illegible] was the royal cipher—ER (with a crown above) pe[illegible]haps. On old guns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, we find the rose and crown, but no broad arrow; more frequently Elizabeth's bear her cipher. A few articles I have seen of William III. are stamped with WR (with a crown above): no broad arrow. Nor do I remember having ever seen it upon anything older than George III. This, however, is a question which may interest some gentleman of the Ordnance Department, and induce him to make research where success is most likely to reward his trouble, viz. in the Tower, in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, or amongst the ancient records in the Ordnance Office; for I presume there be such.

P. C. S. S. (Vol. iv., p. 371.) says that "he always understood" the broad arrow represented the "Pheon" in the arms of the Sydney family; but, as he quotes no authority, we are at liberty to doubt the adoption and perpetuation of a bearing appertaining to any particular master-general of ordnance as a "king's mark," howsoever illustrious or distinguished he might be. A. C. M.

Exeter.

ENGLISH COMEDIANS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

(Vol. ii., pp. 184. 459.; Vol. iii., p. 21.; Vol. vii., p. 114.)

Returning to this question, I will communicate a few extracts from the Gerechtsdagboeken (Minutes of the Council) of the city of Leyden:—

Sept. 30, 1604.—"Die van de Gerechte opt voorschryven van Zÿne Ex[e] en versoue van Jan Woodts, Engelsman, hebben toegelaten ende geconsenteert dat hy geduyrende deze aenstaende jaermaret met syn behulp zal mogen speelen zeecker eerlick camerspel tot vermaeckinge van der gemeente, mits van yder persoon (comende om te bezien) nyet meer te mogen nemen noehte genyeten dan twaelf penn., ende vooral betaelen tot een gootspenning aen handen van Jacob van Noorde, bode metter roede, vier guld. om ten behouve van de armen verstreet te worden."

Translation.

The magistrates, on the command of his Excellency and on the request of John Woodtss, an Englishman, have permitted and consented that he, with his company, during the approaching fair, may play certain decent pieces for the amusement of the people, provided he take no more than twelve pennings from each person coming to see, and, above all, pay to Jacob van Noorde four guilders, to be applied to the use of the poor.

And again:

Jan. 6, 1605.—"Op't versouck aen die van de Gerechte gedaen by de Engelsche Comedyanten om te mogen spelen: staet geappostilleert. Die van de Gerechte deser stadt Leyden gesien in haer vergaderinge opt Raedthuys der voors. stede, de *favorable brieven* van Recommandatie ende testimoniael vanden *Forst van Brandenburch* van de x Augustij des jaers XVI^c vier, mitsgaders t consent by Zyne Ex^lie van *Nassau* verleent den xxij Decembris laest verleden, Es disponerende opt versouc int blanc van dezen, hebben voor zoo veel in hem is, de Engelsche Commedianten ende musicyns toonders in dezen, conform haer versouc toegelaten binnen deser stede te mogen spelen en haer consten doen ouffenen ende vertoonen ter gewoenlycke plaetse te weten opten groten hoff onder de biblioteeque, dewelcke hem toonders mits dezen ten eynde voorseyt, belast wert te werden ingeruymt, Ende dit al voor den tyt van veertien dagen eerstcomende, en mits, voor den jegenwoordige *gracieuse toelatinge*, gevende ten behouve van de gemeene huysarmen dezer stede een somme van twaelf gulden van xl groot tstuck. Aldus, gedaen opten vi January XVI^c eñ vyff. My jegenwoordich en is get. J. van Hout."

Translation.

On the request to the magistrates of the English comedians to be allowed to perform, was decided: The magistrates of this city of Leyden, having seen in their assembly in the Town-House of the aforesaid city, the favourable letters of recommendation and testimonial of the Prince of Brandenberg of the 10th Aug., 1604, as well as the consent granted by his Excellence of Nassau, the 22nd of Dec. last, have permitted the English comedians and musicians, according to their request, to perform and exercise and exhibit their arts in the accustomed place, namely, in the great court under the library; and this for the space of fourteen days, provided they, for this *gracious* permission, give twelve guilders of forty groats a-piece to the poor of this city. Done on the 6th Jan., 1605. Me present; and signed "J. van Hout."

ELSEVIER.

Constanter has communicated the following lines of G. A. Brederode, confirming the statements of Heywood and Tieck:

"Ick mach soo langh oock by geen reden-ryckers zijn:
Want dit volckje wil steets met allen menschen gecken,
En sy kunnen als d'aep haer afterst niet bedecken;
Sy seggen op haer les, soo stemmigh en soo stijf,
Al waer gevoert, gevult met klap-hout al haer lijf!
Waren 't *de Engelsche*, of andere uytlandtsche
Die men hoort singen, en soo lustigh siet dantse
Dat sy suyse-bollen, en draeyen als een tol:
Sy spreken 't uyt eaer geest, dees leeren 't uyt een rol.
't Isser weer na (seyd ick) als 't is, sey Eelhart schrander,
verschil is te groot, besiet men 't een by 't ander!
D'uytheemsche die zijn wuft, dees raden tot het goedt,
En straffen alle het quaet bedecklelijck en soet."

Translation.

To stay with rhetoricians I've no mind:
The fool they'll play with men of every kind,
And, like the ape, exhibit what's behind.
With gests so stiff their lesson they repeat,
You'd swear with staves their bodies were replete!
Heard you the *men* from merry *England* sing?
Saw you their jolly dance, their lusty spring?
How like a top they spin, and twirl, and turn?
And from the heart they speak — ours from a roll must learn. . . . . — *From the Navorscher.*

THE SWEET SINGERS.

(Vol. v., p. 372.)

A. N. asks for some historical notices of the above fanatics: as he may not be satisfied with Timperley's meagre allusion, allow me to refer him to the *Memoirs of the Lord Viscount Dundee:* London, 1714. The author of this, "An Officer of the Army," speaking of the stiff-necked Presbyterians, says:

"At this time (1681), about thirty of these deluded people left their families and business, and went to the hills, where they lived in rocks and caves for some weeks. John Gib, sailor in Borrowstowness, Walter Ker, in Trafritham, —— Gemmison, in Linlithgow, were their chief leaders. They called themselves the *Sweet Singers* of Israel, eat nothing that there was salt in or paid tax to the king, blotted the name of king out of their Bibles, and cohabited all together. When a party of dragoons took them at the Ouffins, in Tweeddale, they were all lying on their faces, and jumped up in a minute, and called out with an audible voice, that God Almighty would consume the party with fire from heaven, for troubling the people of God. On the road, as they went to Edinburgh, when any of their relations or acquaintances came to visit them, they spit at them, and threw themselves on their faces, and bellowed like beasts, whereof his Highness (the Duke of York, then in Scotland) being informed, ordered them immediately to be set at liberty."

A more detailed account of these Gibbites will be found in the curious Presbyterian biographies "collected by, and printed for Patrick Walker, in the Bristo-Port of Edinburgh," the early part of last century. In that entitled "Some remarkable Passages in the Life, &c. of Mr. Daniel Cargill:" 12mo. Edin. 1732, A. N. will find the original story of the crazy skipper and his band of "three men and twenty-six women," whom worthy Mr. Cargill endeavoured unsuccessfully to reclaim. From this it would appear that the *sweet singers* went far greater lengths than above described, and that Gib, after the dispersion of his followers, took himself off to America, "where," says the aforesaid Patrick, "he was much admired by the blind

Indians for his familiar converse with the devil." For the further information of your correspondent, I would add that Walker's account of the Gibbites is very well condensed in that more accessible book *Biographia Scoticana*, better known as the *Scots Worthies*, where the deluded Gib figures under the head of "God's Justice exemplified in his Judgments upon Persecutors." J. O.

EDMUND SPENSER.

(Vol. vii., p. 303.)

Mr. F. F. Spenser published the results of his researches relative to Spenser in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1842; and towards the end of his communication promised to record "many further interesting particulars," through the same medium, but failed to do so. Mr. Craik has made special reference to Mr. F. F. Spenser's paper in a little work upon which he must have bestowed a vast deal of labour, and which contains the completest investigation of all that has been discovered concerning the life, works, and descendants of the poet that I have met with: I refer to *Spenser and his Poetry:* by George L. Craik, M.A.: 3 vols. London, 1845. The appendix to vol. iii., devoted to an account of the descendants of Spenser, among other interesting matter, contains the history of the family descended from Sarah Spenser, a sister of Edmund Spenser, which is still represented. To which I may add that Spenser's own direct descendants are living in the city of Cork, and, I regret to say, in reduced circumstances. This should not be. A pension might well be bestowed on the descendants of Spenser, the only one of our four great poets whose posterity is not extinct.

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

I have read with much curiosity and surprise a paragraph engrafted into "N. & Q." (Vol. vii., p. 33.) from *The Times* newspaper, June 16, 1841, announcing that a Mr. F. F. Spenser, of Halifax, had ascertained that the ancient residence of his own family, at Hurstwood, near Burnley, Lancashire, was the identical spot where the great Elizabethan poet, Edmund Spenser, is said to have retired, when driven by academical disappointments to his relations in the north of England.

I confess all this appears to me very like a hoax, there is such a weight of negative testimony against it. Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley, describes Hurstwood Hall as a strong and well-built old house, bearing on its front, in large characters, the name of "Barnard Townley," its founder, and that it was for several descents the property and residence of a family branched out *from the parent* stock of Townley, in the person *of John Townley, third* son of Sir Richard Town*ley, of Townley* — died Sept. 1562. His son, Barnard Townley, died 1602, and married Agnes, daughter and coheiress of George Ormeroyd, of Ormeroyd, who died 1586.

It must be remembered that Hurstwood is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dr. Whitaker's ancient patrimonial estate of Holme; and he must have been familiar with all the traditionary history of that locality. Yet he is silent on this subject, and does not allude either to the occasional residence of the poet Spenser in those parts, or to the family of Spensers, who are stated in this paragraph to have resided at Hurstwood about four hundred years. CLIVIGER.

LAMECH KILLING CAIN.

(Vol. vii., p. 305.)

Sir John Maundeville says:

"Also, seven miles from Nazareth is Mount Cain, under which is a well; and beside that well Lamech, Noah's father, slew Cain with an arrow. For this Cain went through briars and bushes, as a wild beast; and he had lived from the time of Adam, his father, unto the time of Noah; and so he lived nearly two thousand years. And Lamech was blind for old age." —*Travels*, chap. x., Bohn's *Early Travels in Palestine*, p. 186.

To which is appended the following note by Mr. Thomas Wright, the editor:

"This legend arose out of an interpretation given to Gen. iv. 23, 24. See, as an illustration, the scene in the *Coventry Mysteries*, pp. 44. 46.

ZEUS.

J. W. M. will find this question discussed at length in the *Dictionnaire de Bayle*, art. "Lamech," and more briefly in *Pol. Synopsis Criticorum*, Gen. iv. 23.

The subject has been engraved by Lasinio in his *Pitture a fresco del Campo Santo di Pisa* (tom. xvii.), after the original fresco by Buonamico Buffalmacco, whose name is so familiar to readers of the *Decameron*. F. C. B.

Bayle relates this legend in his account of Lamech as follows:

"There is a common tradition that Lamech, who had been a great lover of hunting, continued the sport even when, by reason of his great age, he was almost blind. He took with him his son, Tubal-Cain, who not only served him as a guide, but also directed him where and when he ought to shoot at the beast. One day, as Cain was hid among the thickets, Lamech's guide seeing something move in that place, gave him notice of it; whereupon Lamech shot an arrow, and slew Cain. He was extremely concerned at it, and beat his guide so much as to leave him dead upon the place."

One of the frescos of the Campo Santo at Pisa gives the whole subject, from the offering of Abel's and Cain's sacrifice, to the death of the young man

a very proper one, if not declined on your own part, and shall, for one, feel great pleasure in acting in accordance with it.

You will, I trust, pardon my foregoing hints for beginners, as I well know that I have lost several pictures by hypo-crystals, and very many by the difficulty in developing. L. MERRITT.

Maidstone.

P.S.—I always find collodion by DR. DIAMOND's formula capital, and with it from five to ten seconds is time enough.

Mr. Weld Taylor's cheap Iodizing Process.—I have no doubt MR. WELD TAYLOR will be kind enough to explain to me two difficulties I find in his cheap iodizing process for paper.

In the first place, whence arises the caustic condition of his solution, unless it be through the decomposition of the cyanide of potassium which is sometimes added? and if such caustic condition exists, does it not cause a deposition of oxide of silver together with the iodide, thereby embrowning the paper?

Why does the caustic condition of the solution require a larger dose of nitrate of silver, and does not this larger quantity of nitrate of silver more than outbalance the difference between the new process and the old, as regards price? I pay 1*s.* 3*d.* for an ounce of iodide of potassium of purest quality; the commoner commercial quality is cheaper. F. MAXWELL LYTE.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Somersetshire Ballad (Vol. vii., p. 236.).—

"Go vind the vicar of Taunton Deane," &c.

S. A. S. will find the above in *The Aviary, or Magazine of British Melody*, a square volume published about the middle of last century; or in a volume bearing the running title—*A Collection of diverting Songs, Airs, &c.*, of about the same period—both extensive depôts of old song; the first containing 1344, and the last, as far as my mutilated copy goes, extending to nearly 500 pages quarto. J. O.

Family of De Thurnham (Vol. vii., p. 261.).—In reply to Θ. I send a few notes illustrative of the pedigree, &c. of the De Thurnhams, lords of Thurnham, in Kent, deduced from Dugdale, public records, and MS. charters in my possession, namely, the MS. Rolls of Combwell Priory, which was founded by Robert de Thurnham the elder; from which it appears that Robert de Thurnham, who lived tempore Hen. II., had two sons, Robert and Stephen. Of these, Robert married Joan, daughter of William Fossard, and died 13 John, leaving a daughter and sole heir Isabel, for whose marriage Peter de Maulay had to pay 7000 marks, which were allowed him in his accounts for services rendered to the crown. Stephen, the other son, married Edelina, daughter of Ralph de Broc, and, dying circiter 16 John, was buried in Waverley Abbey, Surrey. He seems to have left five daughters and coheirs; viz. Mabilia, wife of Ralph de Gatton, and afterwards of Thomas de Bavelingeham; Alice, wife of Adam de Bending; Alianore, wife of Roger de Leybourne; Beatrice, wife of Ralph de Fay; and Alienore, wife of Ralph Fitz-Bernard. Dugdale and the Combwell Rolls speak of only four daughters, making no mention of the wife of Ralph Fitz-Bernard; but an entry on the Fine Rolls would seem almost necessarily to imply that she was one of the five daughters and coheiresses. If not a *daughter*, she was in *some way* coheiress with the daughters; which is confirmed by an entry in *Testa de Nevill:* and, by a charter temp. Edw. I., I find Roger de Northwood, husband of Bona Fitz-Bernard, in possession of the manor of Thurnham, with every appearance of its having been by inheritance of his wife. With this explanation, I have ventured to include Alianore, wife of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, as among the daughters and coheiresses of Stephen de Thurnham. The issue of all of these marriages, after a few years, terminated in female representatives—among them the great infanta Juliana de Leybourne—mingling their blood with the Denes, Towns, Northwoods, Wattons, &c., and other ancient families of Kent.

I have two beautiful seals of Sir Stephen de Thurnham temp. John,—a knight fully caparisoned on horseback, but not a trace of armorial bearings on his shield; nor, in truth, could we expect to find any such assigned to him at that early period. L. B. L.

Major-General Lambert (Vol. vii., pp. 237. 269.).—Lambert did not survive his sentence more than twenty-one years. His trial took place in 1661, and he died during the hard winter of 1683.

The last fifteen years of his life were spent on the small fortified island of St. Nicholas, commonly called Drake's Island, situated in Plymouth Sound, at the entrance to the Hamoaze.

Lambert's wife and two of his daughters were with him on this island in 1673. (See "N. & Q," Vols. iv. and v.) J. LEWELYN CURTIS.

Loggerheads (Vol. v., p. 338.; and Vol. vii., pp. 192–3.).—Your correspondent CAMBRENSIS, whose communication on this subject I have read with much interest, will excuse my correcting him in one or two minor points of his narrative. The little wayside inn at Llanverres, rendered famous by the genius of the painter Wilson, is still standing in its original position, on the *left*-hand of the road as you pass through that village to Ruthin. Woodward, who was landlord of the inn at the time Wilson frequented it, survived his friend

ever, intimated that he died excommunicated. In Paulson's *History of Holderness* is a notice of Bishop Watson, and of his relatives the Medleys, who are connected with my family by marriage; but the statement that the bishop "died in the Tower" is incorrect (vol. i. Part II. p. 283.; vol. ii. Part I. p. 47.; Part II. p. 542., 4to., 1840–1). F. R. R.

Milnrow Parsonage.

He died in retirement at Wilburgham, or Wilbraham, in the county of Cambridge, June 3, 1717, ætat. eighty.—See Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 140., and *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. lix. and lx.

Bishop Gobat was born in 1799, at Cremine, in the parish of Grandval, in Switzerland. His name is not to be found in the list of graduates of either Oxford or Cambridge. His degree of D. D. was probably bestowed on him by the Archbishop of Canterbury. TYRO.

Dublin.

Etymology of Fuss (Vol. vii., p. 180.).—

"FUSS, *n. s.*, a low, cant word, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, a regularly-descended northern word: Sax. ꝼuꝼ, prompt, eager; Su. Goth. and Cimbr. *fus*, the same; hence the Sax. ꝼýran, to hasten, and the Su. Goth. *fysa*, the same."—Todd's *Johnson*.

Richardson gives the same etymology, referring to Somner. Webster says, "allied, perhaps, to Gr. φυσαω, to blow or puff." ZEUS.

A reference to the word in Todd's *Johnson's Dictionary* will show, and I think satisfactorily, that its origin is *fus* (Anglo-Saxon), prompt or eager; hence *fysan*, to hasten. The quotation given is from Swift. C. I. R.

Palindromical Lines (Vol. vii., p. 178.).—The sotadic inscription,

"NIψON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OψIN,"

is stated (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xl. p. 617.) to be on a font at Sandbach in Cheshire, and (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxiii. p. 441.) to be on the font at Dulwich in Surrey, and also on the font at Harlow in Essex. ZEUS.

Nugget (Vol. vi., pp. 171. 281.; Vol. vii., pp. 143. 272.).—FURVUS is persuaded that the word *nugget* is of home growth, and has sprung from a root existing under various forms throughout the dialects at present in use. The radical appears to be *snag*, *knag*, or *nag* (*Knoge*, Cordylus, cf. *Knuckle*), a protuberance, knot, lump; being a term chiefly applied to knots in trees, rough pieces of wood, &c., and in its derivatives strongly expressive of (so to speak) misshapen *lumpiness*.

Every one resident in the midland counties must be acquainted with the word *nog*, applied to the wooden ball used in the game of "shinney," the corresponding term of which, *nacket*, holds in parts of Scotland, where also a short, corpulent person is called a *nuget*.

So, in Essex, *nig* signifies a piece; a *snag* is a well-known word across the Atlantic; *nogs* are ninepins in the north of England; a *noggin* of bread is equivalent to a *hunch* in the midland counties; and in the neighbourhood of the Parret and Exe the word becomes *nug*, bearing (besides its usual acceptation) the meaning of *knot*, *lump*.

This supposed derivation is by no means weakened by the fact, that miners and others have gone to the "diggins" from parts at no great distance from the last-mentioned district; and we may therefore, although the radical is pretty generally diffused over the kingdom, attribute its better known application to *them*.

It is no objection that the word, in many of its forms, is used of rough pieces of *wood*, as instances show that it merely refers to a *rudis indigestaque moles* characteristic of any article in question. FURVUS.

St. James's.

Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores (Vol. vii., p. 260.).—This, which is no doubt the proper form, will be found in Southey's *Naval History of England*, vol. iv. p. 104., applied to "those of old English race who, having adopted the manners of the land, had become more Irish than the Irishry." The expression originally was applied to these persons in some proclamation or act of parliament, which I think is quoted in the *History of England* in Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*: but that work has so bad an index as to make it very difficult to find any passage one may want. Probably Southey would mention the source whence he had it, in his collections for his *Naval History* in his Common-place Book. E. G. R.

The Passame Sares (*mel. Passamezzo*) *Galliard* (Vol. vi., pp. 311. 446.; Vol. vii., p. 216.).—Will you allow me to correct a mistake into which both the correspondents who have kindly answered my questions respecting this galliard seem to have fallen, perhaps misled by an ambiguity in my expression?

My inquiry was not intended to refer to *galliards in general*, the tunes of which, I am well aware, must have been very various, but to this *one* galliard in particular; and was made with the view of ascertaining whether the air is ever played *at the present day* during the representation of the Second Part of *King Henry IV.* C. FOURT

Temple.

Swedish Words current in England (Vol. p. 231.).—I beg to inform your correspondent the following words, which occur in his li pure Anglo-Saxon, bearing almost the same

ing which he has attributed to them:—*wijrm; by*, byn, to inhabit; *bece; dioful; dobl*, equivalent to *doalig: gæpung*, a heap; *lacan; loppe; nebb; smiting*, contagion; *stæth*, a fixed basis.

Eldon is Icelandic, from *elldr*, fire: hence we have "At slá elld úr tinnu," to strike fire from flint; which approaches very near to a tinder-box. *Ling*, Icel., the heath or heather plant: *ljung* I take to be the same word. *Gat*, Icel. for way or opening; hence *strand-gata*, the opening of the strand or creek. *Tjarn, tiorn*, Icel., well exemplified in Malham Tarn in Craven. C. I. R.

Gotch (Vol. vi., p. 400.).—The *gotch cup*, described by W. R., must have been known in England before the coming of the present royal family, as it is given in Bailey's *Dictionary* (1730) as a south country word: it is not likely to have become provincial in so short a time, nor its origin, if German, to have escaped the notice of old Φιλόλογος. The A.-S. verb *geotan* seems to have had the sense of to cast metals, as *giessen* has in German. In Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* is *leadgota*, a plumber. In modern Dutch this is *lootgieter*. Thus, from *geotan* is derived *ingot* (Germ. *einguss*), as well as the following words in Halliwell's *Dictionary: yete*, to cast metals (*Pr. Parv.*); *belleyetere* and *bellyatere*, a bell-founder (*Pr.Parv.*); *geat*, the hole through which melted metal runs into a mould; and *yote*, to pour in. Grose has *yoted*, watered, a west country word. E. G. R.

Passage in Thomson: "Steaming" (Vol. vii., pp. 87. 248.).—This word, and not *streaming*, is clearly the true reading (as is remarked by the former correspondents), and is so printed in the editions to which I am able to refer. The object of my Note is to point out a parallel passage in Milton, and to suggest that *steaming* would there also be the proper reading:

> "Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise,
> From hill or *streaming* lake, dusky or gray,
> Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
> In honour to the world's great Author, rise."
>
> *Paradise Lost*, Book v.

Cuthbert Bede, B.A.

[The reading is *steaming* in the 1st edition of *Paradise Lost*, 1667.—Ed.]

The Word "Party" (Vol. vii., pp. 177. 247.).—The use of this word for a particular person is earlier than Shakspeare's time. It no doubt occurs most of our earliest writers; for it is to be found in Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.*, in his translation of the "Centum Gravamina" presented to Pope Adrian in 1521, the 55th running thus:

> "That, if one of the marryed couple take a journey into the warres, or to perform a vow, to a farre place, they permit the *party* remaining at home, if he stay long away, upon a summe of money payd, to cohabite with another, not examining sufficiently whether the absent party were dead."

It may also be found in Exodus xxii. 9., where, though it occurs in the plural, it refers to two individuals:

> "For all manner of trespass, whether it be for ox, for ass, for sheep, for raiment, or for any manner of lost thing, which another challengeth to be his, the cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges; and whom the judges shall condemn, *he* shall pay double unto his neighbour."

H. T. Ellacombe.

Clyst St. George.

Curious Fact in Natural Philosophy (Vol. vii., p. 206.).—In reply to Elginensis I send you a quotation from Dr. Golding Bird's *Natural Philosophy* in explanation of this well-known phenomenon:

> "One very remarkable phenomenon connected with the escape of a current of air under considerable pressure, must not be passed over silently. M. Clement Desormes (*Ann. de Phys. et Chim.*, xxxvi. p. 69.) has observed, that when an opening, about an inch in diameter, is made in the side of a reservoir of compressed air, the latter rushes out violently; and if a plate of metal or wood, seven inches in diameter, be pressed towards the opening, it will, after the first repulsive action of the current of air is overcome, be apparently attracted, rapidly oscillating within a short distance of the opening, out of which the air continues to emit with considerable force. This curious circumstance is explained on the supposition, that the current of air, on escaping through the opening, expands itself into a thin disc, to escape between the plate of wood or metal, and side of the reservoir; and on reaching the circumference of the plate, draws after it a current of atmospheric air from the opposite side. . . . The plate thus balanced between these currents remains near the aperture, and apparently attracted by the current of air to which it is opposed."

Dr. G. B. then describes the experiment quoted by Elginensis as "a similar phenomenon, and apparently explicable on similar principles." (Bird's *Nat. Phil.*, p. 118.) Cokely.

Lowbell (Vol. vii., p. 272.).—I may add to the explanation of this word given by M. H., that *low*, derived from the Saxon *læg*, is still commonly used in Scotland for a flame; hence the derivation of *lowbell*, for a mode of birdcatching by night, by which the birds, being awakened by the bell, are lured by the light into nets held by the fowlers. In the ballad of *St. George for England*, we have the following lines:

> "As timorous larks amazed are
> With light and with a *lowbell*."

The term *lowbelling* may therefore, from the noise, be fitly applied to the rustic *charivari* described by H. T. W. (Vol. vii., p. 181.) as practised in Northamptonshire. J. S. C.

Epigrams (Vol. vii., pp. 175. 270.). — "Suum cuique" being a principle which holds good with regard to literary property as well as to property of every other description, I can inform your correspondent BALLIOLENSIS that the epigram on Dr. Toe, which he says was "represented to have proceeded from the pen of Thomas Dunbar, of Brasenose," was in reality the production of my respected neighbour, the Rev. William Bradford, M.A., rector of Storrington, Sussex. It was written by that gentleman when he was an undergraduate of St. John's College, Oxford. BALLIOLENSIS may rely upon the accuracy of this information, as I had it from Mr. Bradford's own lips only yesterday. The correct version of the epigram is that given by SCRAPIANA, p. 270.

R. BLAKISTON.

Ashington, Sussex.

"*God and the world*" (Vol. vii., pp. 134. 297.). — These lines are found, as quoted by W. H., in Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection*, p. 87., ed. 1831. Coleridge gives them as the words of a sage poet of the preceding generation (meaning, I suppose, the generation preceding that of Archbishop Leighton, a passage from whose works he has introduced as an aphorism just before). I have often wondered who this poet was, and whether the last line were really a quotation from *Macbeth*, or whether Shakspeare and the unknown poet had both but borrowed a popular saying. I also had my suspicions that Coleridge himself might have patched the verses a little; and the communication of your correspondent RT., tracing the lines in their original form to the works of Fulke Greville Lord Brooke, now verifies his conjecture. It may be worth while to point out another instance of this kind of manufacture by the same skilful hand. In the first volume of *The Friend* (p. 215., ed. 1818), Coleridge places at the head of an essay a quotation of two stanzas from Daniel's *Musophilus*. The second, which precedes in the original that which Coleridge places first, is thus given by him:

"*Since writings* are the veins, the arteries,
And undecaying life-strings of those hearts,
That still shall pant and still shall exercise
Their mightiest powers when Nature none imparts;
And the strong constitution of their praise
Wear out the infection of distemper'd days."

Daniel wrote as follows (vol. ii. p. 373., ed. 1718):

"*For these lines* are the veins, the arteries
And undecaying life-strings of those hearts,
That still shall pant and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both imparts,
And still with those alive so sympathize,
As nourish'd with their powers, enjoy their parts."

C. W. G.

Lating Problem (Vol. vii., p. 284.). — The y of your correspondent recalls the one said to have been put by King James to the members of the Royal Society: "How is it," said the British Solomon, "that if two buckets of water be equipoised in a balance, and a couple of live bream be put into one of them, the bucket containing the fish does not overweigh the other?" After some learned reasons had been adduced by certain of the philosophers, one of them said, "Please your Majesty, that bucket would be heavier by the exact weight of the fish." "Thou art right," said the sapient king; "I did not think there had been so much sense among you." Now, although I do not mean to say that A SKATER propounds for elucidation what he knows to be a fallacy, yet I do assert that he is mistaken as to the fact alleged. He recommends any one who is "incredulous" to make the trial — in which case, the experimenter would undoubtedly find himself in the water! I advise an appeal to common sense and philosophy: the former will show that a person in skates is not lighter than another; the latter, that ice will not fracture less readily beneath the weight of an individual raised on a pair of steel edges, than one on a pair of flat soles — *all other circumstances being the same*; the reverse, indeed, would be the fact. The true explanation of the "problem" is to be found in the circumstance, that "a skater," rendered confident by the ease with which he *glides* over ice on which *he* could *not stand*, will often also "stand" securely on ice which would break under the restless feet of a person in his shoes only. This has always appeared to be the obvious reason for the apparent anomaly to one who is NO SKATER.

Parochial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432.).—Let me add to the list of parochial libraries that at Wendlebury, Oxon, the gift of Robert Welborn, rector, cir. 1760. It consists of about fifty volumes in folio, chiefly works of the Fathers, and, if I remember rightly, Benedictine editions. It was originally placed in the north transept of the church, but afterwards removed to the rectory. I believe that the books were intended for the use of the rector, but were to be lent to the neighbouring clergy on a bond being given for their restoration. After many years of sad neglect, this library was put into thorough order a few years ago by the liberality of the Rev. Jacob Ley, student of Ch. Ch. CHEVERELLS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

BOOKS RECEIVED. — *Reynard the Fox, after the German Version of Goethe, with Illustrations, by J. Wolf.* Part IV. carries us on to *The Trial*, which is very ably rendered. — *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, by various Writers*, edited by W. Smith. This Sixth Part, extending from *Cinabi* to *Cyrrhestica*, con-

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Notes.

"THE SHEPHERD OF BANBURY'S WEATHER-RULES."

The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Changes of the Weather, first printed in 1670, was long a favourite book with the country gentleman, the farmer, and the peasant. They were accustomed to regard it with the consideration and confidence which were due to the authority of so experienced a master of the art of prognostication, and dismissing every sceptical thought, received his maxims with the same implicit faith as led them to believe that if their cat chanced to wash her face, rainy weather would be the certain and inevitable result. Moreover, this valuable little manual instructed them how to keep their horses, sheep, and oxen sound, and prescribed cures for them when distempered. No wonder, then, if it has passed through many editions. Yet it has been invariably stated that *The Banbury Shepherd* in fact had no existence; was purely an imaginary creation; and that the work which passes under his name, "John Claridge," was written by Dr. John Campbell, the Scottish historian, who died in 1775. The statements made in connexion with this book are curious enough; and it is with a view of placing the matter in a clear and correct light that I now trouble you with a Note, which will, I hope, tend to restore to this poor weather-wise old shepherd his long-lost rank and station among the rural authors of England.

I believe that the source of the error is to be traced to the second edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, in a memoir of Dr. Campbell by Kippis, in which, when enumerating the works of the learned Doctor, Kippis says, "He was also the author of *The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules*,—a favourite pamphlet with the common people." We next find the book down to Campbell as the "author" in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, which is copied both by Chalmers and Lowndes. And so the error has been perpetuated, even up to the time of the publication of a meritorious *History of Banbury*, by the late Mr. Alfred Beesley, in 1841. This writer thus speaks of the work:

"The far-famed shepherd of Banbury is only an apocryphal personage. In 1744 there was published

The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Changes of the Weather, grounded on forty Years' Experience. To which is added, a rational Account of the Causes of such Alterations, the Nature of Wind, Rain, Snow, &c., on the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy. By John Claridge. London: printed for W. Bickerton, in the Temple Exchange, Fleet Street. Price 1*s.* The work attracted a large share of public attention, and deserved it. A second edition appeared in 1748. . . . It is stated in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica* that the real author was Dr. John Campbell, a Scotchman."

In 1770 there appeared *An Essay on the Weather, with Remarks on "The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules, &c.:"* by John Mills, Esq., F.R.S. Mr. Mills observes:

"Who the shepherd of Banbury was, we know not; nor indeed have we any proof that the rules called his were penned by a real shepherd. Both these points are, however, immaterial; their truth is their best voucher. . . . . Mr. Claridge published them in the year 1744, since which time they are become very scarce, having long been out of print."

Now all these blundering attempts at annihilating the poor shepherd may, I think, be accounted for by neither of the above-mentioned writers having a knowledge of the original edition, published in 1670, of the real shepherd's book (the title of which I will presently give), which any one may see in the British Museum library. It has on the title-page a slight disfigurement of name, viz. John *Clearidge;* but it is *Claridge* in the Preface. The truth is, that Dr. John Campbell *re-published* the book in 1744, but without affixing his own name, or giving any information of its author or of previous editions. The part, however, which he bore in this edition is explained by the latter portion of the title already given; and still more clearly in the Preface. We find authorities added, to give weight to the shepherd's remarks; and likewise additional rules in relation to the weather, derived from the common sayings and proverbs of the country people, and from old English books of husbandry. It may, in short, be called a clever scientific commentary on the shepherd's observations. After what has been stated, your readers will not be surprised to learn that one edition of the work appears in Watt's very inaccurate book under CLARIDGE, another under CLEARIDGE, and a third under CAMPBELL. I will now speak of the original work: it is a small octavo volume of thirty-two pages, rudely printed, with an amusing Preface "To the Reader," in which the shepherd dwells with much satisfaction on his peculiar vaticinating talents. As this Preface has been omitted in all subsequent editions, and as the book itself is extremely scarce, I conceive that a reprint of it in your pages may be acceptable to your Folk-lore readers. The "Rules" are interlarded with scraps of poetry, somewhat after the manner of old Tusser, and bear the unmistakeable impress of a "plain, unlettered Muse." The author concludes his work with a poetical address "to the antiquity and honour of shepheards." The title is rather a droll one, and is as follows:

"The Shepheard's Legacy: or John Clearidge his forty Years' Experience of the Weather: being an excellent Treatise, wherein is shewed the Knowledge of the Weather. First, by the Rising and Setting of the Sun. 2. How the Weather is known by the Moon. 3. By the Stars. 4. By the Clouds. 5. By the Mists. 6. By the Rainbow. 7. And especially by the Winds. Whereby the Weather may be exactly known from Time to Time: which Observation was never heretofore published by any Author. 8. Also, how to keep your Sheep sound when they be sound. 9. And how to cure them if they be rotten. 10. Is shewed the Antiquity and Honour of Shepheards. With some certain and assured Cures for thy Horse, Cow, and Sheep.

An Almanack is out at twelve months day,
My Legacy it doth endure for aye.
But take you notice, though 'tis but a hint,
It far excels some books of greater print.

London: printed and are to be sold by John Hancock, Junior, at the Three Bibles in Popes-head Ally, next Cornhill, 1670."

In the Preface he tells us that —

"Having been importun'd by sundry friends (some of them being worthy persons) to make publique for their further benefit what they have found by experience to be useful for themselves and others, I could not deny their requests; but was willing to satisfie them, as also my own self, to do others good as well as myself; lest I should hide my talent in a napkin, and my skill be rak'd up with me in the dust. Therefore I have left it to posterity, that they may have the fruit when the old tree is dead and rotten. And because I would not be tedious, I shall descend to some few particular instances of my skill and foreknowledge of the weather, and I shall have done.

"First, in the year 1665, at the 1st of January, I told several credible persons that the then frost would hold till March, that men could not plow, and so it came to pass directly.

"2. I also told them that present March, that it would be a very dry summer, which likewise came to pass.

"3. The same year, in November, I told them it would be a very open winter, which also came to pass, although at that time it was a great snow: but it lasted not a week.

"4. In the year 1666, I told them that year in March, that it would be a very dry spring; which also came to pass.

"5. In the year 1667, certaine shepheards ask'd my councel whether they might venture their sheep any more in the Low-fields? I told them they might safely venture them till August next; and they sped very well, without any loss.

"6. I told them, in the beginning of September the same year, that it would be a south-west wind for two

than a *cosioner*, and whose pretensions are to be resisted.

6. A *Promoter*, generally both a beggar and a knave. This is the modern informer, "a necessarie office," says Lord Coke, "but rarely filled by an honest man."

7. The *Monopolitane* or *Monopolist;* with these the country was overrun in James' reign. "To annoy and hinder the public weale, these for their own benefit have sold their lands, and then come to beggarie by a *starch*, *vinegar*, or *aqua vitæ* monopoly, and justly too," adds his lordship.

8. Lord Coke has no objection to those *golden fooles*, the *Alcumists*, so long as they keep to their *metaphisicall* and *Paracelsian* studies; but *science is felony committed by any comixture to multiply either gold or silver;* the alchymist is therefore a suspected character, and to be looked after by the jury.

9. Vagrants to be resolutely put down, the statute against whom had worked well.

10. The stage-players find no favour with this stern judge, who tells the jury that as they, the players, cannot perform without leave, it is easy to be rid of them, remarking, *that the country is much troubled by them.*

11. Taverns, Inns, Ale-houses, Bowling Allies, and such like thriftless places of resort for tradesmen and artificers, to be under strict surveillance.

12. Gallants, or riotous young gents, to be sharply looked after, and their proceedings controlled.

13. Gentlemen with greyhounds and birding-pieces, who would elude the *statutes against gunnes*, to be called to account "for the shallow-brain'd idlenesse of their ridiculous foolery."

14. The statute against *ryotous expence in apparel* to be put in force against *unthriftie infractors.*

There is room here for a few Queries, but I content myself with asking for a further reference to No. 4., "The Salt-peter-man." J. O.

SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

Dogberry's Losses or Leases. — Much Ado about Nothing, Act IV. Sc. 4.:

"*Dogberry.* A rich fellow enough, go to: and a fellow that hath had losses; and one that hath two gowns, and everything handsome about him."

I can quite sympathise with the indignation of some of my cotemporaries at the alteration by Mr. Payne Collier's mysterious corrector, of "losses" into "leases." I am sorry to see a reading which I had cherished without any misgiving as a bit of Shaksperian quaintness, and consecrated by the [illegible] of Gray and Charles Lamb, turned into a misprint. But we must look at real proofs not at fancies and predilections. I am afraid "leases" is the likelier word. It has also a special fitness, which has not been hitherto remarked. Many of the wealthy people of Elizabeth's reign, particularly in the middle class, were "fellows that had had leases." It will be recollected that extravagant leases or fines were among the methods by which the possessions of the church were so grievously dilapidated in the age of the Reformation. Those who had a little money to invest, could not do so on more advantageous terms than by obtaining such leases as the necessity or avarice of clerical and other corporations induced them to grant; and the coincident fall in the value of money increased the gain of the lessees, and loss of the corporations, to an extraordinary amount. Throughout Elizabeth's reign parliament was at work in restraining this abuse, by the well-known "disabling acts," restricting the power of bishops and corporations to lease their property. The last was passed, I think, only in 1601. And therefore a "rich fellow" of Dogberry's class was described, to the thorough comprehension and enjoyment of an audience of that day, as one who "had *had* leases." Scrutator.

May I be allowed a little space in the pages of "N. & Q." to draw Mr. Collier's attention to some passages in which the old corrector appears to me to have corrupted, rather than improved, the text? Possibly on second thoughts Mr. Collier may be induced to withdraw these readings from the text of his forthcoming edition of our great poet. I give the pages of Mr. Collier's recent volume, and quote according to the old corrector.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act II. Sc. 2., p. 21.:

"That I, unworthy body, as I *can*,
Should censure thus *a loving* gentleman."

Can for *am* spoils the sense; it was introduced unnecessarily to make a perfect rhyme, but such rhymes as *am* and *man* were common in Shakspeare's time. *Loving* for *lovely* is another modernism; *lovely* is equivalent to the French *aimable.* "Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives," &c. The whole passage, which is indeed faulty in the old copies, should, I think, be read thus:

"'Tis a passing shame
That I, unworthy body that I am,
Should censure *on a* lovely *gentleman.*
Jul. Why not on Proteus as *on* all the rest?
Luc. Then thus, — of many good I think him best."

Thus crept in after *censure* from the next line but one. In Julia's speech, grammar requires *on* for *of.*

Measure for Measure, Act IV. Sc. 5., p. 52.:

"For my authority bears *such* a credent bulk," &c.

Fols. "*of* a credent bulk," read "so credent bulk."

Much Ado about Nothing, Act IV. Sc. 1., p. 72.:

> "Myself would on the *hazard* of reproaches
> Strike at thy life."

When fathers kill their children, they run the risk not merely of being reproached, but of being hanged; but this reading is a mere sophistication by some one who did not understand the true reading, *rearward*. Leonato threatens to take his daughter's life *after having* reproached her.

Taming of the Shrew, p. 145.:

> "O, yes, I saw sweet beauty in her face,
> Such as the daughter of *Agenor's race*," &c.

"The daughter of Agenor's race" for "the daughter of Agenor" is awkward, but there is a far more decisive objection to this alteration. To compare the beauty of Bianca with the beauty of Europa is a legitimate comparison; but to compare the beauty of Bianca with Europa herself, is of course inadmissible. Here is another corruption introduced in order to produce a rhyming couplet; restore the old reading, "the daughter of Agenor *had*."

The Winter's Tale, Act IV. Sc. 2., p. 191.:

> "If, &c., let me be *enrolled*, and my name put in the book of virtue."

We have here an abortive attempt to correct the nonsensical reading of the old copies, *unrolled;* but if *enrolled* itself makes sense, it does so only by introducing tautology. Besides, it leads us away from what I believe to be the true reading, *unrogued*.

King John, Act V. Sc. 7., p. 212.:

> "Death, having prey'd upon the outward parts,
> Leaves them *unvisited;* and his siege is now
> Against the mind."

How could death prey upon the king's outward parts without visiting them? Perhaps, however, we have here only a corruption of a genuine text. Query, "*ill*-visited."

Troilus and Cressida, Act I. Sc. 3., p. 331.:

> "And, with an accent tun'd in self-same key,
> Replies to chiding fortune."

This, which is also Hanmer's reading, certainly makes sense. Pope read *returns*. The old copies have *retires*. I believe Shakspeare wrote "*Rechides* to chiding fortune." This puzzled the compositor, who gave the nearest common word without regard to the sense.

Troilus and Cressida, Act V. Sc. 1., p. 342. — The disgusting speeches of Thersites are scarcely worth correcting, much less dwelling upon; but there can be little doubt that we should read "male *harlot*" for "male *varlet;*" and "preposterous *discoverers*" (not discolourers) for "preposterous discoveries."

Coriolanus, Act V. Sc. 5.,

> "I . . . holp to
> Which he did *ear* al

To *ear* is to *plough*. Aufidi
had a share in the harvest,
all the ploughing to hims
however, to transpose *reap* a
sense is at once converted
The old corrector blindly co
corrupt, but not sophisticat
has occurred elsewhere in th

Antony and Cleopatra, Ac

> "And soberly did mount

This reading was also con
The folios read *arme-gaunt*.
a mere misprint for *rampau*
paunt was Shakspeare's wo
sophistication for *ramping*, i
dertake to determine. I b
one of them is the true rea
to *ramp* and to *prance* seen
nymous. Spenser makes
"fiercely *ramp*," and Surre
lion.

This communication is, I
long for "N. & Q.;" I will
opinion, that, though the c
ported many bad readings,
bered by the good ones in th

Mr. Collier's "Notes and E
in "The Winter's Tale." — At
Collier's new volume, he
Winter's Tale, ending —

> ". . . . I s
> To see you so attir'd, s
> To show myself a glass

The MS. emendator, he sa
sworn; and adds:

> "The meaning therefore i
> attire was 'so worn,' to show
> how simply she ought to have

Now Mr. Collier, in this
cording to his usual practice
mentator who has suggested
The inference would be, tha
novelty. This it is not. I
world for thirty-four years
failed to give it currency.
son's miscalled *Restoration*
emendation, with the followi

> "*So worn*, i. e. *so reduced*, i
> ance, that I should think you
> of my own condition; for, b
> attired, I behold myself, as it
> habited in robes becoming my o
> obscure fortune."

Jackson's emendations are invariably bad; but whatever may be thought of the sense of Florizel being *so worn* (instead of his dress), it is but fair to give a certain person his due. The passage has long seemed to me to have this meaning:

"But that we are acquiescing in a custom, I should blush to see you, who are a prince, attired like a swain; and still more should I blush to look at myself in the glass, and see a peasant girl pranked up like a princess."

& more, in MS., might very easily have been mistaken for *sworn* by the compositor. Accordingly, I would read the complete passage thus:

". . . . But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the feeders
Digest it with a custom, I should blush
To see you so attir'd, and more, I think,
To show myself a glass."

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

Minor Notes.

Alleged Cure for Hydrophobia.—From time to time articles have appeared in "N. & Q." as to the cure of hydrophobia, a specific for which seems still to be a desideratum.

In the *Miscellanea Curiosa* (vol. iii. p. 346.) is a paper on Virginia, from the Rev. John Clayton, rector of Crofton in Wakefield, in which he states the particulars of several cures which he had effected of persons bitten by mad dogs. His principal remedy seems to have been the "volatile salt of amber" every four hours, and in the intervals, "Spec. Pleres Archonticon and Rue powdered ana gr. 15." I am not learned enough to understand what these drugs are called in the modern nomenclature of druggists. C. T. W.

Epitaph at Mickleton.—The following inscription is copied from a monument on the north wall of the chancel of Mickleton Church, co. Gloucester:

"*The Ephitath of John Bonner.*
Heare lyeth in tomed John Bonner by name,
Sonne of Bonner of Pebworth, from thence he came.
The : 17 : of October he ended his daies,
Pray God that wee leveing may follow his wayes.
1618 by the yeare.
Scarce are such Men to be found in this shere.
Made and set up by his loveing frend
Evens his kindesman and [so I] doe end.
John Bonner, Senior. Thomas Evens, Junior.
1618."

The words in brackets are conjectural, the stone at that point being much corroded.

BALLIOLENSIS.

Charade attributed to Sheridan.—You have given a place to enigmas in "N. & Q.," and therefore the following, which has been attributed to R. B. Sheridan, may be acceptable. Was he the author?

"There is a spot, say, Traveller, where it lies,
And mark the clime, the limits, and the size,
Where grows no grass, nor springs the yellow grain,
Nor hill nor dale diversify the plain;
Perpetual green, without the farmer's toil,
Through all the seasons clothes the favor'd soil,
Fair pools, in which the finny race abound,
By human art prepar'd, enrich the ground.
Not India's lands produce a richer store,
Pearl, ivory, gold and silver ore.
Yet, Britons, envy not these boasted climes,
Incessant war distracts, and endless crimes
Pollute the soil:—Pale Avarice triumphs there,
Hate, Envy, Rage, and heart-corroding Care,
With Fraud and Fear, and comfortless Despair.
There government not long remains the same,
Nor they, like us, revere a monarch's name.
Britons, beware! Let avarice tempt no more;
Spite of the wealth, avoid the tempting shore;
The daily bread which Providence has given,
Eat with content, and leave the rest to heaven."

BALLIOLENSIS.

Suggested Reprint of Hearne.—It has often occurred to me to inquire whether an association might not be formed for the republication of the works edited by Tom Hearne? An attempt was made some years ago by a bookseller; and, as only Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft appeared, "Printed for Samuel Bagster, in the Strand, 1810," we must infer that the spirited publisher was too far in advance of the age, and that the attempt did not pay. Probably it never would *as a bookseller's speculation.* But might not a society like the Camden be formed for the purpose with some probability, in these altered times and by such an improved method of proceeding, of placing these curious and valuable volumes once more within reach of men of ordinary means? At present the works edited by Hearne are rarely to be met with in catalogues, and when they do occur, the prices are almost fabulous, quite on the scale of those affixed to ancient MSS. BALLIOLENSIS.

Suggestions of Books worthy of being reprinted.—Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis*, 6 vols. 8vo. (Recommended in *The Guardian* newspaper.) J. M.

Epigram all the way from Belgium.—Should you think the following epigram, written in the travellers' book at Hans-sur-Lesse, in Belgium, worth preserving, it is at your service:

"Old Euclid may go to the wall,
For we've solved what he never could guess,
How the fish in the river are *small*,
But the river they live in is *Le*····"

Derivation of "Canada."—I send you a cutting from an old newspaper, on the derivation of this word:

"The name of Canada, according to Sir John Barrow, originated in the following circumstances. When the Portuguese, under Gasper Cortereal, in the year 1500, first ascended the great river St. Lawrence, they believed it was the strait of which they were in search, and through which a passage might be discovered into the Indian Sea. But on arriving at the point whence they could clearly ascertain it was not a strait but a river, they, with all the emphasis of disappointed hopes, exclaimed repeatedly 'Canada!'—Here nothing; words which were remembered and repeated by the natives on seeing Europeans arrive in 1534, who naturally conjectured that the word they heard employed so often must denote the name of the country."

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

Railway Signals.—An effective communication from the guard to the engineman, for the prevention of railway accidents, seems to be an important desideratum, which has hitherto baffled the ingenuity of philosophers. The only proposed plan likely to be adopted, is that of a cord passing below the foot-boards, and placing the valve of the steam whistle under the control of the guard. The trouble attending this scheme, and the liability to neglect and disarrangement, render its success doubtful. What I humbly suggest is, that the guard should be provided with an independent instrument which would produce a sound sufficiently loud to catch the ear of the engineman. Suppose, for instance, that the mouth-piece of a clarionet, or the windpipe of a duck, or a metallic imitation, were affixed to the muzzle of an air-gun, and the condensed air discharged through the confined aperture; a shrill sound would be emitted. Surely, then, a small instrument might be contrived upon this principle, powerful enough to arrest the attention of the engineer, if not equal to the familiar shriek of the present whistle.

It is hoped that this hint will be followed up; that your publication will sustain its character by thus providing a medium of intercommunication for these worthies, who can respectively lay claim to the titles of men of science and men of *letters*, and that some experimenter "when found will make a *note*"—a stunning one. T. C.

A Centenarian Trading Vessel.—There is a small smack now trading in the Bristol Channel, in excellent condition and repair, and likely to last for many years, called the "Fanny," which was built in 1753. This vessel belongs to Porlock, in the port of Bridgewater, and was originally built at Aberthaw in South Wales. Can any of your readers refer to any other *trading* vessel so old as this? ANON.

Queries.

BISHOP KEN.

At what place, and by what bishop, was he ordained, in 1661? His ordination probably took place in the diocese of Oxford, London, Winchester, or Worcester. The discovery of it has hitherto baffled much research.

Jon Ken, an elder brother of the Bishop, was Treasurer of the East India Company in 1683. Where can anything be learned of him? Is there any mention of him in the books of the East India Company? Was he the Ken mentioned in Roger North's *Lives of the Norths*, as one of the court-rakes? When did he die, and where was he buried? This Jon Ken married Rose, the daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Coleman Street, and by her is said (by Hawkins) to have had a daughter, married to the Honorable Christopher Frederick Kreienberg, Hanoverian Resident in London. Did M. Kreienberg die in this country, or can anything be ascertained of him or his wife?

The Bishop wrote to James II. a letter of intercession on behalf of the rebels in 1685. Can this letter be found in the State-Paper Office, or elsewhere?

In answer to a sermon preached by Bishop Ken, on 5th May, 1687, one F. I. R., designating himself "a most loyal Irish subject of the *Company of Jesuits*," wrote some "Animadversions." Could this be the "fath. Jo. Reed," a *Benedictine*, mentioned in the Life of A. Wood, under date of July 21, 1671? Father Reed was author of *Votiva Tabula*. Can any one throw any light on this? J. J. J.

Minor Queries.

Canute's Reproof to his Courtiers.—Opposite the Southampton Docks, in the Canute Road, is the Canute Hotel, with this inscription in front: "Near this spot, A.D. 1028, Canute reproved his courtiers." The building is of very recent date.

Query, Is there any and what authority for the statement? SALOPIAN.

The Sign of the Cross in the Greek Church.—The members of the Greek Church sign themselves with the sign of the cross in a different manner from those of the Western Church. What is the difference? J. C. B.

Reverend Richard Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale, temp. Eliz.—Dr. T. D. Whitaker mentions, in a note in his *Life of Sir George Radcliffe, Knt.*, p. 4., 4to. 1810, that at an obscure inn in North Wales he once met with a very interesting account of Midgley in a collection of lives of pious persons,

merit is commemorated in the Rev. John Duncombe's poem of the *Feminead.* A. Z.

[The scene, a gentleman's country house. The *dramatis personæ:* Dycarbas, the unhappy father; Lycander and Polonius, sons of Dycarbas, in love with Terentia; Eustathius, nephew of Dycarbas, and husband of Emilia; Leonardo, cousin of Eustathius; Paulus, servant of Dycarbas; Plynus, servant to Eustathius; Timnus, servant to Polonius; Emilia, daughter of Dycarbas; Terentia, a young lady under the guardianship of Dycarbas; Claudia, servant to Terentia.]

Meaning of "The Litten" or "Litton."—This name is given to a small piece of land, now pasture, inclosed within the moat of the ancient manor of Marwell, formerly Merewelle, in Hants, once the property of the see of Winchester. It does not appear to have been ever covered by buildings. What is the meaning or derivation of the term? Does the name exist in any other place, as applied to a piece of land situated as the above-described piece? I have spelt it as pronounced by the bailiff of the farm. W. H. G.

Winchester.

[Junius and Ray derive it from the Anglo-Saxon lictun, *cœmiterium*, a burying-place. Our correspondent, however, will find its etymology discussed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii. pp. 216. 303. and 319.]

St. James' Market House.—In a biography of Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine, about 1671:

"Mr. Baxter came up to London, and was one of the Tuesday lecturers at Pinner's Hall, and a Friday lecturer at Fetter Lane; but on Sundays he for some time preached only occasionally, and afterwards more statedly in St. James's Market House."

Where was the Market House situate? P. T.

[Cunningham, in his *Handbook of London*, under the head of St. James' Market, Jermyn Street, St. James', tells us that "here, in a room over the Market House, preached Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist. On the occasion of his first Sermon, the main beam of the building cracked beneath the weight of the congregation." We recollect the old market and Market House, which must have stood on the ground now occupied by Waterloo Place.]

Replies.

GRUB STREET JOURNAL.

(Vol. vii., pp. 108. 268.)

Reginensis has been referred by F. R. A. to Drake's *Essays* for an account of this journal. Drake's account is, however, very incorrect. The *Grub Street Journal* did not terminate, as he states, the 24th August, 1732, but was continued in original folio size to the 29th Dec., 1737; the last No. being 418., instead of 138., as he incorrectly gives it. He appears to have supposed that the 12mo. abridgment in two volumes contained all the essays in the paper; whereas it did not comprise more than a third of them. He mentions as the principal writers Dr. Richard Russel and Dr. John Martyn. Budgell, however, in *The Bee* (February, 1733) says, "The person thought to be at the head of the paper is Mr. R—l (Russel), a nonjuring clergyman, Mr. P—e (Pope), and some other gentlemen." Whether Pope wrote in it or not, it seems to have been used as a vehicle by his friends for their attacks upon his foes, and the war against the Dunces is carried on with great wit and spirit in its pages. It is by far the most entertaining of the old newspapers, and throws no small light upon the literary history of the time. I have a complete series of the journal in folio, as well as of the continuation, in a large 4to. form, under the title of *The Literary Courier of Grub Street*, which commenced January 5, 1738, and appears to have terminated at the 30th No., on the 27th July, 1738. I never saw another complete copy. *The Grub Street Journal* would afford materials for many curious and amusing extracts. One very entertaining part of it is the "Domestic News," under which head it gives the various and often contradictory accounts of the daily newspapers, with a most humorous running commentary. James Crossley.

STONE PILLAR WORSHIP.

(Vol. v., p. 122.)

Sir James Emerson Tennent, in his learned and curious Note on stone worship in Ireland, desires information as to the present existence of worship of stone pillars in Orkney. When he says it continued till a late period, I suppose he must allude to the standing stone at Stenness, perforated by a hole, with the sanctity attached to promises confirmed by the junction of hands through the hole, called the promise of Odin. Dr. Daniel Wilson enters into this fully in *Præhistoric Annals of Scotland*, pp. 99, 100, 101. It has been told myself that if a lad and lass promised marriage with joined hands through the hole, the promise was held to be binding. Whence the sanctity attached to such a promise I could not ascertain to be known, and I did not hear of any other superstition connected with this stone, which was destroyed in 1814. In the remote island of North Ronaldshay is another standing stone, perforated by a hole, but there is no superstition of this nature attached to it. At the Yule time the inhabitants danced about it, and when there were yule dancings in neighbouring houses, they began the dancing at the stone, and danced from the stone all the road to what was called to

age, and is still covered in great part with a dark and scanty vegetation, which is sufficiently dreary except at those seasons when the brilliant colours of the blooming heath and dwarf furze give it an aspect of remarkable beauty.

Whether the present name of Greendale be a mere corruption of the earliest name, or be not, in fact, a restoration of it to its original meaning, is a matter which I am not prepared to discuss. As a general rule, a sound etymologist will not hastily desert an obvious and trite explanation to go in search of a more recondite import. He will not have recourse to the devil for the solution of a *modus*, till he has exhausted more legitimate sources of assistance.

The "N. & Q." have readers nearer to the spot in question than I am, who may, perhaps, be able to throw some light on the subject, and inform us whether Greendale still possesses the trace of any of those natural features which would justify the demoniacal derivation proposed by I. E. It must not, however, be forgotten that three centuries and a half of laborious culture bestowed upon the property by the monks of Tor, must have gone far to exorcise and reclaim it. E. S.

Some years ago I was asked the meaning of *Grindle* or *Grundle*, as applied to a deep, narrow watercourse at Wattisfield in Suffolk. The Grundle lies between the high road and the "Croft," adjoining a mansion which once belonged to the Abbots of Bury. The clear and rapid water was almost hidden by brambles and underwood; and the roots of a row of fine trees standing in the Croft were washed bare by its winter fury. The bank on that side was high and broken; the bed of the Grundle I observed to lie above the surface of the road, on the opposite side of which the ground rises rapidly to the table land of clay. My fancy instantly suggested a river flowing through this hollow, and the idea was strengthened by the appearance of the landscape. The village stands on irregular ground, descending by steep slopes into narrow valleys and contracted meadows. I can well imagine that water was an enemy or "fiend" to the first settlers, and I was told that in winter the Grundle is still a roaring brook.

I find I have a Note that "in Charters, places bearing the name Grendel are always connected with water." F. C. B.

Diss.

ROGER OUTLAWE.

(Vol. vii., p. 332.)

MR. ELLACOMBE will find some account of this personage, who was Prior of Kilmainham, and for several years served the office of Lord Justice of Ireland, in Holinshed's *Chronicles of Ireland*, sub anno 1325, *et seq.:* also in "The Annals of Ireland," in the second volume of Gibson's *Camden*, 3rd edition, sub eod. anno. He was nearly related to the Lady Alice Kettle, and her son William Utlawe, al. Outlaw; against whom that singular charge of sorcery was brought by Richard Lederede, Bishop of Ossory. The account of this charge is so curious that, for the benefit of those readers of "N. & Q." who may not have the means of referring to the books above cited, I am tempted to extract it from Holinshed:

"In these daies lived, in the Diocese of Ossorie, the Ladie Alice Kettle, whome the Bishop ascited to purge hir selfe of the fame of inchantment and witchcraft imposed unto hir, and to one Petronill and Basill, hir complices. She was charged to have nightlie conference with a spirit called Robin Artisson, to whome she sacrificed in the high waie nine red cocks, and nine peacocks' eies. Also, that she swept the streets of Kilkennie betweene compleine and twilight, raking all the filth towards the doores of hir sonne William Outlaw, murmuring and muttering secretlie with hir selfe these words:

"'To the house of William my sonne
Hie all the wealth of Kilkennie towne.'

"At the first conviction, they abjured and did penance; but shortlie after, they were found in relapse, and then was Petronill burnt at Kilkennie: the other twaine might not be heard of. She, at the hour of hir death, accused the said William as privie to their sorceries, whome the bishop held in durance nine weeks; forbidding his keepers to eat or to drinke with him, or to speake to him more than once in the daie. But at length, thorough the sute and instance of Arnold le Powre, then seneschall of Kilkennie, he was delivered, and after corrupted with bribes the seneschall to persecute the bishop: so that he thrust him into prison for three moneths. In rifling the closet of the ladie, they found a wafer of sacramentall bread, having the divel's name stamped thereon insteed of Jesus Christ's; and a pipe of ointment, wherewith she greased a staffe, upon which she ambled and gallopped thorough thicke and thin when and in what maner she listed. This businesse about these witches troubled all the state of Ireland the more; for that the ladie was supported by certeine of the nobilitie, and lastlie conveied over into England; since which time it could never be understood what became of hir."

Roger Outlawe, the Prior of Kilmainham, was made Lord Justice for the first time in 1327. The Bishop of Ossory was then seeking his revenge on Arnold le Powre, for he had given information against him as being —

"Convented and convicted in his consistorie of certeine hereticall opinions; but because the beginning of Powres accusation concerned the justice's kinsman, and the bishop was mistrusted to prosecute his owne wrong, and the person of the man, rather than the fault, a daie was limited for the justifieing of the bill, the partie being apprehended, and

This dealing the bishop (w

Kilkennie to prosecute his accusation) was reputed parciall: and when by meanes hereof the matter hanged in suspense, he infamed the said prior as an abettor and favourer of Arnold's heresie. The Prior submitted himselfe to the trial."

Proclamation was made, "That it should be lawful for anie man . . to accuse, &c. the Lord Justice; but none came." In the end, six inquisitors were appointed to examine the bishops and other persons, and they —

"All with universal consent deposed for the Prior, affirming that (to their judgements) he was a zelous and a faithfull child of the Catholike Church. In the meane time, Arnold le Powre, the prisoner, deceased in the castell; and because he stood unpurged, long he laie unburied."

In 1332, William Outlawe is said to have been Prior of Kilmainham, and lieutenant of John Lord Darcie, Lord Justice.

This Bishop of Ossorie, Richard Lederede, was a minorite of London: he had a troubled episcopate, and was long in banishment in England. I have met with his name in the Register of Adam de Orlton, Bishop of Winchester, where he is recorded as assisting that prelate in some of his duties, A.D. 1336. He died however peaceably in his see, and was a benefactor to his cathedral. (See Ware's *History of Ireland.*) W. H. G.

Winchester.

[It may be added, that much information respecting both Roger Outlawe and the trial of Alice Kyteler would be found in the interesting volume published by the Camden Society in 1842, under the editorship of Mr. Wright, entitled *Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler, prosecuted for Sorcery in* 1324.]

Your correspondent H. T. ELLACOMBE asks who this Roger Outlawe was, and expresses his surprise that a prior of a religious house should "sit as *locum tenens* of a judge in a law court."

But the words "tenens locum Johannis Darcy le cosyn justiciarii Hiberniæ" do not imply that Outlawe sat as *locum tenens* of a judge in a law court. For this Sir John Darcy was Lord Justice, or Lord Lieutenant (as we would now say), of Ireland, and Roger Outlawe was his *locum tenens.*

Nothing, however, was more common at that period than for ecclesiastics to be judges in law courts; and it happens that this very Roger was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1321 to 1325, and again, 1326—1330: again, 1333: again (a fourth time), 1335: and a fifth time in 1339: for even then, as now, we were cursed in Ireland by perpetual changes of administration and of law officers, so that we have scarcely had any uniform practice, and our respect for law has been proportionally small.

Sir John Darcy was Lord Justice, or Lord *Lieutenant, in 1322,* in 1324, in 1328 (in which year Roger Outlawe was his *locum tenens* during his absence), in 1322, and on to 1340.

Roger Outlawe was Lord Justice, either in his own right or as *locum tenens* for others, in 1328, 1330, and 1340, in which last year he died in office. His death is thus recorded in Clyn's *Annals* (edited by Dean Butler for the Irish Archæological Society), p. 29.:

"Item die Martis, in crastino beatæ Agathæ virginis, obiit frater Rogerus Outlawe, prior hospitalis in Hibernia, apud Any, tunc locum justiciarii tenens: et etiam Cancellarius Domini Regis, trium simul functus officio. Vir prudens et graciosus, qui multas possessiones, ecclesias, et redditus ordini suo adquisivit sua industria, et regis Angliæ gratia speciali et licentia."

To this day, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *Lords Justices* are appointed.

J. H. TODD.

Trin. Coll., Dublin.

PROSPECTUS TO CIBBER'S "LIVES OF THE POETS."

(Vol. v., pp. 25. 65.; Vol. vii., p. 341.)

I am obliged to DR. RIMBAULT for noticing, what had escaped me, that this Prospectus has been reprinted in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vi. p. 352. With respect to my ground for attributing it to Johnson, it will, I think, be obvious enough to any one who reads my remarks, that it was on the internal evidence alone, on which, as every one is aware, many additions have been made to his acknowledged compositions. Your correspondent C., with whom I always regret to differ, is so far at variance with me as to state it as his opinion that "nothing can be less like Johnson's peculiar style," and refers me to a note, with which I was perfectly familiar, to show — but which I must say I cannot see that it does in the slightest degree — "that it is impossible that Johnson could have written this Prospectus." Another correspondent, whose communication I am unable immediately to refer to, likewise recorded his dissent from my conclusion. Next follows DR. RIMBAULT, whom I understand to differ from me also, and who says (but where is the authority for the statement?) "Haslewood believed it to have been the production of Messrs. Cibber and Shields." I have every respect for Haslewood as a diligent antiquary, but I confess I do not attach much weight to his opinion on a question of critical taste or nice discrimination of style. I had, as I have observed, assigned the Prospectus to Dr. Johnson on the internal evidence alone; but since it appeared in "N. & Q." I have become aware of an important corroboration of my opinion in a copy of Cibber's *Lives* which formerly belonged to Isaac Reed, and which I have recently purchased. At the beginning of the first volume he has pasted in the Prospectus, and under it is the following note in his

handwriting: "The above advertisement was written or revised by Dr. Johnson. — J. R." Reed's general correctness and capacity of judging in literary matters are too well known to render it necessary for me to enlarge upon them; and with this support I am quite content to leave the point in issue between your correspondents and myself to the decision of that part of your readers who take an interest in similar literary questions.

It will be observed that I have confined myself in my remarks to the Prospectus exclusively. The authorship of the *Lives* themselves is another question, and a very curious one, and not, by any means, as your correspondent C. appears to think, "settled." Perhaps I may, on a future occasion, trouble you with some remarks upon the *Lives* in detail, endeavouring to assign the respective portions to the several contributors.

JAMES CROSSLEY.

PIC-NIC.

(Vol. vii., p. 23.)

As I consider that the true origin of *pic-nic* remains yet to be discovered, permit me to try and trace the word through France into Italy, and to endeavour to show that the land with the "fatal gift of beauty" was its birthplace; and that when the Medici married into France, the august ladies probably imported, together with fans, gloves, and poisons, a pastime which, under the name of *pique-nique*, became, as Leroux says in his *Dictionnaire Comique*, "un divertissement fort à la mode à Paris."

I will not occupy space by quoting the article "at length" from Leroux, but the substance is this: — Persons of quality, of both sexes, who wished to enjoy themselves, and feast together, either in the open air or in the house of one of the number, imposed upon each one the task of bringing some particular article, or doing some particular duty in connexion with the feast. And to show how stringent was the expression *pique-nique* in imposing a specific task, Leroux quotes "considérant que chacun avait besoin de ses pièces, prononça un *arrêt* de pique-nique." (*Rec. de Pièc. Com.*)

Thus, I think Leroux and also Cotgrave show that the word *pique-nique* involves the idea of a task, or particular office, undertaken by each individual for the general benefit.

Let us now go to Italian, and look at the word *nicchia*. Both from Alberti and from Baretti we find it to bear the meaning of "a charge, a duty, or an employment;" and if before this word we place the adjective *piccola*, we have *piccola nicchia*, "a small task, or trifling service to be performed." Now I think no one can fail to see the identity of the meanings of the expressions *piccola nicchia* and *pique-nique*; but it remains to show how the words themselves may be identical. Those who have been in the habit of reading much of the older Italian authors (subsequent to Boccacio) will bear me out in my statement of the frequency of contraction of words in familiar use: the plays, particularly, show it, from the dialogues in Machiavelli or Goldoni to the libretto of a modern opera; so much as to render it very probable that *piccola nicchia* might stand as *picc' nicc*,' just as we ourselves have been in the habit of degrading *scandalum magnatum* into *scan. mag.* It only remains now to carry this *picc' nicc'* into France, and, according to what is usual in Gallicising Italian words, to change the *c* or *ch* into *que*, to have what I started with, viz. the *divertissement* concerning which Leroux enlarges, and in which, I am afraid, it may be said I have followed his example.

However, I consider the *Decameron* of Boccacio as a probable period where the temporary queen of the day would impose the *arrêt* of *pique-nique* upon her subjects; and when I look over the engravings of the manners and customs of the Italians of the Middle Ages, all indicating the frequency of the *al fresco* banquets, and find that subsequently Watteau and Lancret revel in similar amusements in France, where the personages of the *fête* manifestly wear Italian-fashioned garments; and when we are taught that such parties of pleasure were called *pique-niques*, I think it is fair to infer that the expression is a Gallicised one from an Italian phrase of the same signification.

I do not know if it will be conceded that I have proved my case *positively*, but I might go so far *negatively* as to show that in no other European language can I find any word or words which, having a similar sound, will bear an analysis of adaptation; and though there is every probability that the custom of *pic-nic*ing obtained in preference in the sunny south, there are few, I think, that would rush for an explanation into the Eastern languages, on the plea that the Crusaders, being in the habit of *al fresco* banquetting, might have brought home the expression *pic-nic*.

JOHN ANTHONY, M.D.

Washwood, Birmingham.

This word would seem to be derived from the French. Wailly, in his *Nouveau Vocabulaire*, describes it as "repas où chacun paye son écot," a feast towards which each guest contributes a portion of the expense. Its etymology is thus explained by Girault-Duvivier, in his *Grammaire des Grammaires*:

"*Pique-nique*, plur. des *pique-nique*: des repas où ceux qui *piquent*, qui *mangent*, font signe de la tête qu'ils paieront.

"Les Allemands, dit M. Lemare, ont aussi leur *picknick*, qui a le même sens que le nôtre. Picken signifie piquer, becqueter, et nicken signifie faire signe de la

tête. *Pique-nique* est donc, comme *passe-passe*, un composé de deux verbes; Il est dans l'analogie de cette phrase, 'Qui touche, mouille.'"

HENRY H. BREEN.

PETER STERRY AND JEREMIAH WHITE.

(Vol. iii., p. 38.)

Your correspondent's inquiry with respect to the missing MSS. of Peter Sterry, which were intended to form a second volume of his posthumous works, published without printer's name in 1710, 4to., and of which MSS. a list is given in vol. i., does not seem to have led to any result. As I feel equal interest with himself in every production of Sterry, I am tempted again to repeat the Query, in the hope of some discovery being made of these valuable remains. I have no doubt the editor of the "Appearance of God to Man," and the other discourses printed in the first volume, was R. Roach, who edited Jeremiah White's *Persuasion to Moderation*, Lond., 1708, 8vo.; and afterwards published *The Great Crisis*, and *The Imperial Standard of Messiah Triumphant*, 1727, 8vo.; and probably Sterry's MSS. may be found if Roach's papers can be traced. It is curious that a similar loss of MSS. seems to have occurred with regard to several of the works of Jeremiah White, who, like Sterry, was a chaplain of Cromwell (how well that great man knew how to select them!), and, like Sterry, was of that admirable Cambridge theological school which Whichcot, John Smith, and Cudworth have made so renowned. Neither of these distinguished men have yet, that I am aware of, found their way into any biographical dictionary. White is slightly noticed by Calamy (vol. ii. p. 57.; vol. iv. p. 85.). Sterry, it appears, died on Nov. 19, 1672. White survived him many years, and died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, 1707. Of the latter, there is an engraved portrait; of the former, none that I know of; nor am I aware of the burial-place of either. The works which I have met with of Sterry are his seven sermons preached before Parliament, &c., and published in different years; his *Rise, Race, and Royalty of the Kingdom of God in the Soul of Man*, 1683, 4to.; his *Discourse of the Freedom of the Will* (a title which does not by any means convey the character of the book), Lond., 1675, fol.; and the 4to. before mentioned, being vol. i. of his *Remains*, published in 1710. Of White I only knew a Funeral Sermon on Mr. Francis Fuller; his *Persuasion to Moderation*, above noticed, which is an enlargement of part of his preface to Sterry's *Rise, &c.*; and his *Treatise on the Restoration of all Things*, 1712, 8vo., which has recently been republished by Dr. Thom. To *his Persuasion* is appended an advertisement:

"*There being a design of publishing the rest of Mr. White's works, any that have either Letters or other Manuscripts of his by them are desired to communicate them to Mr. John Tarrey, distiller, at the Golden Fleece, near Shadwick Dock.*"

This design, with the exception of the publication of *The Restoration*, seems to have proved abortive. White entertained many opinions in common with Sterry, which he advocates with great power. He does not however, like his fellow chaplain, soar into the pure empyrean of theology with unfailing pinions. Sterry has frequently sentences which Milton might not have been ashamed to own. His *Discourse of the Freedom of the Will* is a noble performance, and the preface will well bear a comparison with Cudworth's famous sermon on the same subject.

JAS. CROSSLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

Colouring Collodion Portraits. — I shall be obliged if any brother photographer will kindly inform me, through the medium of "N. & Q.," the best method of colouring collodion portraits and views in a style similar to the hyalotypes shown at the Great Exhibition.

We country photographers are much indebted to DR. DIAMOND for the valuable information we have obtained through his excellent papers in "N. & Q.," and perceiving he is shortly about to give us the benefit of his experience in a compact form, under the modest title of *Photographic Notes*, I suggest that, if one of his Notes should contain the best method of colouring collodion proofs, so as to render them applicable for dissolving views, &c., he will be conferring a benefit on many of your subscribers; and, as one of your oldest, allow me to subscribe myself PHOTO.

On some Points in the Collodion Process.—In your impression of this day's date (Vol. vii., p. 363.), the Rev. J. L. SISSON desires the opinion of other photographers relative to lifting the plate with the film of collodion up and down several times in the bath of nit. silv. solution; and as my experience on this point is diametrically opposed to his own, I venture to state it with the view of eliciting a discussion.

The *evenness* of the film is not at all dependent upon this practice; but its sensibility to light appears to be considerably increased.

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Notes.

POETICAL EPITHETS OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Having lately been making some research among our British poets, as to the character of the nightingale's song, I was much struck with the great quantity and diversity of epithets that I found applied to the bird. The difference of opinion that has existed with regard to the quality of its song, has of course led the poetical adherents of either side to couple the nightingale's name with that very great variety of adjectives which I shall presently set down in a tabular form, with the names of the poetical sponsors attached thereto. And, in making this the subject of a Note, I am only opening up an old Query; for the character of the nightingale's song has often been a matter for discussion, not only for poets and scribblers, but even for great statesmen like Fox, who, amid all the anxieties of a political life, could yet find time to defend the nightingale from being a "most musical, most melancholy" bird.

Coleridge's onslaught upon this line, in his poem of "The Nightingale," must be well known to all lovers of poetry; and his re-christening of the bird by that epithet which Chaucer had before given it:

> "'Tis the *merry* nightingale,
> That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates,
> With fast thick warble, his delicious notes,
> As he were fearful that an April night
> Would be too short for him to utter forth
> His love-chant, and disburthen his full soul
> Of all its music!"

The fable of the nightingale's origin would, of course, in classical times, give the character of melancholy to its song; and it is rather remarkable that Æschylus makes Cassandra speak of the *happy* chirp of the nightingale, and the Chorus to remark upon this as a further proof of her insanity. (Shakspeare makes Edgar say, "The *foul fiend* haunted poor Tom in the voice of a nightingale."—*King Lear*, Act III. Sc. 6.)

Tennyson seems to be almost the only poet who has thoroughly recognised the great epithets that may be applied to the song, through the very opposite fe

seems to possess the power to awaken. In his *Recollections of the Arabian Nights*, he says,—

> "The living airs of middle night
> Died round the Bulbul as he sung;
> Not he; but something which possess'd
> The darkness of the world, *delight*,
> *Life, anguish, death, immortal love*,
> Ceasing not, mingled, unrepress'd,
> Apart from place, withholding time."

Again, in the *In Memoriam*:

> "Wild bird! whose warble, liquid, sweet,
> Rings Eden through the budded quicks,
> Oh, tell me where the senses mix,
> Oh, tell me where the passions meet,
>
> "Whence radiate? *Fierce extremes* employ
> Thy spirit in the dusking leaf,
> And *in the midmost heart of grief*
> *Thy passion clasps a secret joy*."

With which compare these lines in *The Gardener's Daughter*:

> "Yet might I tell of meetings, of farewells,—
> Of that which came between, more sweet than each,
> In whispers, like the whispers of the leaves
> That tremble round a nightingale—*in sighs*
> *Which perfect Joy, perplexed for utterance,*
> *Stole from her sister Sorrow*."

But the most singular proof that, I think, I have met with, concerning the diversity of opinion touching the song of the nightingale, is to be found in the following example. When Shelley (*Prometheus Unbound*) is describing the luxurious pleasures of the Grove of Daphne, he mentions (in some of the finest lines he has ever written) "the *voluptuous* nightingales, sick with sweet love," to be among the great attractions of the place: while Dean Milman (*Martyrs of Antioch*), in describing the very same "dim, licentious Daphne," is particular in mentioning that everything there

> "Ministers
> *Voluptuous* to man's transgressions"

(even including the "winds, and flowers, and waters"); everything, in short,

> "*Save thou*, sweet *nightingale!*"

The question is indeed a case of "fierce extremes," as we may see by the following table of epithets, which are taken from the British poets only:

Amorous. Milton.
Artless. Drummond of Hawthornden.
Attick ("Attica aedon"). Gray.
Beautiful. Mackay.
Charmer. Michael Drayton, Philip Ayres.
Charming. Sir Roger L'Estrange.
Cheerful. Philip Ayres.
Complaining. Shakspeare.
Conqueror. Ford.
Dainty. Crashaw, Giles Fletcher.
Darkling. Milton.
Dear. Ben Jonson, Drummond of Hawthornden.
Deep. Mrs. Hemans.
Delicious. Crashaw, Coleridge.
Doleful. Shakspeare.
Dusk. Barry Cornwall.
Enchanting. Mrs. T. Welsh.
Enthusiast. Crashaw.
Evening. Chaucer.
Ever-varying. Wordsworth.
Fervent. Mrs. Hemans.
Fond. Moore.
Forlorn. Shakspeare, Darwin, Hood.
Full-hearted. Author of *The Naiad* (1816).
Full-throated. Keats.
Gentle. *The Spanish Tragedy*, Dunbar (Laureate to James IV. Scot.), Mrs. Charlotte Smith.
Good. Chaucer, Ben Jonson.
Gushing. Campbell.
Hapless. Milton.
Happy. Keats, Mackay.
Harmless. Crashaw, Browne.
Harmonious. Browne.
*Heavenly.** Chaucer, Dryden, Wordsworth.
Holy. Campbell.
Hopeful. Crashaw.
Immortal. Keats.
Joyful. Moore.
Joyous. Keble.
Lamenting. Shakspeare, Michael Drayton, Drummond of Hawthornden.
Light-foot. Crashaw.
Light-winged. Keats.
Liquid. Milton, Bishop Heber, Tennyson.
Listening. Crashaw, Thomson.
Little. James I. Scot., Philip Ayres, Crashaw.
Lone. Beattie, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Milman.
Lonely. Countess of Winchilsea (1715), Barry Cornwall.
Loud. Shelley.
Loved. Mason.
Lovely. Bloomfield.
Love-lorn. Milton, Scott, Collins.
Lowly. Mrs. Thompson.

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* The epithets "heavenly," "holy," "solemn," &c. represent the nightingale's song, as spoken of by Keats, as the bird's "plaintive *anthem*;" by Mackay, as its

> "*Hymn* of gratitude and love;"

and by Moore also, in his account of the Vale of Cashmere, as

> "The nightingale's *hymn* from the Isle of Chenars."

In *A Proper New Boke of the Armony of Byrdes* (quoted by Dibdin, *Top. Antiq.*, iv. 381.), of unknown date, though probably before 1580, the nightingale is represented as singing its Te Deum:

> "Tibi Cherubin
> Et Seraphin
> Full goodly she dyd chaunt,
> With notes merely
> Incessabile
> Voce proeclamant."

in the text of Alfred; for under no form of declension, acknowledged in grammar, will *tynce* ever give *tyncenum*. We have no need, then, to spend time in calculating the chance of success, when we have not the means of making the experiment.

As either *tync* or *tynce* would give *tyncum*, not *tyncenum*, the latter must come out of *tyncen* (query, *tynkin* or *tunkin*, a little tun, a barrel, or a cask?). Such was the form in which the question presented itself to my mind, upon my first examination of the passage three or four years ago, but which was given up without sufficient investigation, owing to an impression that if such had been the meaning, it was so simple and obvious that nobody could have missed it.

An emergency, which I need not explain here, has within these few days recalled my attention to the subject; and I have no reason to be ashamed, or to make a secret, of the result.

Tyncen, the diminutive of *tunne*, is not only a genuine Anglo-Saxon word, but the type of a class, of whose existence in that language no Saxonist, I may say no Teutonist, not even the perspicacious and indefatigable Jacob Grimm himself, seems to be aware. The word is exactly analogous to Ger. *tönnchen*, from *tonne*, and proves three things: — 1. That our ancestors formed diminutives in *cen*, as well as their neighbours in *ken*, *kin*, *chen*; 2. That the radical vowel was modified: for *y* is the *umlaut* of *u*; 3. That these properties of the dialect were known to Alfred the Great when he added this curious statement to the narrative of Orosius. E. THOMSON.

NOTES ON SEVERAL MISUNDERSTOOD WORDS.

(*Continued from* p. 376.)

Imperseverant, undiscerning. This word I have never met with but twice, — in Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*, with the sense above given; and in Bishop Andrewes' Sermon preached before Queen Elizabeth at Hampton Court, A.D. 1594, in the sense of unenduring:

"For the Sodomites are an example of impenitent wilful sinners; and Lot's wife of *imperseverant* and relapsing righteous persons."—*Library of Ang.-Cath. Theology*, vol. ii. p. 62.

Perseverant, discerning, and *persevers*, discerns, occur respectively at pp. 43. and 92. of Hawes's *Pastime of Pleasure* (Percy Society's edition). The noun substantive *perseverance* = discernment is as common a word as any of the like length in the English language. To omit the examples that might be cited out of Hawes's *Pastime of Pleasure*, I will adduce a dozen other instances; and if those should not *be enough* to justify my assertion, *I will* undertake to heap together two dozen more. *Mr. Dyce, in his Critique of Knight and Collier's Shakspeare*, rightly explains the meaning of the word in *Cymbeline*; and quotes an example of *perseverance* from *The Widow*, to which the reader is referred. Mr. Dyce had, however, previously corrupted a passage in his edition of Rob. Greene's *Dramatic Works*, by substituting "perceivance" for *perseverance*, the word in the original quarto of the *Pinner of Wakefield*, vol. ii. p. 184.:

"Why this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perseuerance* should be such to know us."

I subjoin the promised dozen:

"For his dyet he was verie temperate, and a great enemie of excesse and surfetting; and so carelesse of delicates, as though he had had no *perseuerance* in the tast of meates," &c. — "The Life of Ariosto," Sir John Harington's Translation of *Orlando Furioso*, p. 418.

"In regarde whereof they are tyed vnto these duties: First by a prudent, diligent, and faithfull care to obseruе by what things the state may be most benefited; and to haue *perseuerance* where such marchandize that the state most vseth and desireth may be had with greatest ease," &c. — *The Trauailer*, by Thomas Palmer: London, 1606.

"There are certain kinds of frogs in Egypt, about the floud of Nilus, that have this *perceuerance*, that when by chance they happen to come where a fish called Varus is, which is great a murtherer and spoiler of frogs, they use to bear in their mouths overthwart a long reed, which groweth about the banks of Nile; and as this fish doth gape, thinking to feed upon the frog, the reed is so long that by no means he can swallow the frog; and so they save their lives."—"The Pilgrimage of Kings and Princes," chap. xliii. p. 294. of Lloyd's *Marrow of History*, corrected and revised by R. C., Master of Arts: London, 1653.

"This fashion of countinge the monthe endured to the cccl yere of the citie, and was kepte secrete among the byshops of theyr religion tyl the time that C. Flauius, P. Sulpitius Auarrio, and P. Sempronius Sophuilongus, then beinge Consuls, against the mynde of the Senatours disclosed all their solemne feates, published thē in a table that euery man might haue *perseueraũce* of them."—*An Abridgemente of the Notable Worke of Polidore Vergile*, &c., by Thomas Langley, fol. xlii.

"And some there be that thinke men toke occasion of God to make ymages, whiche wylling to shewe to the grosse wyttes of men some *perceiueraunce* of hymselfe, toke on him the shape of man, as Abraham sawe him and Jacob also."—*Id.*, fol. lxi.

In this passage, as in others presently to be alleged, "notification" seems to be the drift of the word.

"Of this vnreuerent religiō, Mahomete, a noble mañe, borne in Arabie, or, as some report, in Persie, was authour: and his father was an heathen idolater, and his mother an Ismaelite; wherfore she had more *perceuerance* of the Hebrues law."—*Id.*, fol. cxlii.

"Where all feelyng and *perseuerāce* of euill is awāie, nothyng there is euill or found a misse. As if a manne

be fallen into a sound slepe, he feleth not the hardenesse or other incommoditie of his cabon or couche." —"The Saiynges of Publius, No. 58.," *The Precepts of Cato, &c., with Erasmus Annotations:* London, 1550.

"Wherfore both Philip and Alexander (if ye dead haue anie *perceuerance*) woulde not that the rootes (rooters) out of them and theyre issue, but rather that the punnishers of those traitors, should enioye the kingdom of Macedone."—"The XVI Booke of Justine," fol. 86., Golding's Translation of the *Abridgement of the Historyes of Trojus Pompeius:* London, 1578.

"And moreuer byeause his setting of vs here in this world is to aduaunce vs aloft, that is, to witte to the heauenly life, whereof he giueth vs some *perceyuerance* and feeling afore hande."—Io. Calvin. "Sermon XLI., on the Tenth Chap. of Job," p. 209., Golding's Translation: London, 1574.

"And so farre are wee off from being able to atteine to such knowledge through our owne power, that we flee it as much as is possible, and blindfold our own eyes, to the intent we might put away all *perceyuerance* and feeling of God's judgement from vs." — *Id.*, "Sermon XLII.," p. 218.

"For (as I haue touched already) God of his goodnesse doth not vtterly barre vs from hauing any *perceyuerance* at all of his wisdome: but it behoueth vs to keepe measure." — *Id.*, "Sermon XLIII.," p. 219.

I shall not cite any more from Golding, but simply observe that the word occurs again and again in his translations. The remaining three examples exhibit the noun in a somewhat different sense, viz. "notification," or "means of discerning:"

"The time most apt in all the yeare, and affoording greatest *perseuerance* for the finding out of the heads of wells and fountaines, are the moneths of August or September."— *The First Booke of the Countrie Farme*, p.8., by Stevens and Liebault, translated by Svrflet, and edited by G. Markham: London, 1616.

"He may also gather some *perceiuerance* by the other markes before specified; that is to say, by the prints of his foote vpon the grasse, by the carriages of his head, his dung, gate," &c. — *Id.*, booke vii. p. 685.

"And this lyfe to men is an high *perseveraunce*,
Or a lyght of faythe wherby they shall be saved."
"God's Promises," by John Bale; Dodsley's *Old Plays* (Collier's edition), vol. i. Part II. Act I.

By-the-bye, as a specimen of the value of this edition, take the following passage of this very [illegible]y:

"O perfyght keye of David, and hygh scepture of [illegible] kyndred of Jacob; whych openest and no man [illegible]reth, that speakest and no man openeth."—Act VII. [illegible].

[illegible]n the word *speareth* the commentator treats [illegible]ader to a note; in which he informs him [illegible] *[illegible]eareth* means "asketh," and in proof of [illegible] one passage from Chaucer, and two from *Virgil*. It might almost appear to be upbraiding the reader with stupidity to mention that *speareth* signifieth "bolteth, shutteth;" and that "speaketh" is a misprint for *speareth*. This verb was a favourite with Bale. One word more closes my budget for the present.

More, a root. Still in use in Gloucestershire, once of frequent occurrence. To the examples alleged by Richardson, in his *Dictionary*, add the following:

"I se it by ensaunple
In somer tyme on trowes;
Ther some bowes ben leved,
And some bereth none,
There is a meschief in the *more*
Of swiche manere bowes."
The Vision of Piers Ploughman, edited by Thomas Wright, vol. ii. p. 300.

At p. 302. you find the sentiment in Latin:

"Sicut cum videris arborem pallidam et marcidam, intelligis quod *vitium habet in radice*"—"a meschief in the *more*."

The Glossary of the editor is silent.

"It is a ful trie tree, quod he,
Trewely to telle;
Mercy is the *more* therof,
The myddul stok is ruthe;
The leves ben lele wordes,
The lawe of holy chirche;
The blosmes beth buxom speche,
And benigne lokynge;
Pacience hatte the pure tree," &c.
Id., vol. ii. p. 330.

"It groweth in a gardyn, quod he,
That God made hymselve,
Amyddes mannes body,
The *more* is of that stokke,
Herte highte the herber,
That it inne groweth."
Id., vol. ii. p. 331.

There should not be any comma, or other stop, at body, because the sense is—"The root of that stock is amid man's body."

Mr. Wright's Glossary refers to these last two instances as follows:

"*More* (A.-S.) 330, 331., the main or larger part, body (?)"

At p. 334. we meet with the word again:

"On o *more* thei growed."

And again, at p. 416.:

"And bite a-two the *mores*."

May I, in passing, venture to inquire of the editor on what authority he explains *waselede* (p. 476.) to be "the pret. of *waselen* (A.-S.) to become dirty, dirty oneself?"

"This Troilus withouten rede or lore,
As man that hath his joies eke forlore,
Was waiting on his lady evermore,
As she that was sothfast croppe and *more*,
Of all his lust or joyes here tofore."
Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide*, b. v.

Afterwards, in the same book, a few stanzas further on, he joins "crop" and "root" together.

"Last of all, if these thinges auayle not the cure, I do commend and allow above all the rest, that you take the iuyce of Celendine rootes, making them cleane from the earth that doth vse to hang to the *moores*."—*The Booke of Falconrie*, by George Turbervile, 1611, p. 236.

"Chiefely, if the *moare* of vertue be not cropped, but dayly rooted deepelyer."—*The Fyrste Booke of the Nobles or of Nobilitye*, translated from Laurence Humfrey.

The next and last example from the "Second Booke" of this interesting little volume I will quote more at-large:

"Aristotle mencioneth in his Politikes an horrible othe vsed in certaine states, consistinge of the regimente of fewe nobles, in maner thus: I will hate the people, and to my power persecute them. Which is the *croppe* and *more* of al sedition. Yet too much practised in oure liues. But what cause is there why a noble man should eyther despise the people? or hate them? or wrong them? What? know they not, no tiranny maye bee trusty? Nor how yll gardē of cōtinuance, feare is? Further, no more may nobilitie misse the people, then in man's body, the heade, the hande. For of trueth, the common people are the handes of the nobles, sith them selues bee handlesse. They labour and sweate for them, with tillinge, saylinge, running, toylinge: by sea, by lād, with hāds, wt feete, serue them. So as w'oute theyr seruice, they nor eate, nor drink, nor are clothed, no nor liue. We reade in ye taleteller Esope, a doue was saued by the helpe of an ant. A lyon escaped by the benefit of a mowse. We rede agayne, that euen ants haue theyr choler. And not altogether quite, the egle angered the bytle bee."

The reader will notice in this citation another instance of the verb *miss*, to dispense with. I have now done for the present; but should the collation of sundry passages, to illustrate the meaning of a word, appear as agreeable to the laws of a sound philology, as conducive to the integrity of our ancient writers, and as instructive to the public as brainspun emendations, whether of a remote or modern date, which now-a-days are pouring in like a flood—to corrupt long recognised readings in our idolised poet Shakspeare, in order to make his phraseology square with the language of the times and his readers' capacities—I will not decline to continue endeavours such as the present essay exhibits with a view to stem and roll back the tide. W. R. ARROWSMITH.

Broad Heath, Presteign, Herefordshire.

A WORK ON THE MACROCOSM.

I intended to have contributed a series of papers *to "N. & Q."* on the brute creation, on plants *and flowers*, &c.; and in a Note on the latter subject I promised to follow it up. However, as circumstances have changed my intentions, I think it may be well to mention that I have in hand a work on Macrocosm, or World of Nature around us, which shall be published in three separate parts or volumes. The first shall be devoted to the Brute Creation; the second shall be an Herbal, with a Calendar of dedicated Flowers prefixed; the third shall contain Chapters on the Mineral Kingdom: in the last I shall treat of the symbolism of stones, and the superstitions respecting them. I purpose in each case, as far as possible, to go to the fountain-head, and shall give copious extracts from such writers as St. Ildefonso of Toledo, St. Isidore of Seville, Vincent of Beauvais, St. Basil, Origen, Epiphanius, and the Christian Fathers.

As the work I have sketched out for myself will require time to mature, I shall publish very shortly a small volume, containing a breviary of the former, which will give some idea of the manner in which I shall treat the proposed subject.

Many correspondents of "N. & Q." have evinced great interest in the line I intend to enter upon. (See Vol. i., pp. 173. 457.; Vol. iv., p. 175.; Vol. vi., pp. 101. 272. 462. 518.) Their Queries have produced no satisfactory result. I myself made a Query in my "Chapter on Flowers," some months ago, respecting Catholic floral directories, and two works in particular, about which I was most anxious, and which were quoted in *The Catholic Florist*, London, 1851, and I have received no answer. Mr. Oakley, indeed, wrote to me to say that he "only edited it, and wrote a preface," and that he forwarded my Query "to the compiler:" the latter personage, however, has not favoured me with a reply.

In spite of all these discouragements, I have taken the step of bringing my contemplated work before the readers of "N. & Q.," and I shall gratefully acknowledge any communications relative to legends, folk-lore, superstitions, symbolism, &c. bearing on the subjects proposed. As I intend inserting a bibliographical list of the chief works which come under the scope of each volume, I might receive much valuable assistance on this point, especially as regards Oriental and other foreign books, which might escape my researches. As regards the brute creation, I have gotten, with the kind assistance of the editor of "N. & Q.," Hildrop's famous reply to Father Bougeant; and I have sent to Germany for Dr. Kraus's recent work on the subject.

EIRIONNACH

DR. SOUTH'S LATIN TRACT AGAINST SHERLOCK.

None of South's compositions are more striki or characteristic than his two English tra against Sherlock, his *Animadversions on Sherloc*

editors, they would no more have hesitated in accepting Malone's correction than they would object to the same correction in the misprint I am about to point out; viz.:

"Two planks were pointed out by the witnesses, viz. one with a knot in it, and another which was pierced with strips of wood," &c.—*Saunders's Newsletter*, April 9th, 3rd page, 1st col.

The Passage in "King Henry VIII.," Act III. Sc. 2. (Vol. vii., pp. 5. 111. 183.).—Is an old Shakspearian to talk rashly in "N. & Q." without being called to account? "If 'we can,'" says Mr. Singer, "'by no means part with *have*,' we must interpolate *been* after it, to make it any way intelligible, to the marring of the verse." Now, besides the passage in the same scene—

—— "my loyalty,
Which ever has, and ever shall be growing,"

pointed out by your Leeds correspondent, there is another equally in point in *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act II. Sc. 5., which, being in prose, settles the question as to whether the omission of the past participle after the auxiliary was customary in Shakspeare's time. It is Lafeu's farewell to Parolles:

"Farewell, Monsieur: I have spoken better of you, than you have or will deserve at my hand; but we must do good against evil."

Either this is "unintelligible," and "we must interpolate" *deserved*, or (the only possible alternative) all three passages are free from Mr. Singer's objection. C. Mansfield Ingleby.

Birmingham.

On a Passage in "Macbeth."—Macbeth (Act I. Sc. 7.) says:

"I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other."

Should not the third line be—

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps *its sell!*"

Sell is saddle (Latin, *sella*; French, *selle*), and is used by Spenser in this sense.

"O'erleaping *itself*" is manifest nonsense; whereas the whole passage has evident reference to horsemanship; and to "vault" is "to carry one's body cleverly over anything of a considerable height, resting one hand upon the thing itself,"—exactly the manner in which some persons mount a horse, resting one hand on the pommel of the saddle.

It would then be perfectly intelligible, thus—

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its saddle (sell),
And falls on the other (side of the horse)."

Does Mr. Collier's "New Text," or any other old copy, prove this? S. Singleton.

Greenwich.

Minor Notes.

Robert Weston.—I copy the following from a letter of R. L. Kingston to Dr. Ducarel in Nichols's *Literary History*, vol. iii. p. 629.:

"Robert Weston was Lord of the Manor of Kilmington in Devon, and divided his estate among four daughters, reserving to the eldest son the royalties of his courts. In his will or deed of settlement is this clause:—'That the Abbot of Newnhams, near Axminster, had nothing to do in the highway any further than to his land of Studhays, and that he should stand without the court gate of his land of Studhays, and take his right ear in his left hand, and put his right arm next to his body under his left across, and so cast his reap-hook from him; and so far he shall come."

Balliolensis.

Sonnet ~~on~~ by *the Rev. Joseph Blanco White.*—Some years ago, I copied the following sonnet from a newspaper. Can you say where it first made its appearance? After the annexed testimony of Coleridge, it is needless to say anything in its praise.

"SONNET ON THE REV. JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE.

Mysterious Night! When our first parent knew
Thee from report divine, and heard thy name,
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,
This glorious canopy of light and blue?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
Hesperus, with the host of heaven, came,
And lo! Creation widen'd in man's view.

Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun! Or who could find,
Whilst fly, and leaf, and insect, stood revealed,
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind?
Why do we then shun death with anxious strife?
If light can thus deceive—wherefore not life?"

Coleridge is said to have pronounced this "The finest and most grandly conceived in our language; at least, it is only in Milton's and in Wordsworth's sonnets that I recollect any rival." Balliolensis.

English and American Booksellers.—It is rather curious to note, that whilst English booksellers are emulously vying with one another to publish editions of *Uncle Toms*, *Queechys*, *Wide Wide Worlds*, &c., they neglect to issue English works which the superior shrewdness of Uncle Sam deems worthy of reprinting. Southey's *Chronicle of the Cid*, which was published by Longman in 1808, and not since printed in England, was brought out in a very handsome octavo form at Lowell, U. S., in 1846. And this, the "first American edition," as it is called on the title-page, can be readily procured from the booksellers in London; whereas the English original is not to be met with. In like manner, Macaulay's *Essays* were collected and published first in America and so with Praed's *Poems*, and many others

Uncle Sam has lately announced collections of Dr. Maginn's and De Quincey's scattered Essays, for which we owe him our most grateful acknowledgments. J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

Odd Mistake.—

"One of the houses on Mount Ephraim formerly belonged to *Judge Jeffries*, a man who has rendered his name infamous in the annals of history *by the cruelty and injustice he manifested in presiding at the trial of King Charles I.*"—*Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells*, by John Britton, F.S.A., p. 59.

Voilà comment on fait l'histoire!

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

Thomas Shakspeare.—In the year 1597 there resided in Lutterworth in Leicestershire, only distant from Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth-town of Shakspeare, a very few miles, one *Thomas Shakspeare*, who appears to have been employed by William Glover, of Hillendon in Northamptonshire, gentleman, as his agent to receive for him and give an acquittance for a considerable sum of money.

Having regard to the age in which this Thomas Shakspeare lived, coupled with his place of residence, is it not probable he was a relative of the great Bard? CHARLECOTE.

Early Winters.—I heard it mentioned, when in St. Petersburg very lately, that they have never had so early a commencement of winter as this last year since the French were at Moscow.

I find in accounts of the war, that the winter *commenced* then (1812) on November 7, N. S., with deep snow. Last year (1852) it commenced at St. Petersburg on October 16, N. S., as noted in my diary, with snow, which has remained on the ground ever since, accompanied at times with *very* severe frost.

Query: Can November 7, N. S., be the correct date? If it is, this last winter's commencement must be unprecedented; as I have always heard it remarked, that the winter began unusually early the year the French were at Moscow.

I may mention as a note, that by the last accounts from Russia, they say the ice in the Gulf of Finland was four and a half feet thick. J. S. A.

Old Broad Street.

Queries.

SATIRICAL PLAYING CARDS.

I have lately been much interested in a pack of cards, complete (fifty-two) in their number and suits, engraved in the time of the Commonwealth at the Hague, and representing the chief personages and the principal events of that period. I have been able, by reference to historical authorities, and, in particular, to the Ballads and Broadsides in the British Museum, forming the collection presented to the nation by George III., to explain the whole pack, with the exception of two. These are "Parry, Father and Sonne," and "Simonias slandering the High Priest, to get his Place." The former simply represents two figures, without any thing to offer a clue to any event; the latter gives the representation of six Puritans, forming an assembly, who are being addressed by one of the body. I cannot find any notice of Simonias, or to whom such a name has been applied, in any of the Commonwealth tracts with which I am acquainted. Probably some of your readers can help me in this matter. Of these cards I can find no notice: they are not mentioned by Singer, and appear to have escaped the indefatigable research of Mr. Chatto. They were purchased at the Hague, more than thirty years since, for thirty-three guineas, and are exceedingly curious: indeed they form a bundle of Commonwealth tracts. All the principal persons of the time figure in some characteristic representation, and the private scandal is also recognised in them. Thus, Oliver is to be found under a strong conflict with Lady Lambert; Sir Harry Mildmay solicits a citizen's wife, for which his own corrects him; and he is also being beaten by a footboy,—which event is alluded to in Butler's *Posthumous Works*. General Lambert, of whom your pages have given some interesting information, is represented as "The Knight of the Golden Tulip," evidently in reference to his withdrawal with a pension to Holland, where he is known to have ardently cultivated flowers, and to have drawn them in a very superior manner. I hope this communication may enable me to complete my account of these cards, the explanation of which may probably throw light upon some of the stirring events of that extraordinary period of our history. T. J. PETTIGREW.

Saville Row.

MOVABLE METAL TYPES ANNO 1435.

A vellum MS. has lately come into my possession, containing the Service for the Dead, Prayers, &c., with the tones for chanting, &c, in Latin, written for a German Order, apparently about the year 1430.

This tome, which is in small 4to., is very remarkable and valuable on account of the binding. This is red leather, stamped with double lines forming lozenges, and powdered with additional stamps, Or, a lion, a fleur-de-lys, an eagle, and a star. The whole is on the plain leather, without any gilding.

But in addition hereto, a full inscription runs along each back, at top and bottom and each side, stamped with movable metal types applied by hand,

without gold, as is done by the bookbinder to this day in blind stamping.

The legend on the first back is as follows:

At top.—"DIEZ . PUCHLEĪ
Continued to the right.—IST . S. . MARGRETEN .
At the bottom.—SCHUEST . ABT̄ . ZU .
Continued to the left.—S. . KATHEREĪ . ZU . MUR."

That is,—

"Diez puchlein ist schwester Margreten, schuest abtisse zu Sankt Katherein zu Mur."

The legend on the last back is,—

At top.—"NACH . CRIST .
Continued to the right.—GEPURT . MCCCCXXXV .
At bottom.—UVART . GEPUN
Continued to the left.—DĒ . DIEZ . PUCH . . . . K."

That is,—

"Nach Crist gepurt MCCCCXXXV uvart gepunden diez puch . . . k."

The whole inscription will therefore be, in English,—

THIS BOOKLET
IS SISTER MARGARET'S,
SISTER-ABBESS AT
SAINT CATHERINE'S AT MUR.

AFTER CHRIST'S
BIRTH, 1435,
WAS BOUN-
DEN THIS BOOK . . . . K.

A letter or two is illegible, from the injury made by the clasp, before the last K. Both the clasps are torn away, perhaps from their having been of some precious metal. Has this K anything to do with Köster?

Can any particulars be given of the abbess, monastery, and town mentioned?

Is any other specimen of movable *metal* types known of so early a date? GEORGE STEPHENS.

Copenhagen.

PORTRAITS AT BRICKWALL HOUSE.

Among the pictures at Brickwall House, Northiam, Sussex, are the following portraits by artists whose names are not mentioned either in Bryan, or Pilkington, or Horace Walpole's notices of painters. I shall be thankful for any information respecting them.

1. A full-length portrait in oils (small size) on canvas (29 inches by 24) of a gentleman seated, dressed in a handsome loose gown, red slippers, and on his head a handsome, but very peculiar velvet cap; on the ground, near him, a squirrel; and on a table by his side, a ground plan of some fortification. "John Sommer *pinxit*, 1700."

N. B.—The late Capt. Marryatt, and subsequently another gentleman, guessed it to be a portrait of Wortley Montague from the peculiar dress; but the fortification would seem to indicate a military personage. The picture is well painted.

2. A half-length portrait in oils (small size) on canvas (20½ inches by 17), of an old lady seated; a landscape in the background. A highly finished and excellent picture; the lace in her cap is most elaborate. "T. Vander Wilt, 1701."

N. B.—I conclude this is the artist's name, though possibly it may be the subject's.

3. A pair of portraits (Kit Kat size), of John Knight of Slapton, Northamptonshire, aged seventy-two; and Catherine his wife, aged thirty-seven. "Lucas Whittonus *pinxit*, 1736."

N. B.—Inferior portraits by some provincial artist. I conclude Lucas is the surname, and Whittonus indicates his locality; if so, what place?

Whilst on this subject, I would add another Query respecting a picture in this house: a very highly finished portrait (small size) by Terburgh, of a gentleman standing, in black gown, long brown wig, and a book on a table by him. "Andries de Græff. Obiit lxxiii., MDCLXXIIII."

Can you tell me anything about this old gentleman? T. F.

Minor Queries.

Christian Names.—Can any of your correspondents inform me when it became a common practice to have more than one Christian name? Lord Coke says (*Co. Litt.* 3 *a*):

"And regularly it is requisite that the purchaser be named by the name of baptism and his surname, and that special heed be taken to the name of baptism; *for that a man cannot have two names of baptism as he may have divers surnames.*"

And further on he says:

"If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after, at his confirmation by the bishop, he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. . . . . And this doth agree with our ancient books, where it is holden that a man may have divers names at divers times, *but not divers Christian names.*"

It appears, then, that during the first half of the seventeenth century a man could not have two Christian names.

Also, at what period did the custom arise of using as Christian names words which are properly surnames? ERICK.

Lake of Geneva.—The chronicler Marius (in second volume of *Dom Bouquet*) mentions that the reign of the sons of Clotaire, an earthquake landslip, in the valley of the Upper Rhone, emb the Lemannus, or Genevese Lake, by thirty of length and twenty of breadth, destroying and villages. Montfaucon, in his *Monumens*

1690. Conveyance from *John Spencer* to O. and L. O., as before mentioned.

In *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1842 (pp. 141, 142.), will be found numerous notices of these Spencers or Spensers, with identified localities from registers.

I think that this explanation will solve the difficulty suggested by CLIVIGER. On the main question I have not grounds sufficient for an opinion, but add a reference to *Gentleman's Magazine*, March, 1848, p. 286., for a *general objection* by MR. CROSSLEY, President of the Chetham Society, who is well acquainted with the locality.

LANCASTRIENSIS.

I was about to address some photographic Queries to the correspondents of "N. & Q." when a note caught my attention relating to Edmund Spenser (in the Number dated March 26.). The Mr. F. F. Spenser mentioned therein was related to me, being my late father's half-brother. I regret to say that he died very suddenly at Manchester, Nov. 2, 1852. During his lifetime, he took much pains to clear up the doubts about the locality of the poet's retirement, and his relatives in the North; and has made out a very clear case, I imagine. On a visit to Yorkshire in 1851, I spent a few days with him, and took occasion to urge the necessity of arranging the mass of information he had accumulated on the subject; which I have no doubt he would have done, had not his sudden death occurred to prevent it. These facts may be of some interest to biographers of the poet, and with this object I have ventured to trouble you with this communication. J. B. SPENCER.

11. Montpellier Road, Blackheath.

THROWING OLD SHOES FOR LUCK.

(Vol. ii., p. 196.; Vol. v., p. 413.; Vol. vii., pp. 193. 288.)

I do not know whether you will permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable space in an attempt to suggest an origin of the custom of throwing an old shoe after a newly married bride.

Your correspondents assume that the old shoe was thrown after the bride *for luck*, and for luck only. I doubt whether it was so in its origin.

Among barbarous nations, all transfers of property, all assertions and relinquishments of rights of dominion, were marked by some external ceremony or rite; by which, in the absence of written documents, the memory of the vulgar might be impressed. When, among Scandinavian nations, land was bought or sold, a turf was delivered by the trader to the purchaser: and among the Jews, and probably among other oriental nations, a shoe answered the same purpose.

In Psalm lx., beginning with "O God, thou hast cast me off," there occurs the phrase, "Moab is my washpot, over Edom have I cast out my shoe." Immediately after it occurs the exclamation, "O God! who has cast us off!" A similar passage occurs in Psalm cix.

By this passage I understand the Psalmist to mean, that God would thoroughly cast off Edom, and cease to aid him in war or peace. This interpretation is consistent with the whole tenor of the Psalm.

The receiving of a shoe was an evidence and symbol of asserting or accepting dominion or ownership; the giving back a shoe, the symbol of rejecting or resigning it.

Among the Jews, the brother of a childless man was bound to marry his widow: or, at least, he "had the refusal of her," and the lady could not marry again till her husband's brother had formally rejected her. The ceremony by which this rejection was performed took place in open court, and is mentioned in Deut. xxv. If the brother publicly refused her, "she loosed his shoe from off his foot, and spat in his face;" or, as great Hebraists translate it, "spat before his face." *His* giving up the shoe was a symbol that *he* abandoned all dominion over her; and *her* spitting before *him* was a defiance, and an assertion of independence. This construction is in accordance with the opinions of Michaelis, as stated in his *Laws of Moses*, vol. ii. p. 31.

This practice is still further illustrated by the story of Ruth. Her nearest kinsman refused to marry her, and to redeem her inheritance: he was publicly called on so to do by Boaz, and as publicly refused. And the Bible adds, "as it was the custom in Israel concerning changing, that a man plucked off his shoe and delivered it to his neighbour," the kinsman plucked off his shoe and delivered it to Boaz as a public renunciation of Ruth, of all dominion over her, and of his right of premarriage.

These ceremonies were evidently not unknown to the early Christians. When the Emperor Wladimir made proposals of marriage to the daughter of Raguald, she refused him, saying, "That she would not take off her shoe to the son of a slave."

There is a passage in *Gregory of Tours* (c. 20.) where, speaking of espousals, he says, "The bridegroom having given a ring to the fiancée, presents her with a shoe."

From Michelet's *Life of Luther* we learn, that the great reformer was at the wedding of Jean Luffte. After supper, he conducted the bride to bed, and told the bridegroom that, according to common custom, he ought to be master in his own house *when* his wife was not there: and for a symbol, he took off the husband's shoe, and put it upon the head of the bed—"afin qu'il prit ainsi la domination et gouvernement."

South Sea Company, and doubtless the figures were all portraits. It was painted in his roughest manner; but every head was stamped with that character for which he stood unrivalled. I have since heard that, when the house was pulled down, this picture was sold as one of the lots, in the sale of furniture, and bought by a dealer. It was painted on the wall, like a fresco; and how to remove it was the difficulty. On sounding the wall it was found to be lath and plaster, with timber framework (the usual style of building in the reign of Elizabeth). It was therefore determined to cut it out in substance, which was accordingly performed; and by the help of chisels, thin crowbars, and other instruments, it was safely detached. The plaster was then removed from the back down to the priming, and the picture was backed with strong canvas. It was then cleaned from all its defilement, and, on being offered for sale at a good price, was bought by a nobleman, whose name I have not heard, and is now in his collection.

I do not know whether your correspondent has heard of Hogarth's portrait of Fielding. The story, as I have heard or read it, is as follows:—Hogarth and Garrick sitting together after dinner, Hogarth was lamenting there was no portrait of Fielding, when Garrick said, "I think I can make his face."—"Pray, try, my dear Davy," said the other. Garrick then made the attempt, and so well did he succeed, that Hogarth immediately caught the likeness, and exclaimed with exultation, "Now I have him: keep still, my dear Davy." To work he went with pen and ink, and the likeness was finished by their mutual recollections. This sketch has been engraved from the original drawing, and is preserved among several original drawings and prints in the *illustrated* copy of Lysons's *Environs*, vol. i. p. 544., in the King's Library, British Museum.

While I am writing about unnoticed pictures by what may be called *erratic* artists, I may mention that in the parlour of the "King's Head," corner of New Road and Hampstead Road, on the panel of a cupboard, is a half-length of a farmer's boy, most probably the work of G. Morland, who visited this house on his way to Hampstead, and probably paid his score by painting this picture; which is well known to have been his usual way of paying such debts. E. G. Ballard.

Agreeably to the suggestion of An Amateur, I beg to send you the following list of pictures, from a catalogue in my possession:

Lot 1 of the Pictures and Prints, the property of the late Mrs. Hogarth, deceased, sold by Mr. Greenwood, the Golden Head, Leicester Square, Saturday, April 24, 1790.

Pictures by Mr. Hogarth.

Two portraits of Ann and Mary Hogarth.
A daughter of Mr. Rich the comedian, finely coloured.
43. The original portrait of Sir James Thornhill.
44. The heads of six servants of Mr. Hogarth's family.
45. His own portrait—a head.
46. A ditto—a whole-length painting.
47. A ditto, Kit Kat, with the favourite dog, exceeding fine.
48. Two portraits of Lady Thornhill and Mrs. Hogarth.
49. The first sketch of the Rake's Progress.
50. A ditto of the altar of Bristol Church.
51. The Shrimp Girl—a sketch.
52. Sigismunda.
53. A historical sketch, by Sir James Thornhill.
54. Two sketches of Lady Pembroke and Mr. John Thornhill.
55. Three old pictures.
56. The bust of Sir Isaac Newton, terra cotta.
57. Ditto of Mr. Hogarth, by Roubilliac.
58. Ditto of the favourite dog, and cast of Mr. Hogarth's hand.

W. D. Haggard.

PHANTOM BELLS AND LOST CHURCHES.

(Vol. vii., pp. 128. 200. 328.)

In a little brochure entitled *Christmas, its History and Antiquity*, published by Slater, London, 1850, the writer says that—

"In Berkshire it is confidently asserted, that if any one watches on Christmas Eve he will hear *subterranean bells*; and in the mining districts the workmen declare that at this sacred season high mass is performed with the greatest solemnity on that evening in the mine which contains the most valuable lobe of ore, which is supernaturally lighted up with candles in the most brilliant manner, and the service chanted by unseen choristers."—P. 46.

The poet Uhland has a beautiful poem entitled *Die Verlorne Kirche*. Lord Lindsay says:

"I subjoin, in illustration of the symbolism, and the peculiar emotions born of Gothic architecture, *The Lost Church* of the poet Uhland, founded, I apprehend, on an ancient tradition of the Sinaitic peninsula."—*Sketches of Christian Art.*

I give the first stanza of his translation:

"Oft in the forest far one hears
A passing sound of distant bells;
Nor legends old, nor human wit,
Can tell us whence the music swells.
From the *Lost Church* 'tis thought that soft
Faint ringing cometh on the wind:
Once many pilgrims trod the path,
But no one now the way can find."

See also *Das Versunkene Kloster*, by the same sweet poet, commencing:

"Ein Kloster ist versunken
Tief in den wilden See."

After Port Royal (in the West Indies) was submerged, at the close of the seventeenth century, sailors in those parts for many years had

probability, from my having used the contractions 20″ to 30″.

It may appear somewhat droll for any one to answer a question on which he has *not* had experience; but I beg to offer as a *suggestion* to PHOTO, that if he wishes to use collodion pictures for the purpose of dissolving views, he should first copy them in the camera as transparent objects so as to *reverse* the light and shade, then varnish them with DR. DIAMOND's solution of amber in chloroform, when they will bear the application of transparent colours ground in varnish, such as are used for painting magic-lantern slides.

GEO. SHADBOLT.

Gutta Percha Baths (Vol. vii., p. 314.). — In "N. & Q." for March 26, I ventured to recommend to H. HENDERSON gutta percha, as a material for nitrate of silver baths. I did this from a knowledge that hundreds of them were in use, but chiefly because I have found them answer so well. In the same Number the Editor gives MR. HENDERSON very opposite advice; and, had I seen his opinion before my notes appeared, I should certainly have kept them back. But it is, I think, a matter of some importance, especially to beginners, to have it settled, whether gutta percha has the effect of causing "unpleasant markings" in collodion pictures or not. With all due deference to the Editor's opinion, I do not believe that gutta percha baths are injurious to the finished picture. I have never any markings in my glass positives now, but what may be traced with certainty to some unevenness in the film or dirtiness on the glass. And I hope that the number of beginners who are using gutta percha baths, and who are troubled with these unpleasant markings (as all beginners are, whether they use glass or gutta percha), will not, without some very careful experiments, lay the fault upon the gutta percha. In the Number for April 2, the Editor thanks me for what he is pleased to call "the very beautiful specimen of *my skill*." This was a small glass positive, which I sent him in accordance with an offer of mine in a former note. Now, *that* was rendered sensitive in a gutta percha bath, which I have had in use for months; and I think I may appeal to the Editor as to the absence of all unpleasant markings in it. Probably it may be a good plan for those who make the baths for themselves to adopt the following simple method leaning them at first. Fill the bath with water, aging it every day for a week or so. Then h it with strong nitric acid, and wash once or e afterwards. Always keep the nitrate of er solution in the bath, with a cover over it. er filter, unless there is a great deal of extra- as matter at the bottom. If glass baths are cemented together with sealing-wax, &c., I ne they might be as objectionable as gutta percha. The number of inquiries for a diagram of my head-rest, &c., from all parts of the kingdom — Glasgow, Paisley, Manchester, Leicester, Leeds, Newcastle, Durham, &c. &c. — proves the very large number of photographic subscribers "N. & Q." possesses. I think, therefore, it cannot but prove useful to discuss in its pages the question of the advantage or disadvantage of gutta percha.

J. L. SISSON.

Edingthorpe Rectory, North Walsham.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Pilgrimages to the Holy Land (Vol. v., p. 289.). — I beg to inform W. M. R. E. (Vol. vii., p. 341.) that, though I have never met with a printed copy of the "Itinerary to the Holy Land" of *Gabriele Capodilista* (the Perugia edition of 1472, mentioned by Brunet, being undoubtedly a book of very great rarity, and perhaps the only one ever printed), I have in my possession a very beautiful manuscript of the work on vellum, which appears to have been presented by the author to the nuns of St. Bernardino of Padua. It is a small folio; and the first page is illuminated in a good Italian style of the fifteenth century. It is very well written in the Venetian dialect, and commences thus:

"Venerabilibus ac Devotissimis Dñe Abbatissæ et Monialibus Ecclesiæ Sancti Bernardini de Padua salutē in Dñō. — Ritrovandomi ne li tempi in questa mia opereta descripti, Io Gabriel Capodelista Cavalier Padoano dal sumo Idio inspirato et dentro al mio cor concesso fermo proposito di visitare personalmente el Sanctissimo loco di Jerusalem," &c.

This MS., which was formerly in the library of the Abbati Canonici, I purchased, with others, at Venice in 1835.

If W. M. R. E. has any wish to see it, and will communicate such wish to me through the medium of the publisher of "N. & Q.," I shall be happy to gratify his curiosity. I do not know whether there is any MS. of Capodilista's Itinerary in the British Museum.

W. SNEYD.

"*A Letter to a Convocation Man*" (Vol. vii., p. 358.). — The authorship of the tract concerning which MR. FRASER inquires, is assigned to Sir Bartholomew Shower, not by the Bodleian Catalogue only, but also by Sir Walter Scott, in his edition of the Somers' *Tracts* (vol. ix. p. 411.), as well as by Dr. Watt, in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*. The only authorities for ascribing it to Dr. Binckes which I have been able to discover, are Dr. Edmund Calamy, in his *Life and Times* (vol. i. p. 397.), and the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, in his *History of the Convocation of the Church of England* (p. 283.); but neither of those authors gives the source from which his information is

derived: and Mr. Lathbury, who appears perfectly unaware that the tract had ever been ascribed to Sir Bartholomew Shower, a lawyer, remarks: "It is worthy of observation that the author of the *letter* professes to be a lawyer, though such was not the case, Dr. Binckes being a clergyman." Dr. Kennett also, in his *Ecclesiastical Synods*, p. 19., referred to by Mr. Lathbury, speaking of Archbishop Wake's reply, says: "I remember one little prejudice to it, that it was wrote by a divine, whereas the argument required an able lawyer; and the very writer of the *Letter to a Convocation Man* suggesting himself to be of that profession, there was the greater equity, there should be the like council of one side as there had been of the other."—It has occurred to me that the mistake of assigning the tract to Dr. Binckes may possibly have been occasioned by the circumstance that another tract, with the following title, published in 1701, has the initials W. B. at the end of it, —*A Letter to a Convocation Man, by a Clergyman in the Country*. I have examined both tracts, and they are quite different, and have no appearance of having proceeded from the same hand. TYRO.

Dublin.

King Robert Bruce's Coffin-plate (Vol vii., p. 356.) was a modern forgery, but not discovered to be so, of course, until after publication of the beautiful engraving of it in the *Transactions of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries*, which was made at the expense of, and presented to the Society by, the barons of the Exchequer.

I believe that a notice of the forgery was published in a subsequent volume.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Eulenspiegel or Howleglas (Vol. vii., p. 357.). — The following extract from my note-book may be of use:

"The German Rogue, or the Life and Merry Adventures, Cheats, Stratagems, and Contrivances of Tiel Eulenspiegle.

'Let none Eulenspiegle's artifices blame,
For Rogues of every country are the same.'

London, pripted in the year MDCCIX. The only copy of this edition I ever saw was one which had formerly belonged to Ritson, and which I purchased of Thomas Rodd, but afterwards relinquished to my old friend Mr. Douce."

This copy, therefore, is no doubt now in the Bodleian. I have never heard of any other.

While on the subject of Eulenspiegel, I would call your correspondent's attention to some curious remarks on the Protestant and Romanist versions of it in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xxi. p. 108.

I may also take this opportunity of informing him that a very cleverly illustrated edition of it was published by Scheible of Stuttgart in 1838, and that a passage in the *Hettlingisc senchronik* (Caspar Abel's Sammlung, written in 1455, goes to prove that E spiegel, as the wag is styled in the A edition of 1540, is no imaginary personage, as under the date of 1350 the chronicler very grievous pestilence which raged thr whole world, and that "dosulfest sterff U gel to Möllen."

I am unable to answer the Query r Murner's visit to England. The most account of his life and writings is, I bel prefixed by Scheible to his edition of *Narrenbeschwörung*, and his satirical dis *Ob der König von England ein Lügner der Luther*. WILLIAM J

Sir Edwin Sadleir (Vol. vii., p. 357 Edwin Sadleir, of Temple Dinsley, in th of Hertford, Bart., was the third son of S Sadleir (created a baronet by Charles Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Walk LL.D. His elder brothers having died in he succeeded, on his father's death in 167 honour and estates, and subsequently Mary, daughter and coheiress of John citizen and apothecary of London, and William Croone, M.D. This lady fou algebra lectures at Cambridge, and also in the College of Physicians and the Royal (See Chauncy's *Historical Antiquities of shire*, folio edit., 397, or 8vo edit., ii. 17 Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, 3 Sir Ralph Sadler's *State Papers*, ii. 610. *History of the Royal Society*, i. 289.) Sadler State Papers, Sir Edwin Sadleir is have died 30th September, 1706: but the date of Lady Sadleir's death; and, a to Ward, Sir Edwin Sadleir survived died without issue, and thereupon the b became extinct. C. H.

Cambridge.

Belfry Towers separate from the Bod Church (Vol. vii., p. 333.). — The towe parish church of Llangyfelach, in Glamor is raised at some little distance from the In the legends of the place, this is accou by a belief that the devil, in his desire to the erection of the church, carried off a p it as often as it was commenced; and tha at length only defeated by the two par built separate. S

In addition to the bell towers unconnec the church, noticed in "N. & Q." (Vol. vii., I beg to call the attention of J. S. A. to Woburn in Bedfordshire, and Henllan bighshire. The tower of the former churc at six yards distance from it, and is a sma building with large buttresses and four pi

PHELPS' HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SOMERSETSHIRE. Part 4., and Parts 9. to end.
BAYLE'S DICTIONARY. English Version, by DE MAIZEAUX. London, 1738. Vols. I. and II.
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Notices to Correspondents.

E. P. *Schiller's* Wallenstein *and* Ghost-Seer, *Goethe's* Faust, *and Kant's* Philosophy, *have been translated into English.*

RECNAC. *We cannot undertake to tell our Correspondent what is the distinction between Epic and Ballad Poetry.*

Y. S. M., *who writes respecting* Fees for searching Parish Registers, *is referred to our* 4th Vol., p. 473., *and our* 5th Vol., pp. 36. 207.

S. A. S. (Bridgewater). *Will our Correspondent repeat his Query respecting* Loselerius Vilerius?

QUESOR. *Lord Bacon's* History of Henry VII. *was first published in* 1622.

W. B. *The mercury does not lose its power by use, but should, when it becomes oxydized, be strained by squeezing it through washleather.*

PROTOSULPH. *The gilding would have been wasted. Our observations respecting blowing on the glass apply equally when the protosulphate is used. That developing solution will keep. Stains may be removed from the finger by cyanide of potassium; but this must be used cautiously, as it is very poisonous.*

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A rich waistcoat they did him bring,
Made of the troutfly's golden wing,
Dy'd crimson in a maiden's blush,
And lin'd in humming-bees' soft plush.

His hat was all of lady's love,
So passing light, that it would move
If any gnat or humming fly
But beat the air in passing by.

About it went a wreath of pearl,
Dropt from the eyes of some poor girl,
Pinch'd because she had forgot
To leave clean water in the pot.

His breeches and his cassock were
Made of the tinsel gossamer;
Down by its seam there went a lace
Drawn by an urchin snail's slow pace.

No sooner was their King attir'd
As never prince had been,
But, as in duty was requir'd,
They next array their Queen.

Of shining thread shot from the sun
And twisted into line,
In the light wheel of fortune spun,
Was made her smock so fine.

Her gown was ev'ry colour fair,
The rainbow gave the dip;
Perfumed from an amber air,
Breath'd from a virgin's lip.

Her necklace was of subtle tye
Of glorious atoms, set
In the pure black of beauty's eye
As they had been in jet.

The revels ended, she put off,
Because her Grace was warm;
She fann'd her with a lady's scoff,
And so she took no harm.

Mrs. Barbauld wrote the following lines on a roll within a kind of wreath, which hung over he chimney, the whole parlour being decorated ith branches of ivy, which were made to run own the walls and hang down every pannel in stoons, at a country place called Palgrave:

Surly Winter, come not here,
Bluster in thy proper sphere;
Howl along the naked plain;
There exert thy joyless reign.
Triumph o'er the wither'd flow'r,
The leafless shrub, the ruin'd bower;
But our cottage come not near,
Other Springs inhabit here,
Other sunshine decks our board
Than thy niggard skies afford.
Gloomy Winter, hence away,
Love and fancy scorn thy sway;
Love, and joy, and friendly mirth
Shall bless this roof, these walls, this hearth,
The rigor of the year control,
And thaw the winter in the soul

WILL. HONEYCOMBE.

Liverpool.

ROUND TOWERS OF THE CYCLADES.

On Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1852, a lecture was delivered before the members of the Literary and Scientific Institute of this island, by Capt. Graves, R.N., from which I have been permitted to take the following extract. The information contained in it, will doubtless be the more interesting to many of the readers of "N. & Q.," when informed that the round towers of Greece are fast disappearing; either from being pulled down for the erection of dwellings, or to be burnt into lime, by the Greeks who dwell in their neighbourhood. What the original dimensions of these towers may have been in ancient times, or for what purposes they were erected, are alike unknown; but their present proportions are as follow, and drawn by the learned lecturer from personal observation:

		Feet.	In.
"A. Andros, near the port -	Height	60	0
B. Zea overlooking Perses Bay - - -	Height	5	5
	Diameter	26	6
	Wall	2	0
C. Thermia - - -	Height	11	0
	Diameter	28	5
D. Serpho - - -	Height	15	0
	Diameter	27	0
E. Beach of Port Pharos -	Height	7	0
	Diameter	31	8
	Wall	2	6
F. Hillock, west side of Pharos - - -	Height	16	6
	Diameter	42	10
	Wall	3	0
G. Village of Herampili -	Height	15	8
	Diameter	38	3
	Wall 4 to	2	6
H. Valley beyond villages -	Height	11	10
	Diameter	33	5
	Wall	4	0
J. Short distance west of Mount Elias -	Height	6	0
	Diameter	24	7
	Wall	5	0
K. Between Elias and west coast - - -	Height	6	6
	Diameter	28	0
	Wall	4	0
L. Naxos, south-east end of the island - - -	Height	50	0
M. Paros, north, port Naussa. Of this tower only a few courses of the stones are left. It is however supposed to have been of the same dimensions as that of Naxos."			

W. W.

Malta.

SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

Songs and Rimes of Shakspeare.—I find in Mr. J. P. Collier's *History of Dramatic Poetry* (a work replete with dramatic lore and anecdote) the following note in p. 275., vol. iii.:

"The Mitre and the Mermaid were celebrated taverns, which the poets, wits, and gallants were accustomed to visit. Mr. Thorpe, the enterprising bookseller of Bedford Street, is in possession of a manuscript full of songs and poems, in the handwriting of a person of the name of Richard Jackson, all copied prior to the year 1631, and including many unpublished pieces, by a variety of celebrated poets. One of the most curious is a song in five seven-line stanzas, thus headed: 'Shakespeare's Rime, which he made at the Mytre in Fleete Streete.' It begins: 'From the rich Lavinian shore;' and some few of the lines were published by Playford, and set as a catch. Another shorter piece is called in the margin,—

'SHAKESPEARE'S RIME.

Give me a cup of rich Canary wine,
Which was the Mitre's (drink) and now is mine;
Of which had Horace and Anacreon tasted,
Their lives as well as lines till now had lasted.'

"I have little doubt," adds Mr. Collier, "that the lines are genuine, as well as many other songs and poems attributed to Ben Jonson, Sir W. Raleigh, H. Constable, Dr. Donne, J. Sylvester, and others."

Who was the purchaser of this precious MS.? In this age of Shakspearian research, when every newly discovered relic is hailed with intense delight, may I inquire of some of your numerous readers, who seem to take as much delight as myself in whatever concerns our great dramatist and his writings, whether they can throw any light upon the subject?

Again: "A peculiar interest," Mr. Collier says, "attaches to one of the pieces in John Dowland's *First Book of Songs* (p. 57.), on account of the initials of 'W. S.' being appended to it, in a manuscript of the time preserved in the Hamburgh City Library. It is inserted in *England's Helicon*, 4to., 1600, as from Dowland's *Book of Tablature*, without any name or initials; and looking at the character and language of the piece, it is at least not impossible that it was the work of our great dramatist, to whom it has been assigned by some continental critics. A copy of it was, many years ago, sent to the author by a German scholar of high reputation, under the conviction that the poem ought to be included in any future edition of the works of Shakspeare. It will be admitted that the lines are not unworthy of his pen; and, from the quality of other productions in the same musical work, we may perhaps speculate whether Shakspeare were not the writer of some other poems there inserted. If we were to take it for granted, that a sonnet in *The Passionate Pilgrim*, 1599, was by Shakspeare, because it is there attributed to him, we might be sure that he was a warm admirer of Dowland,

'whose heavenly touch
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense.'

However, it is more than likely, that the sonnet in which this passage is found was by Barnfield, and not by Shakspeare: it was printed by Barnfield in 1598, and reprinted by him in 1605, notwithstanding the intermediate appearance of it in *The Passionate Pilgrim*."

May I inquire if any new light has been thrown upon this disputed song since the publication of Mr. Collier's *Lyric Poems* in 1844?

The song is addressed to Cynthia, and, as Mr. Collier says, is not unworthy of Shakspeare's muse. As it is not of any great length, perhaps it may be thought worthy of insertion in "N. & Q."

"TO CYNTHIA.

"My thoughts are wing'd with hopes, my hopes with love;
Mount, love, unto the moone in cleerest night,
And say, as she doth in the heavens move,
In earth so wanes and waxes my delight:
And whisper this, but softly, in her eares,
Hope oft doth hang the head, and trust shed teares.

"And you, my thoughts, that some mistrust do cary,
If for mistrust my mistresse do you blame,
Say, though you alter, yet you do not vary,
As she doth change, and yet remaine the same.
Distrust doth enter hearts, but not infect,
And love is sweetest season'd with suspect.

"If she for this with cloudes do maske her eyes,
And make the heavens darke with her disdaine,
With windie sighes disperse them in the skies,
Or with thy teares dissolve them into rain.
Thoughts, hopes, and love return to me no more,
Till Cynthia shine as she hath done before."

J. M. G.

Worcester.

Mr. Collier's "Notes and Emendations:" Passage in "All's Well that Ends Well."—

"O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the still-peering air,
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord!"

Such is the text of the first folio. MR. PAYNE COLLIER, at p. 162. of his *Notes and Emendations*, informs us that the old corrector of his folio of 1632 reads *volant* for "violent," *wound* for "move," and *still-piecing* for "still-peering."

Two of these substitutions are easily shown to be correct. In the *Tempest*, Act III. Sc. 3., we read:

"The elements,
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt-at stabs
Kill the still-closing waters."

What is *still-closing* but *still-piecing*, the silent reunion after severance? What is to *wound the loud winds* but to *wound the air that sings with piercing?*

But as to the third substitution, I beg permission through your pages to enter a *caveat*. If

o proof from the text of Shakspeare that the correct reading, I fancy that any common sense would tell him that it is appropriate and trenchant term than "What judgment would *stoop* from this *Volant*, moreover, is not English, but and as such is used in *Henry V.;* but n this case, we have most abundant evi- m the text of Shakspeare that he wrote the above passage. In *Henry VIII.*, . 1., we have the passage,

"We may outrun,
violent swiftness, that which we run at,
lose by over-running."

o, Act III. Sc. 3., we have the passage,

so my bloody thoughts, with *violent pace*,
ne'er look back."

ssages prove that *violent* is a true Shak- epithet for *velocity*. But how exquisitely te is the epithet when applied to the of a ball issuing from the mouth of a and here we have full confirmation from *d Juliet*, Act V. Sc. 1., where we read:

iolently as hasty powder fir'd
h hurry from the fatal cannon's womb."

at Mr. Collier will not, in the teeth of ence, substitute *volant* for *violent* in cor- e text of his forthcoming edition.

C. Mansfield Ingleby.

gham.

RAL MONK AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ment has recently come into my posses- h may perhaps be deemed worth pre- the pages of "N. & Q." It is a letter University of Cambridge to General d, from the various corrections which it, it has every appearance of being the lraft. Unfortunately it is not dated; can, I presume, be little doubt of its en written shortly before the assembling rliament in April, 1660, which led to the on, and in which Monk sat as member ounty of Devon. The words erased in al are here placed between parentheses, substituted are given in Italics:

Lord,
ath pleased God to make your Excell^cie instrumental for the raising up of three nd dying nations, into the faire hopes ect of peace and settlement, so hath He you (r name) in characters of gratitude hearts of all (true) *to* who*m* (cordially welfare of *this* church and state (are) *is* pretious. (Out) From this principle it is University of Cambridge hath, with great alacrity and unanimity, made choyse of your Excellency with whom to deposite the(ire) managing of theire concernments in the succeeding Parl^t, w^ch, if your Excell^cy shall please to admitt into a favourable (interpretation) *acceptance*, (you will thereby) you will thereby (add) *put* a further obligation of gratitude upon us all; wch none shalbe more ready to expresse than he who is

Your Excell^cies most humble serv^t,
W. D.

[Endorsed]
To the Ld General Monk.

Who was "W. D."? Was he the then Vice-Chancellor?

Leicestriensis.

Minor Notes.

Curiosities of Railway Literature.—Has "Bradshaw" had any reviewers? If not, an example or two from this neighbourhood, of the absurdities which reappear month after month in the time-tables, may show the necessity of them. A Midland train proposes to leave Gloucester at 12.40 p.m., and reach Cheltenham at 1 p.m. The Great Western Company advertise an express train, on the *very same line*, to leave two minutes *later* and arrive five minutes *earlier*. It is therefore obvious, that if these trains were to keep their proper time, the express must run into the slow coach in front. The Great Western Railway Company have also, in a very unassuming manner, been advertising a feat hitherto unparalleled in the annals of railway speed,—the mail from Cheltenham at 8.20 a.m. to leave Gloucester at 8.27; that is to say, seven miles, including starting, slackening speed at two or three "crossings," stopping, starting again, all in seven minutes! Let the narrow gauge beat this if it can. H. H.

Gloucester.

Cromwell's Seal.—I am in possession of a fine seal; it is a beautiful engraving of the head of Oliver Cromwell, and was once his property: he presented it to a favourite officer, whose nephew, to whom it was bequeathed, gave it to the father of the lady from whom I received it a few years ago. Thus I am in the singular position of being the *fifth* holder of it from the Protector. Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Rhymes upon Places.—Buckinghamshire:

"Brill upon the Hill,
Oakley in the Hole,
Shabby little Ickford,
Dirty Worminghall."

H. T.

Ingatestow.

Tom Track's Ghost.—The following piece of metrical romance has dwelt in my memory as long

so graciously to confer on his Lordship's only descendant, the late learned accomplished George Monk Berkeley, Esq. (Gentleman Commoner of Magdalene Hall, in the University of Oxon., and student of the Inner Temple, London), from his very sincerely grateful mother.

Some time after the death of his son, Dr. Berkeley told me that at my death he wished the wonderfully fine portrait of his father to be presented to some place of *consequence*. I immediately replied, "*To Dublin College.*" He said, "They have one already; perhaps it would be well to leave it as an heir-loom to the Episcopal Palace at Cloyne." I said perhaps the gentlemen of Dublin College would prefer this, esteemed one of the very finest pieces of painting in Europe. The face certainly looks more like a fine cast in wax, than a painting on canvas, as numbers of the best judges have always exclaimed on seeing it.

I request Dr. Berkeley's noble relation, the excellent Lord Molesworth, now on a visit in Ireland, to deliver this, and to learn from the Provost and Gentlemen of the University of Dublin, whether it would be agreeable to them to receive this, and transfer the one they at present have to Dr. Berkeley's highly respected friend, the *present* Bishop of Cloyne, for the Palace. Lord Molesworth will have the goodness to receive and transmit the answer of the Provost and Gentlemen to her who has the honour to subscribe herself, with the most perfect respect, their

Very sincerely grateful and
(Thro' her unspeakably dear excellent Son)
Most highly obliged,
Eliza Berkeley.

Chertsey, Surrey, England.
The 18th of Feb., 1797.

I cannot find any evidence to prove that this letter was ever so much as received by the University. It came into my possession amongst the papers of a private friend, a late distinguished ornament of the University, whose death has been an irreparable loss to the public, to the Church of England, and to a large circle of friends. No notice of such a letter, or of so liberal a donation, is to be found in the Register of the University, nor is there such a picture in our possession. I have made inquiry also, and find that it is not at Cloyne. The conclusion therefore is, either that Mrs. Berkeley changed her mind, or that from some accident the letter never was presented: at all events, it is certain that the picture of Bishop Berkeley, to which it relates, was never in the possession of the University for whose halls it was intended.

Can any one tell me where it now is; and what was the fate of "the fine collection of pictures" which was the property of Dr. Berkeley of Canter- and bequeathed *by him to his widow*, the *above letter?* J. H. Todd.

Minor Queries.

Life.—Is it not the general feeling that man, in advancing years, would not like to begin his life again? I have noted that Edgeworth, Franklin, and Sismondi express the contrary. A. C.

"*The Boy of Heaven.*"—I have a poem entitled *The Boy of Heaven*, copied some years ago from a manuscript. Can any of your readers inform me who is the author, whether it has ever appeared in print, or give me any other information respecting it? W. P.

Bells.—Can any of your readers inform me why the bells of the Convent of Santa Theresa, at Madrid, alone have the privilege of tolling on Good Friday, in that city? In all Roman Catholic countries the bells on that day are forbidden to be rung; and there is no exception made, even in Rome.

As much has been said about the *baptizing* of bells, as if it were a custom nearly or entirely obsolete, I beg to say that I was present at the baptizing of a bell in the south-west of France not very long ago; and have no doubt that the great bell at Bordeaux, which is to have the emperor and empress as its sponsors, will undergo the full ceremony. Ceridwen.

Captain Ayloff.—Where can I find any notices of Captain Ayloff, one of the coadjutors of Tom Brown in the eccentric *Letters from the Dead to the Living?* V. T. Sternberg.

Robert Johnson.—Perhaps some of your correspondents could give me some information relative to the pedigree of Robert Johnson, Esq., who was a baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1704; his parentage and descent; his wife's name and family; his armorial bearings; and date of his birth and death.

Was he the Robert Johnson who entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1671, as a Fellow Commoner at the age of fourteen? If so, his birthplace was London, and his father's name was also Robert. E. P. L.

Co. Westmeath.

Selling a Wife.—What is the origin of the popular idea, that a man may legally dispose of his spouse by *haltering* her, and exposing her for sale in a public market? Some time ago the custom appears to have been very prevalent; and only a few months back there was a paragraph in *The Times*, describing an occurrence of the kind at Nottingham.

French romancers and dramatists have seized upon it as a leading trait of English society; and in their remarkably-faithful delineations of English life it is not unusual to find the blue-beard milord Anglais carting milady to Smithfield, an

enlarging upon her points in the cheap-jack style to the admiring drovers. V. T. STERNBERG.

Jock of Arden. — This worthy of the Robin Hood class of heroes, is understood to figure very prominently in the legendary history of Warwickshire. Where can any references to his real or supposed history be found, and what are the legends of which he is the hero? W. Q.

Inigo Jones.—Where can a full list of mansions and other important buildings, erected from designs after that great master architect Inigo Jones, be found? A CORRESPONDENT.

Dean Boyle.—Wanted, the pedigree of Richard Boyle, Dean of Limerick, and Bishop of Leighlin in 1661. He had a brother Roger, also in the church. Was he a grandson of John Boyle of Hereford, eldest brother of Roger, father of Richard, first Earl of Cork? This John married Alice, daughter of Alex. Hayworth, of Burdun Hall, Herefordshire. Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Euphormio (Vol. i., p. 27.).—Mention is made of *Censura Euphormionis* and other tracts, called forth by Barclay's works: where can some account of these be found?

P. J. F. GANTILLON, B.A.

Optical Query. — Last summer the following illusion was pointed out to me at Sandwich, Kent. The ingenious horizontal machine to enable the treadmill to grind the wind, in default of more substantial matter, although certainly revolving only in one direction, say from right to left, at intervals appeared to change its direction and turn from left to right. This change appeared to several persons to take place at the same time, and did not seem to be owing to any shifting of the perpendicular shutters for regulating the resistance of the air. The point from which I viewed it was near the south door of St. Clement's Church. Have any of the readers of "N. & Q." noticed a similar illusion, and can they explain it? H. H.

Gloucester.

Archbishop King. — The well-known William King, Archbishop of Dublin, was interred in the graveyard of the parish of St. Mary, Donnybrook, near Dublin, as appears from the following entry in the Register of Burials: "Buried, Archbishop King, May 10th, 1729." There is no stone to mark his grave. I would be glad to know whether there is any monument elsewhere.

I would likewise be glad to know whether there is any good engraving of the archbishop in existence. I have lately procured a copy of a small and rather curious one, engraved by "Kane o' Hara," and "published, Sept. 20th, 1803, by Wil-

liam Richardson, York Ho
I am informed by a friend t
size I am not aware) wa
London, 15th February,
3*l.* 6*s.* It was described
rare."

Donnybrook graveyard,
buried ecclesiastics, contain
Robert Clayton, Bishop of
in his day), and other digni

Neal's Manuscripts.—In
Puritans, he frequently re
page to a manuscript in hi
penes me, p. 88.): will any
me where this MS. is pre
can have access to it? It
minous compilation, as it e
dred pages.

Whence the Word "Cossa
the authority of *Koramsin*
Cossack means a volunteer
(Vide *History of Europe*,
found the word "Kasak" in
which there means a robb
rahzán. From the word b
tan with a ق, it appears t
word. Can any reader enl

A. N. Club.

Picts' Houses and Argils.
people mentioned by He
principally the peninsula
tinguished by Prichard
Kimbri, but supposed by
be a branch of the same r
of their customs are said
conformity with those of t
and of the Gauls. Those
in the Crimea bore the na
a word, Thierry says, sign
both the Kimbric and Gau
of the plains, according
writer cotemporary with
Strabo, lib. v., dug sub
which they called *argil* or
word, which signifies a cov

"Ἔφορός φησιν αὐτοὺς ἐν
καλοῦσιν ἀργίλλας."

Having seen several of
buildings underground in
Picts' houses, I should like
these *argils* or *argillæ*, bu
calculated for the require
vanced state of society tha
in Picts' houses. Perhaps
spondents could give infor

For the above, vide Introduction to Amédée Thierry's *Histoire des Gaulois, &c.*, 1828, p. 57.

W. H. F.

The Drummer's Letter. — The letter from the drummer to the corporal's wife in *The Sentimental Journey* (it is hardly possible to give a precise reference to any part of this little work) ends thus:

"Je suis, Madame,

"Avec toutes les sentimens les plus respectueux et les plus tendres, tout à vous,

"Jaques Rocque."

Why is the first of the adjectives agreeing with *les sentimens* in the wrong gender? The blot may be a trifling one, but I think I may say that it defaces every copy of this well-known billet-doux. I have seen many editions of *The Sentimental Journey*, some by the best publishers of the time in which they lived, and I find the same mistake in all: I do not know of a single exception. If Sterne wrote *toutes*, it must have been by accident; there is nothing to prove that he wished to make the poor drummer commit the solecism, for the rest of his letter is not only correctly, but even elegantly written. C. Forbes.

Temple.

The Cardinal Spider. — I have read somewhere an account of a singular species of spider, which is of unusually large size, and is said to be found only in Hampton Court Palace.

It is supposed by superstitious persons that the spirits of Cardinal Wolsey and his retinue still haunt the palace in the shape of spiders; hence the name "Cardinal."

Can any of your correspondents inform me where such an account is to be met with, as I have forgotten the name of the book in which I have seen it? W. T.

Norwich.

New England Genealogical Society, &c. — Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can address a letter to, for Dr. Jenks, Secretary to the New England Genealogical Society? And where can I see a copy of Farmer's *New England Genealogical Register*, 1829, and *The New England Genealogical Register and Magazine for* 1847, mentioned by your correspondent T. Westcott, "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 495.? J. K.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Dr. John Hartcliffe, Dr. Wm. Cokayne, Dr. Samuel Kettilby.—Can any of your correspondents tell me whether John Hartcliffe, D.D., Fellow of King's, Cambridge, and Head-master of Merchant Taylors' from 1681 to 1686, is *the Dr. Hartcliffe* whom James II. wished to instal illegally in the Provostship of King's, as he attempted to impose a President on Magdalen, Oxon?

I should be glad also to know whether there is any continuation of Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, reaching to the present time; and, in particular, the dates of the appointments or deaths of William Cokayne, D.D., Professor of Astronomy, and William Roman, B.C.L., Professor of Geometry?

Likewise, of what faculty was Samuel Kettilby, D.D., Professor; and when did he die?

James Hessey.

Merchant Taylors'.

[It was Dr. John Hartcliffe, of Merchant Taylors', that wished to become Provost of King's College: but the mandate was obtained from King William, not from James II. Hartcliffe's *Discourse against Purgatory*, 1685, which Anthony à Wood thinks was publicly burnt in France, was not likely to recommend him to the favour of the latter king. The affair of the Provostship is thus stated by Cole (*Hist. of King's College*, vol. iv. Addit. MSS. 5817.): — "On the death of Dr. Copleston, Hartcliffe made a great stir, in order to become Provost, and actually obtained a mandate of King William to the society to choose him; but he was far from being agreeable to the Fellows of the college, who, when they heard he was in town, and upon what errand he came, directly shut up the college gates, and proceeded to an election, when Dr. Roderick was chosen, with the odds of ten votes to one. This being transacted in the infancy of King William's reign, he chose not to stir much in it; but after having shown the Fellows, by the very petition they made to him, which was presented by Mr. Newborough and Mr. Fleetwood, that he had a right to present, he dismissed them." A biographical notice of Dr. Hartcliffe is given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. pp. 63, 64., and in Wood's *Athenæ* (Bliss), vol. iv. p. 790.

No one appears to have continued Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*. Maitland, in his *History of London*, has brought the history of the institution down to 1755. Dr. Ward himself had prepared a new edition, containing considerable additions, which was presented to the British Museum by his residuary legatee. Among the Additional MSS. also will be found a large mass of papers and correspondence relating to the *Lives*. From one document, entitled "Minutes relating to the Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, being Additions to the printed Work," we extract the following notice of "William Cokayne, who was the son of George Cokayne, of Dovebridge in Devonshire, clerk. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, in London, and from thence elected probationer Fellow of St. John's College, where he was matriculated 9th July, 1736. He commenced A.M. 9th July, 1744; made Junior Proctor 1750; and B.D. 4th July, 1751." The date of his appointment as Astronomy Professor is not given; but his resignation, in 1795, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxv. p. 711. He appears to have died in 1798 (see *Ib.*, vol. lxviii. p. 641.), when the Rev. Joseph Monkhouse succeeded him as Rector of Kilkhampton, co. Cornwall.

vonian, as well as in Chaldee. *Lamache* ic means (see Freytag) "*levi intuitu et dspicere* aliquem;" also to *shine*, as light- a star. *Lamech*, therefore, is an appro- esignation for a man known to prowl r plunder and murder, and whose eye, taking aim or not, would give a sudden ive glance.

ord *lamed* signifies, in Hebrew, *teaching;* l *Talmud* is from the same root. It is the Syriac and Chaldee. The *original* sig- of these three languages is to be found in ic *Lamada:* "*Se submisit* alicui; *humiliter* erga aliquem." (Freytag.) No argument drawn from the shape of the letter ל because, although popularly so called, it Hebrew letter, but a Chaldee one. The liscoveries, published in Layard's last monstrate this fact; Mr. Layard falls into ake of calling the basin inscriptions He- though Mr. Ellis, who had translated s expressly that the language is Chaldee *and Babylon*, p. 510.), one of them only riac (p. 521.). Chaldee and Syriac, in- fer from each other as little as Chaucer's kspeare's English, although the written s are wholly distinct.

in his *Celtic Researches*, has done all that ible, taking a very limited view, how- ixing upon certain linguistic resemblances ancient tongues to the Celtic; but a rehension of the proper place which the nguage and its congeners hold in com- philology, can only be learnt from such s Adelung's *Mithridates*, and Adrien *tlas Ethnographique du Globe.*

T. J. Buckton.

terpretation of Hessius (*Geschichte der en*, i. 83.) is preferred by Rosenmüller:

ujus Doctissimi Viri sententia Lamechus *sese* ter filios suos, qui artium adeo utilium essent : Cainum progenitorem suum propter cædem unitum, multo minus se posse puniri, si vel us commisisset. Verba enim non significant, eo revera esse paratam, sed sunt verba ho- odum insolentis et profani. Ceterum facile ec verba a Mose ex quodam carmine antiquo e: tota enim oratio poeticam quandam sub- spirat."

nse of these two verses (Gen. iv. 23, 24.) ing to Dathe:

pter viri aut juvenis cædem vulnera et plagæ dantur, cum de Caino pœna septuplex statuta Lamecho id fiet septuagies septies."

Herder, in his *Geist der ebräischen Poesie* (i. 344.) says:

"Carmen hoc Lamechi laudes canere gladii a filio inventi, cujus usum et præstantiam contra hostiles aliorum insultus his verbis prædicet: *Lamechi mulieres audite sermonem meum, percipite dicta mea: Occido jam virum, qui me vulneravit, juvenem, qui plagam mihi infligit. Si Cainus septies ulciscendus, in Lamecho id fiet septuagies septies.*"

T. J. Buckton.

Birmingham.

The legend of the shooting of Cain by Lamech is detailed in *The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood*, a Cornish mystery, translated into English by John Keigwin, and edited by Davies Gilbert, Esq. The legend and translation, in parallel columns, are given also at pp. 15, 16. of Mr. Gilbert's "Collections and Translations respecting St. Neot," prefixed to a descriptive account (in 4to., with sixteen coloured plates) of the windows of St. Neot's Church in Cornwall, by Mr. Hedgeland, who restored them, 1825—1829, at the expense of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, patron, and formerly incumbent of the living.

Joseph Rix.

St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

LORD COKE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

(Vol. vii., p. 376.)

Saltpetre-man. — An explanation of this title may be found in a proclamation of King Charles I. (1625):

"For the Maintaining and Increasing of the Saltpetre Mines of England, for the Necessary and Important Manufacture of Gunpowder."

This proclamation states:

"That our realm naturally yields sufficient mines of saltpetre without depending on foreign parts; wherefore, for the future, no dovehouse shall be paved with stones, bricks, nor boards, lime, sand, nor gravel, nor any other thing whereby the growth and increase of the mine and saltpetre may be hindered or impaired; but the proprietors shall suffer the ground or floors thereof, as also all stables where horses stand, to lie open with good and mellow earth, apt to breed increase of the said mine. And that none deny or hinder any *saltpetre-man*, lawfully deputed thereto, from digging, taking, or working any ground which by commission may be taken and wrought for saltpetre. Neither shall any constable, or other officer, neglect to furnish any such *saltpetre-man* with convenient carriages, that the King's service suffer not. *None shall bribe any saltpetre-man* for the sparing or forbearing of any ground fit to be wrought for saltpetre," &c.

It would appear that the *saltpetre-man* abused his authority, and that the people suffered a good deal of annoyance from the manner in which this

Prince fit for heaven." *Belshatzar* is also *bolszoi Tzar*, "A great Prince;" and *Bel-* Daniel's Chaldean pagan name, is *byl têsh* e was also a Prince," *i. e.* "of the royal

there is now no likelihood of its being discovered. His most intimate friends appear to have been kept in the dark on this subject. With respect to his country, the most probable conclusion seems to be, that he was born in the south of Europe, in a city of Languedoc. A very near approximation seems to be made to the exact locality by a careful collation of the circumstances mentioned in his autobiography, in the excellent summary of his life in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. xxxiv. and xxxv., which is much better worth consulting than the articles in Aikin or Chalmers; which are poor and superficial, and neither of which gives any list of his works, or notices the *Essay on Miracles, by a Layman* (London, 1753, 8vo.), which is one of them, though published anonymously. There is a very amusing account of conversations with him at Oxford, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxv. p. 78., in which, before a large company of ladies and gentlemen who were curious as to the customs of Formosa, he gravely defended the practice which he said existed in that country, of cutting off the heads of their wives and eating them, in case of misconduct. "I think it is no sin," continued he, "to eat human flesh, but I must own it is a little unmannerly." He admitted that he once ate part of a black; but they being always kept to hard work, their flesh was tough and unsavoury. His grandfather, he said, lived to 117, and was as vigorous as a young man, in consequence of sucking the blood of a viper warm every morning; but they had been forced to kill him, he being attacked with a violent fit of the colic, and desiring them to stab him, which, in obedience to another "custom of the country," they had done. *Splendidè mendax!* was certainly, in his younger days, this much venerated friend of our great moralist. I should, however, feel inclined to forgive much of his extraordinary romancing for the admirable manner in which he settled that chattering twaddler, Bishop Burnet:

"He was one day with Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, who, after his warm manner, cried, 'Ay, you say so; but what proof can you give that you are not of China, Japan, or any other country?' 'The manner of my flight,' replied he, 'did not allow me to bring credentials: but suppose your lordship were in Formosa, and should say you are an Englishman, might not the Formosan as justly reply, You say you are an Englishman; but what proof can you give that you are not of any other country? for you look as like a Dutchman as any that ever traded to Formosa.' This silenced his lordship."

JAMES CROSSLEY.

GRAFTS AND THE PARENT TREE.

(Vol. vii., p. 365.)

I was surprised to find it stated as "a fact" by MR. INGLEBY, "that grafts, after some fifteen years, wear themselves out." A visit to one of the great orchard counties would assure him of the existence of tens of thousands of grafted apple and pear trees, still in a healthy state, and from forty to fifty years old, and more. There are grafted trees of various kinds in this county, which to my own knowledge are upwards of sixty years old; and I have little doubt but that there are some a good deal older.

The ancient Ribstone pippin, which stood in Ribstone Park, till it died in 1835, was believed to have been grafted. Such was the opinion of one of the gardeners there; and a writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1845, p. 21., states that in 1830 he fell in with the Ribstone pippin in great abundance in Switzerland, in the valley of Sarnen; and he remarks that it is more probable this apple was introduced into England from that country, than the reverse. The question has not been conclusively settled.

Notwithstanding "the belief that the graft perishes when the parent tree decays" is pronounced by MR. INGLEBY to be a fond superstition, yet there are certain facts, well known to orchard growers, which give some warrant for it. Without committing myself altogether to this doctrine, I will state a few of them.

It is well known that no cider or perry fruit is so good, on first being introduced, as it is after fifteen or twenty years of cultivation. A certain period seems to be required to mature the new sort, and bring it to its full vigour (long after it is in full bearing) before it is at its best. The tree, with all its grafted progeny, will last, perhaps fifty, perhaps more than one hundred years, in a flourishing state, and then they will begin everywhere to decay; nor has any device yet been successful in arresting that general decay.

Witness the rise, progress, and fall of the *Forest Stire* of Gloucestershire, the *Foxwhelp* and *Redstreak* of Herefordshire, the *Golden Pippin*, and, more lately, the *Ribstone Pippin*, of which there is an increasing complaint, not to mention many others in the same condition. The first-named apple is very nearly extinct, and the small quantity of the fruit that is still to be had fetches enormous prices.

Whether this decay be owing to *grafting*, is a question which can be decided only by the future behaviour of the suckers from the original tree, several of which from the tree at Ribstone Park are now growing at Chiswick and elsewhere.

I am aware that Dr. Lindley combats eagerly the doctrine that varieties of the apple, pear, or indeed of any tree, die naturally of age; but the only incontrovertible fact which adduces in support of his argument, is the ex ence of the French *White Beurré* pear, which flourished from time immemorial. His de the decay of the Golden Pippin, the

rey, and the *Nonpareil*, will not, I think, be allowed to be just by the experience of your readers; the existence of the last-named apple for three centuries, supposing it to be true, has not secured it exemption from the general fate.

H. C. K.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Glass Baths.—Several of your correspondents finding a difficulty in making glass baths, I beg to communicate the way in which they may be very easily manufactured. Having obtained two pieces of patent plate glass, grind the edges, which may readily be done by a scythe sand-stone, where other contrivances are not handy. Cut for the bottom of the bath a slip of the same glass three-quarters of an inch in breadth; and for the sides, from ordinary window-glass, four wedges, being about three-fifths of an inch at one end, tapering down to the thickness of the piece of plate glass at the bottom. If several pieces are cut off promiscuously, four may be selected which have exactly the same angle, so as to form an even support to the sides. The glass being perfectly clean, dry, and as warm as can be conveniently held by the hand, fix the bottom and then the sides by means of the *very best* sealing-wax, which will perfectly adhere to the glass. If the commoner sorts of wax are used, some marine glue must be added to it to temper it. The side slips should be fixed a quarter of an inch apart, so as to form a cavity, which must be entirely filled up with wax. The wax may be used as in sealing a letter in the first instance; but, in order to give the whole bath solidity, and expel every particle of air from between the glass, I use a heated pointed iron, as a plumber does in the act of soldering. This, passed over the external parts of the wax, also gives it a hardness and smooth finish.

These details may appear trifling, and others may have more ingenious modes of accomplishing the object; but having used baths so constructed upwards of twelve months without leakage, I believe they will be found to be most economical, and far more to be relied on than gutta percha. A good bath so made should require about six ounces of solution of nitrate of silver to take a picture eight inches square. Your observations a former Number, respecting the uncertainty utta percha, I have found to be perfectly true. ples of gutta percha constantly vary; and one contain impurities acted upon by the chemi-, which another does not. A small rim formed sealing-wax dissolved in spirits of wine, and lied twice or thrice along the upper edge of bath, is sufficient to protect the prepared glass adhering to the front of the bath when in

H. W. D.

Securing Calotype Negatives.—Will any of your correspondents be good enough to say what they consider the best method of securing a calotype paper negative for a few days or a week, in cases where it may be difficult, from lack of conveniences during that time, to use hyposulph., with its consequent washings, &c.? Some, I believe, recommend bromide of potassium; some, the iodide; others, common salt: but I should like to know which is considered the *best;* what strength, and how applied. Also, whether any subsequent treatment is necessary previous to the final application of the hypo

W. T.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Wood of the Cross (Vol. vii., pp. 177. 334.).—I find, in your 179th Number, p. 334., a communication on "The Wood of the Cross." Mention is made of the several kinds of wood of which the cross is said to have been made—elder, olive, &c. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that yesterday I was with a farmer in his garden, and observing on several apple-trees some luxuriant mistletoe, I remarked that it was principally found on that tree, sometimes on the oak, but rarely on other trees. The farmer, after inquiring whether it could be propagated by cuttings, &c., asked if I had ever understood that our Saviour's cross was made of mistletoe? On replying in the negative, and remarking that it was altogether unsuitable for such a purpose, he rejoined, that, previously to that event, it was a large strong tree, but subsequently had been doomed to have only a parasitical (not that he used the term) existence.

As Ceyrep said "I never heard of our Lord's cross having been made of elder wood," so I would also add, I never heard before of its being made of mistletoe. Did any one else ever hear of this tradition?

S. S. S.

Bishops' Lawn Sleeves (Vol. vi., p. 271.).—J. G. T. has inquired concerning the date and origin of the present robes of Anglican bishops. Mr. Trevor thus describes the bishop's dress in Convocation, which is the proper dress of the episcopate:

"The chimere is the Convocation habit of a doctor of divinity in Oxford, made of silk instead of cloth, as the rochet is an alb of lawn in place of linen, *honoris causâ;* the detaching the sleeves from the rochet, and sewing them to the upper garment instead, is obviously a contrivance of the robe-makers. Dr. Hody says that the scarlet robe worn by the bishops in the House of Lords is the doctor's gown at Cambridge; the first archbishops after the Reformation being of that university. (*Hody*, 140.) At Parker's consecration he appeared first in a scarlet gown and hood; then at the Holy Communion he and two of the consecrating bisho

wore white surplices, while the senior had a cope: and after his consecration he and the two diocesan bishops endued themselves in the now customary dress of a bishop, the archbishop having about his neck a collar of sables (*Cardw. Doc. Ann.*, i. 243.). Before the Reformation, it was remarked as peculiar to the English bishops, that they always wore their white rochets, 'except when hunting.' (*Hody*, 141.)"—*The Two Convocations, Note on*, p. 195.

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Inscriptions in Books (Vol. vii., pp. 127. 337.).—The two accompanying inscriptions in books were given to me the other day. The second is, I believe, much in vogue at Rugby.

"Si quis errantem
Videat libellum
Reddat, aut collo
Dabitur capistrum
Carnufex ejus
Tunicas habebit
Terra cadaver."

"Small is the wren,
Black is the rook,
Great is the sinner
That steals this book."

W. W.

As your correspondent BALLIOLENSIS inquires regarding inscriptions in books, perhaps the following may add to his proposed collection, being an old ditty much in use among schoolboys, &c.:

"Hic liber est meus,
And that I will show;
Si aliquis capit,
I'll give him a blow."

N. N.

Lines quoted by Charles Lamb (Vol. vii., p. 286.).—The author of the lines quoted—

"Bind me, ye woodbines, in your twines;
Curl me about, ye gadding vines," &c.—

is Andrew Marvell. They are taken from his fine poem on Nun-Appleton, Lord Fairfax's seat in Yorkshire; and will be found in vol. iii. p. 198. of Marvell's *Works*, edit. 1776, 4to. JAS. CROSSLEY.

Parochial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432.; Vol. vii., pp. 193. 369.).—Upon visiting Cartmel in Lancashire ten years ago, I found a library in the vestry, and in my diary made the following entry:

"There is a small library in the vestry, of a very miscellaneous description, left by a former incumbent, two hundred years ago, to the vicar for the time being, to be kept in the vestry. There is a fine copy, in small quarto, of Spenser's *Faery Queene* in the collection, of the date 1560."

How I ascertained the date of the gift, or whether there were any other particulars worth recording, I do not remember. Since taking "N. & Q." I have learnt the benefit, I might say the n of being more particular.

To your list of parochial libraries may l one in Swaffham Church, Norfolk, beque the parish by one of the Spelman family. tains several hundred volumes, and amo some of the Elzevir classics. About sev ago I visited Swaffham, and found this c of books in a most disgraceful state, cove dust and the dung of mice and bats, and the books torn from their bindings. I afford me great pleasure to hear that m is taken of such a valuable collection o There is also a smaller library, in somewh preservation, in the vestry of St. Peter's, N Church, in the city of Norwich.

There are parochial libraries at Milde Eleigh, and at All Saints, Sudbury, Suffo Rev. C. Badham's *Hist. and Antiq. of Al Sudbury*, 8vo. London, 1852, pp. 105—10

W. SPARROW SIMPSO

Huet's Navigations of Solomon (V p. 381.).—In reply to EDINA's Query, treatise *De Navigationibus Salomonis* was p in 1698, 12mo., at Amsterdam, and be work on the Commerce of the Ancients was EDINA will find a short extract of its co vol. ii. p. 479. of Dr. Aikin's *Translation Autobiography*, published in 1810 in two 8vo. The subject is a curious and in one; but, from my perusal of the tract, scarcely say that Huet has treated it very fully, or that the book is at all worth learning or acuteness. JAS. C

Derby Municipal Seal (Vol. vii., p. 357. "buck in the park," on the town seal of D probably a punning allusion to the name place, anciently *Deora-by* or *Deor-by*, abode of the deer.

Annueller (Vol. vii., pp. 358. 391.).—Ergham founded St. Anne's College in W the maintenance of Societas (xiv.) Presby annuellarum Novæ Aulæ Wellensis. Th *lar* was a secular conduct, receiving a y pend. These priests, probably, served his at Wells. MACKENZIE WALCO

Reverend Richard Midgley, Vicar of (Vol. vii., p. 380.).—The collection of of pious persons to which Dr. Whitaker containing a very interesting account of will undoubtedly be Samuel Clarke's *Thirty-two English Divines*. The passag will scarcely be new to your correspond p. 68. of the life of "Master Richard R (Clarke's *Lives*, edit. 1677, fol.), and pleasing passage it is, and one that I migh

tified in extracting. Dr. Whitaker and (*Lives of the Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 163.) seem t variance with regard to the Midgleys, the mentioning only one, and the latter two, of the family. JAS. CROSSLEY.

of Wax (Vol. vii., p. 158.).—Allow me to o a passage in "Ram Alley, or Merry " by Lodowick Barry (which is reprinted ifth volume of Dodsley's *Old Plays*), illus- of this term. In Act I. Sc. 1., *Dash* de- the law as

"The kingdom's eye, by which she sees
The acts and thoughts of men."

upon *Throate* observes:

ingdom's eye!
thee, fool, it is the kingdom's nose,
hich she smells out all these rich transgressors;
s't of flesh, but merely made of *wax*,
tis within the power of us lawyers,
rest this *nose of wax* which way we please."

illustration was overlooked by Nares, to *Glossary* you refer. C. H. COOPER.

ridge.

ngate Marriages (Vol. v., p. 320.; Vol. vii., —The correspondent who expressed his some time ago at his Query on this sub- having called forth any remark from your friends, will perhaps find the explanation result in the fact, that in Scotland we are by the civil or Roman law on the subject inge; and, consequently, with us marriage ether a civil contract; and we need the ation neither of clergyman, Gretna black- or the equally disreputable Canongate . The services of the last two individuals ly sought for by you deluded southerns. require here is the agreement or consent parties ("*consensus non* concubitus facit onium"); and the legal questions which arise ference chiefly to the evidence of this con- The agreement may be made verbally, or ng, before witnesses or not, as the parties Or a marriage may be constituted and merely by habit and repute, *i.e.* by the living together as man and wife, and the man the woman to be addressed as his wife. ise of marriage, followed by *copula*, also tes a marriage. But it would be out of ere to enter into all the arcana of the law of marriage: suffice it to say, that it equally at John o' Groat's House and en, as in the Canongate or at Gretna Green. *lar* marriage requires certain formalities, the publication of banns, &c. An *irregular* equally good in law, and may be contracted ous ways, as above explained.

law, though *at first sight* likely to lead to abuses, really works well in practice; and prevents the occurrence of those distressing cases, which not unfrequently happen in England, of seduction under promise of marriage, and subsequent desertion. SCOTUS.

Smock Marriages (Vol. vii., p. 191.).—According to Scotch law, the marriage of the father and mother legitimises all children *previously* born, however old they may be. This is called legitimisation *per subsequens matrimonium*, and is not unfrequently taken advantage of by elderly gentlemen, who, after having passed the heyday of youth, wish to give their children a position, and a legal right to inherit their property. Like the rule as to marriage above explained, it is derived from the Roman or civil law. There are very few, I should rather say *no*, legal fictions in the Scotch law of the nature alluded to by your correspondent. SCOTUS.

Sculptured Emaciated Figures (Vol. v., p. 497.; Vol. vi. *passim*).—In Dickinson's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, vol. i p. 171., is a notice with an engraving of a tomb in Holme Church, near Southwell, bearing a sculptured emaciated figure of a youth evidently in the last stage of consumption, round which is this inscription: "Miseremini mei, miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me." J. P., JUN.

Do the Sun's Rays put out the Fire (Vol. vii., p. 285.).—It is known that solar light contains three distinct kinds of rays, which, when decomposed by a prism, form as many spectra, varying in properties as well as in position, viz. luminous, heating or calorific, and chemical or actinic rays.

The greater part of the rays of heat are even less refrangible than the least refrangible rays of light, while the chemical rays are more refrangible than either. The latter are so called from their power of inducing many chemical changes, such as the decomposition of water by chlorine, and the reactions upon which photographic processes depend.

The relative quantities of these several kinds of rays in sun-light varies with the time of day, the season, and the latitude of any spot. In general, where the luminous and heating rays are most abundant, the proportion of chemical rays is least; and, in fact, the two seem antagonistic to each other. Thus, near the equator, the luminous and calorific rays being most powerful, the chemical are feeble, as is shown by the length of time required for the production of photographic pictures. Hence, also, June and July are the worst months for the practice of photography, and better results are obtained before noon than after.

It is precisely for a similar reason that the combustion of an ordinary fire, being strictly a chemical change, is retarded whenever the sun's heating and luminous rays are most powerful, as during bright

sunshine, and that we observe our fires to burn more briskly in summer than winter; in fact, that apparently "the sun's rays put out the fire."

A. W. W.

Univ. Coll., London.

Spontaneous Combustion (Vol. vii., p. 286.).—A most interesting discussion of this question is to be found in Liebig's *Familiar Letters upon Chemistry*.

That chemist proves conclusively:—1. That of the cases adduced none is well authenticated, while in most it is admitted that the victims were drunkards, and that generally a candle or lamp was in the room, and after the alleged combustion was found turned over. 2. That spontaneous combustion is absolutely impossible, the human frame containing 75 or 80 per cent. of water; and since flesh, when saturated with alcohol, is not consumed upon the application of a light, the alcohol burning off first, the causes assigned to account for the spontaneous ignition are *à priori* extremely improbable.

A. W. Wills.

Univ. Coll., London.

Ecclesia Anglicana (Vol. vii., p. 12.).—This has always been the appellation of the Church of England, just as much before the Reformation as after. I copy for G. R. M. one rather forcible sentence from the articles of a provincial synod, holden A.D. 1257:

"Et super istis articulis prænotatis fecit Bonifacius, Cant. Arch. suorum suffraganeorum sibi subditorum universorum, prælatorum pariter et cleri procuratorum, convocationem isto anno apud Londonias semel et secundo, propter gravamina et oppressiones, de die in diem per summum pontificem et D. Henricum Regem *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* irrogatas."—Wilkins' *Concilia Mag. Brit. et Hib.*, vol. i. p. 726.

For other examples of the ante-reformational use of *Ecclesia Anglicana*, I can give him so large a reference as to Wilkins' book, *passim;* to the Writs for Parliament and Mandates for Convocation contained in the Appendix to Wake's *State of the Church and Clergy;* and to the extracts from *The Annals of Waverley*, and other old chronicles, quoted in Hody's *History of English Councils and Convocations*.

W. Fraser.

Tor-Mohun.

Wyle Cop (Vol. iv., pp. 116. 243. 509.; Vol. v., p. 44.; Vol. vi., p. 65.).—The summit of a steep hill in the town of Shrewsbury bears the name of *The Wyle Cop*. I think that these are two Welsh words, *Gwyl Cop*, meaning watch mound, slightly altered. *Gop*, near Newmarket in Flintshire, has a longer Welsh name, which is written by English people *Coperleni*. This, when correctly written, means, the mound of the light or fire-beacon. *Mole Cop*, the name of a lofty hill near Congleton, appears to be a slight corruption of the Welsh words *Moel y Cop*, the mountain of the mound. There is another lofty hill in Staffordshire called *Stiles Cop*. It seems probable that on both of these hills mounds may have been made in ancient times for the erection of fire-beacons. It would appear that Dr. Plot did not understand the Welsh language, as he has stated that he thought, in these instances, the word *Cop* meant a mountain.

N. W. S. (2.)

Chaucer (Vol. vii., p. 356.).—No foreign original has ever been found for Chaucer's "House of Fame." Warton fancied that it had been translated or paraphrased from the Provençal, but could adduce no proof that it had. Old Geoffrey may have found the groundwork somewhere, in the course of his multifarious reading; but the main portion of the structure is evidently the work of his own hands, as the number of personal details and circumstances would tend to indicate. The forty lines comprising the "Lai of Marie," which Chaucer has worked up into the "Nonnes Preestes Tale" of some seven hundred lines, are printed in Tyrwhitt's Introductory Discourse to the *Canterbury Tales*, and will be sufficient to show what use he made of the raw material at his disposal. We may fairly presume that Emerson never took the trouble to investigate the matter, but contented himself with snatching up his materials from the nearest quarry, and then tumbling them out to the public.

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

Campvere, Privileges of (Vol. vii., p. 262.).—J. D. S. asks, "What were these privileges, and whence was the term Campvere derived?"

In Scotland there exists an ancient institution called "The Convention of Royal Burghs," which still meets annually in Edinburgh, under the fixed presidency of the Lord Provost of that city. It is a representative body, consisting of delegates elected by the town councils of the royal burghs (not *boroughs*) of Scotland; and their business is to attend to such public measures as may affect the general interests of their constituents. In former times, however, their powers and duties were of far more importance than they are now. The Convention seems to have exercised a general superintendence of the foreign trade of the kingdom. With a view to the promotion of that trade, they used to enter into commercial treaties, or *staple contracts* as they were called, with the commercial cities of the Continent; and I have now before me one of these staple contracts, made with the city of Antwerp in 1540; and another with the city of Middleburg, in Zeeland, in 1541; but latterly they seem to have confined themselves to the town of *Campvere*, in Zeeland (island of Walcheren). In all these contracts it was stipulated

that the Scottish traders should enjoy certain privileges, which were considered of such importance that the crown appointed a *conservator* of them. The last of these staple contracts was made with Campvere in the year 1747; but soon afterwards the increasing prosperity of Scotland, and the participation of its burgesses in the foreign trade of England, rendered such partial arrangements useless, and the contracts and the privileges have long since been reckoned among the things that were. The office of conservator degenerated into a sinecure. It was held for some time by the *Rev.* John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, who died in 1808; and afterwards by a Sir Alex. Lenier, whose name is found in the *Edinburgh Almanack* as "Conservator at Campvere" till 1847, when the office and the officer seem to have expired together. J. L.

Sir Gilbert Gerard (Vol. v., pp. 511. 571.).—In addition to the information I formerly sent you in answer to Mr. Spedding's inquiry, I am now enabled to state two facts, which greatly reduce the period within which the date of Sir Gilbert Gerard's death may be fixed. Among the records in Carlton Ride, is an enrolment of his account as *Custos Domûs Conversorum* from January 29, 34 Eliz. (1592) to January 29, 35 Eliz. (1593). And a search in Doctors' Commons has resulted in the discovery, that Sir Gilbert's will was proved, not, as Dugdale states, in April, 1592, but on April 6, 1593. He died therefore between January 29 and April 6, 1593.

Dugdale mentions that there is no epitaph on his monument. Edward Foss.

Mistletoe (Vol. vii., p. 270.).—I wish to mention that the mistletoe has been tried at the Botanic Gardens belonging to Trinity College, Dublin; and, after flourishing for some years, it died away. Indeed, I think it has been repeatedly tried there, but without eventual success.

Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Wild Plants and their Names (Vol. vii., p. 233.). —*Cowslip*, "Palsy Wort." Culpepper says:

"Because they strengthen the brain and nerves, and remedy palsies, the Greeks gave them the name *paralysis*." "The flowers preserved, or conserved, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning, is a sufficient dose for inward disorders."

For the ointment he gives the following receipt:

"Bruise the *flowers*; and to two handfuls of these, add a pound of hog's grease dried. Put it in a stone pot, covered with paper, and set it in the sun or a warm place three or four days to melt. Take it out and boil it a little; strain it out when hot; pressing it out very hard in a press. To this grease add as many herbs as before, and repeat the whole process, if you wish the ointment strong.—Yet this I tell you, the fuller of juice the herbs are, the sooner will your ointment be strong; the last time you boil it, boil it so long till your herbs be crisp, and the juice consumed; then strain it, pressing it hard in a press; and to every pound of ointment, add two ounces of turpentine, and as much wax."

Ceridwen.

Coninger or Coningry, Coneygar or Conygre (Vol. vii., pp. 182. 241. 368.).—There are many fields in the midland counties which bear the name of *conigree*. In some instances they are in the vicinity of manor-houses. The British name of a rabbit is *cwningen*, plural *cwning*. That of a rabbit warren is *cwning-gaer*, that is, literally, rabbits' camp. The term *coneygar* is so like this, that it may be supposed to have been derived from it. N. W. S. (2)

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

It would be difficult to find a book better calculated to prove the good service which the Camden Society is rendering to historical literature, than the one which has just been circulated among its members. The work, which is entitled *Letters and Papers of the Verney Family down to the end of the year* 1639. *Printed from the original MSS. in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., edited by* John Bruce, Esq., Treas. S. A., is of direct historical value, although at the first glance it would seem rather to illustrate the fortunes of the Verneys than the history of the country. For, as the editor well observes—

"The most valuable materials, even for general history, are to be found among the records of private and personal experience. More true knowledge of the spirit of an age, more real acquaintance with the feelings and actual circumstances of a people, may be gleaned from a delineation of the affairs of a single family, than from studied historical composition. The one is the expression of cotemporary and spontaneous feeling, and, although limited, is unquestionably genuine; the other is a deduction from knowledge, imperfect even when most extensive, and too frequently coloured by the feelings and prejudices of a subsequent and altered period."

But, valuable as are the materials which the liberality of Sir Harry Verney has placed at the disposal of the Society, it is obvious that they are of a nature which a publisher might hesitate to produce, even if their owner, which is very doubtful, had thought fit to place them in the hands of one for that purpose. Hence the utility of a society which has influence to draw from the muniment rooms of our old families, such materials as those found in the present volume, and which, strung together with the agreeable and instructive narrative with which Mr. Bruce has accompanied them, will secure for the *Verney Papers* the character of being one of the very best, as well as of the most amusing books, which the Camden Society has given to the world.

Having had an opportunity of being present at the private view of Messrs. DelaMotte and Cundall's *Photographic Institution*, in New Bond Street, we were highly pleased with the interesting specimens of the art there collected, which in our opinion far exceed any similar productions which have come before the public. We strongly advise our readers to visit this exhibition, that they may see the rapid progress which the art is making, and how applicable it is to their archæological pursuits.

Books Received. — *The Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester Illustrated. Abridged and revised, &c.*, by Thomas Hughes. The title-page of this little volume puts forth its claim to the attention of Cheshire antiquaries.— *The Family Shakspeare*, by Thomas Bowdler, Vol. VI. This volume completes this handsome reprint of an edition of Shakspeare, which fathers and brothers, who may scruple at bringing before their daughters and sisters the blemishes which the character of the age has left in Shakspeare's writings, may safely present to them; as in it nothing is added to the original text, from which only those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read in a family.

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Tillotson. Vols. I., II., IV., V., XI. 12mo. Tonson, London, 1748.
Livy. Vol. I. 12mo. Maittaire, London, 1722.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., XIX., XX. 5s. each. The above in Parts or Monthly Numbers will do.
The Aviary, or Magazine of British Melody.
A Collection of diverting Songs, Airs, &c.: both published about the middle of last century.
Churchman's Sheet Almanac: all the Years.
Gretton's Introduction to Translation, &c. Part II.
Views of Arundel House in the Strand, 1646. London, published by T. Thane, Rupert Street, Haymarket. 1792.
Parker's Glossary of Architecture. 2nd Edition.
Pickering's Statutes at Large. 8vo. Edit. Camb. From 46 Geo. III. cap. 144. (Vol. XLVI. Part I.) to 1 Wm. IV.
European Magazine. Nos. for May, 1817; January, February, May, June, 1818; April, June, July, October, and December, 1819.
Stanhope's Paraphrase of Epistles and Gospels. London, 1732. Vols. III. and IV.
The Lawyer and Magistrate's Magazine, complete, or single Volumes, *circa* 1805—1810.
Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.
Phelps' History and Antiquities of Somersetshire. and Parts 9. to end.
Bayle's Dictionary. English Version, by Dr Ma London, 1738. Vols. I. and II.
Swift's (Dean) Works. Dublin: G. Faulkner. 19 v 1768. Vol. I.
Transactions of the Microscopical Society of I Vols. I. and II.
Archæologia. Vols. III., IV., V., VIII. Boards.
Martyn's Plantæ Cantabrigienses. 12mo. London,

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Notices to Correspondents.

Owing to a necessity for going to press this week at an un early period, that the present Number might be include Monthly Part, we are compelled to omit replies to many spondents.

L. A. M. (Great Yarmouth) *will find several Notes re the means of discovering the bodies of the drowned in our V* pp. 148. 251. 297.

H. O. N. (Brighton). *In our own practice we have se tained pictures with the agreeable colour which is produced iodide of silver, when iodide of ammonium has been use flaking of the collodion would indicate an excess of iodide often cured by the addition of about twenty drops of alcoh ounce of collodion. The feathery appearance is difficult prehend, without seeing a specimen. If you are usin which has been previously used, the most minute remains would cause a discoloration. Muriatic acid is the most remedy for cleaning glass so used. It may be procured per lb., and should be diluted with three parts of water.*

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No. 184.] SATURDAY, MAY 7. 1853. { Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, 5d.

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Notes.

OLD POPULAR POETRY: "ADAM BELL, CLYM OF THE CLOUGH, AND WILLIAM OF CLOWDESLY."

I have very recently become possessed of a curious printed fragment, which is worth notice on several accounts, and will be especially interesting to persons who, like myself, are lovers of our early ballad poetry. It is part of an unknown edition of the celebrated poem relating to the adventures of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesly.

There are (as many of your readers will be aware from Ritson's small volume, *Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry*, 8vo. 1791) two old editions of *Adam Bell, &c.*, one printed by William Copland, without date, and the other by James Roberts in 1605. The edition by Copland must have preceded that by Roberts by forty or fifty years, and may have come out between 1550 and 1560; the only known copy of it is among the Garrick Plays (at least it was so when I saw it) in the British Museum. The re-impression by Roberts is not very uncommon, and I think that more than one copy of it is at Oxford.

When Copland printed the poem, he did not enter it at Stationers' Hall; comparatively few of his publications, generally of a free, romantic, or ludicrous character, were licensed, and he was three times fined for not first obtaining the leave of the Company. Nevertheless, we do find an entry of a "book" called "Adam Bell," &c., among the memoranda belonging to the year 1557-8, but it was made at the instance, not of Copland, but of John Kynge, in this form:

> "To John Kynge, to prynte this boke called Adam Bell, &c., and for his lycense he geveth to the howse" —

What sum he gave is not stated. Again, we meet with another notice of it in the same registers, under the date of 1581-2, when John Charlwood was interested in the undertaking. I mention these two entries principally because neither Ritson nor Percy were acquainted with them; but they may be seen among the extracts published by the Shakspeare Society in 1848 and 1849.

No impressions by Kynge or Charlwood having come down to us, we have no means of knowing whether they availed themselves of the permission granted at Stationers' Hall; and, unless I am deceived, the fragment which occasions this Note is not from the presses of either of them, and is of an earlier date than the time of Copland; the type is much better, and less battered, than that of Copland; at the same time it has a more antique look, and in several respects, which I am about to point out, it furnishes a better text than that given by Ritson from Copland's edition, or by Percy with the aid of his folio manuscript. I am sorry to say that it only consists of a single sheet; but this is nearly half the production, and it comprises the whole of the second, and two pages of the third "fit." The first line and the last of the portion in my hands, testify to the greater antiquity and purity of the text there found; it begins —

"These gates be shut so wonderly well;"

and it ends,

"Tyll they came to the kynge's palays."

It is "*wonderous* well" in Copland's impression, and palace is there spelt "pallace," a more modern form of the word than *palays*. Just afterwards we have, in my fragment,

"Streyght comen from oure kyng,"

instead of Copland's

"Streyght *come nowe* from our king."

Comen is considerably more ancient than "come nowe;" so that, without pursuing this point farther, I may say that my fragment is not only an older specimen of typography than Copland's impression, but older still in its words and phraseology, a circumstance that communicates to it additional interest. I subjoin a few various readings, most, if not all, of them presenting a superior text than is to be met with elsewhere. Speaking of the porter at the gate of Carlisle, we are told —

"And to the gate faste he throng."

Copland's edition omits *faste*, and it is not met with in Percy. In another place a rhyme is lost by an awkward transposition, "he saide" for *sayd he;* and farther on, in Copland's text, we have mention of

"The justice with a quest of squyers."

instead of "a quest of *swerers*," meaning of course the jury who had condemned Cloudesly "there hanged to be." Another blunder committed by Copland is the omission of a word, so that a line is left without its corresponding rhyme:

"Then Clowdysle cast hys eyen aside,
And sawe his two bretheren *stande*
At the corner of the market-place,
With theyr good bowes bent in theyr hand."

The word I print in Italics is entirely w
Copland. It is curious to see how Pe
liques, i. 157., ed. 1775) gets over the di
following no known copy of the original

"Then Cloudesle cast his eyen asyde,
And saw hys brethren twaine
At a corner of the market-place,
Ready the justice for to slaine."

Cloudesly is made to exclaim, in all ed
mine, "I see comfort," instead of "I
comfort." However, it would perhaps
some to press this matter farther, and I
enough to set a few of your readers, a
such questions, rummaging their stores
tain whether any text with which the
quainted, tallies with that I have above

J. Payne

WITCHCRAFT.

Observing that you have lately admit
articles on witchcraft, it may be inter
make a note of two or three original p
of some in my possession, which were gi
many years ago by an old general off
served in the American war, and brou
with him to England about 1776. I se
copies from the originals. H. T. El

Rectory, Clyst St. George.

Whereas several persons, being by
comitted to Ipswich Goall for fellony a
craft, and order being given that search
made carefully upon their bodyes, to see
nothing appeared preternaturall thereon:
end, on July ye 4th, 1692, a Jurie of one
eight women were sumoned to attend, an
to make dilligent search, and to give a
count of what they found, vizt.—

Doctor Philemon Dance,
Mrs. Johana Diamond, midwife,
Mrs. Grace Graves,
Mrs. Mary Belcher,
Mrs. Gennet Pengery,
Ann Lovell,
Francis Davis,
Mary Browne,

Who, after search made in particular,
account, vizt.—Upon the body of goodw
they find three unnaturall teats, one u
arme, and one on the back side of her
blade, one near to her secret parts on o
which, being pricked throw with a pin,
without sense, and did not bleed.

2. Upon ye veiwing and searching y^e
Sarah Cloice, there was nothing unnat
peared on her.

3. Upon searching ye body of Mrs. B
there was nothing appeared unnaturall

only her brest were biger than usuall, and her nipples larger than one y^t did not give suck, though her body was much pined and wasted, yet her brests seemed full.

4. Upon ye searching ye body of ye wife of Giles Cory, there was severall darke moulds, one of which was upon one of her buttucks, and being pricked with a pin, it was without sence, and did not bleed.

5. Upon ye searching ye body of Widow Hoer, nothing appeared on her unnaturall, only her body verry much scratched, and on her head a strange lock of haire, verry long, and differing in color from ye rest on her head, and matted or tangled together, which she said was a widow's lock, and said, if it were cutt off she should die.

6. Upon searching ye body of Rachell Clenton, there was found an unnaturall teat on one side, something lower than just under her arme, which teat having a pin thrust throw it she was not sencеable of, till by scratching her side, pricked her fingers with ye pin y^t was then in ye teate; neither did ye teat bleed.

There was also ordered, with ye foresaid Doct^r, four other men, vizt, Mr. Har. Symonds, Samuel Graves, Senr, Thomas Knewlton, and John Pinder, to search ye body of Giles Cory, and they returned y^t they, having searched him, found nothing unnaturall upon him.

The truth of which I heare attest.

(Signed) THO^s WADE, J.P.

Province of Massachusettes Bay,
New England, Essex.

Anno R.R. et Reginæ Gulielmi et Mariæ Angliæ, &c. quarto, annoqu Dom. 1692.

The Jurors for our Sov^n Lord and Ladye the King and Queen present—

That Abigail Barker, wife of Ebenezer Barker of Andiver, in the County of Essex aforesaid, about two years since, at and in the town of Andiver aforesaid, wickedly, maliciously, and felloniously, a covenant with the Devill did make, and signed the Devill's Booke, and by the Devill was baptized, and renounced her former Christian baptism; and gave herselfe up to the Devill to serve him, and for the Devill to be her lord and master; by which wicked and diabollicall couvenant, shee the said Abigaill Barker is become a detestable witch, contrary to the peace of our Soveraigne Lord and Lady the King and Queene, their ne and dignity, and the law in that case and provided.

7., '92. The examination and confession of ail Barker, taken before John Hawthorn, and other their Majesties Justices:

How long have you been in the snare of the ?

Not above two yeares and a half.

Q. At what place were you first overtaken?

A. I am at present very much bewildered.—But a little after she said as followes:—About two yeare and a half agoe she was in great discontent of mynd, her husband being abroad, and she at home alone; at which tyme a black man appeared to her, and brought a book with him, to which he put her finger and made a black mark. She saith, her memory now failes her now more than ordinary; but said she gave herself up to the Devil to serve him, and he was her lord and master; and the Devil set a mark upon her legg, which mark is black and blue, and she apprehends is a witch mark; and said that she is a witch, and thinks that mark is the cause of her afflicting persons, though she thought nothing of it then till afterwards she heard of others having a mark upon them. She sayes, that some tyme after this the black man carryed her singly upon a pole to 5-mile pond, and there were 4 persones more upon another pole, viz. Mistriss Osgood, Goody Wilson, Goody Wardwell, Goody Tyler, and Hanneh Tyler. And when she came to the pond the Devil made a great light, and took her up and dypt her face in the pond, and she felt the water, and the Devil told her he was her lord and master, and she must serve him for ever. He made her renounce her former baptisme, and carryed her back upon the pole. She confesses she has afflicted the persones that accused her, viz. Sprague, Lester, and Sawdy, both at home and in the way comeing downe. The maner thus:—The Devil does it in her shape, and she consents unto, and clinches her hands together, and sayes the Devil cannot doe it in her shape without her consent. She sayes she was at a meeting at Moses Tyler's house, in company with Mistriss Osgood, Goody Wilson, Goody Tyler, and Hanah Tyler. She said the mark above was on her left legg by her shin. It is about two yeare agoe since she was baptized. She said that all this was true; and set her hand to the original as a true confession. *Noate*, that before this her confession she was taken dumb, and took Mr. Epps about the neck and pulled him down, thereby showing him how the black man bowed her down; and for one houre's tyme could not open her lips.

I, underwritten, being appointed by authority to take the above examination, doe testify upon oath taken in court, that this is a true coppy of the substance of it to the best of my knowledge.

WM. MURRAY.

6th July, 169$\frac{2}{3}$.

The above Abigail Barker was examined before their Majesties Justices of the Peace in Salem.

(Atest.) JOHN HIGGINSON, Just. Peace.

Owned before the Grand Jury.

(Atest.) ROBERT PAYNE, Foreman.

6th January, 1692.

SPRING, ETC.

Our ancestors had three verbs and three corresponding substantives to express the growth of plants, namely, *spring*, *shoot*, and *sprout*,—all indicative of rapidity of growth; for *sprout* (Germ. *spriessen*) is akin to *spurt*, and denotes quickness, suddenness. The only one of these which remains in general use is *shoot:* for *sprout* is now only appropriated to the young growth from cabbage-stalks; and *spring* is heard no more save in *sprig*, which is evidently a corruption of it, and which now denotes a small slip or twig; as we say, sprigs of laurel, bay, thyme, mint, rosemary, &c.

Of the original meaning of *spring*, I have met but one clear instance: it is, however, an incontrovertible one, namely,

"Whoso spareth the *spring* (*i. e.* rod, switch), spilleth his children." — *Visions of Piers Plowman*, v. 2554., ed. Wright.

Perhaps this is also the meaning in —

"Shall, Antipholus,
Even in the spring of love thy *love-springs* rot?"
Com. of Errors, Act III. Sc. 2.

and in "Time's Glory"—

"To dry the old oak's sap and cherish *springs*."
Rape of Lucrece.

Spring afterwards came to be used for underwood, &c. Perhaps it answered to the present *coppice*, which is composed of the springs or shoots of the growth which has been cut down:

"The lofty high wood and the lower *spring*."
Drayton's *Muses' Elysium*, 10.

"The lesser birds that keep the lower *spring*."
Id., note.

It was also used as equivalent to grove:

"Unless it were
The nightingale among the thick-leaved *spring*."
Fletcher's *Faith. Shep.*, v. 1.

where, however, it may be the coppice.

"This hand Sibylla's golden boughs to guard them,
Through hell and horror, to the Elysian *springs*."
Massinger's *Bondman*, ii. 1.

In the following place Fairfax uses *spring* to express the "salvatichi soggiorni," i. e. *selva* of his original:

"But if his courage any champion move
To try the hazard of this dreadful *spring*."
Godf. of Bull., xiii. 31.

and in

"For you alone to happy end must bring
The strong enchantments of the charmed *spring*."
Id., xviii. 2.

it answers to *selva*.

When Milton makes his Eve say —

"While I
In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd
With *myrtles* find what to redress till noon."
Par. Lost, ix. 217.

he had probably in his mi
first canto of the *Orlando F*
not been used in the sense
any previous English poet.
spring occurs for the last ti
following lines of Pope:

"See thy bright altars throng
And heap'd with products o

Johnson renders the last

"Cinnameos cumulos, Nab

and this is probably the se
has generally been underst
read the preceding quotatio
a diligent student Pope w
predecessors, and perhaps h

NOTES AND QUERIES ON BA

(Vol. vii., pp

Essay IX. p. 21. (note *a*).
'præfiscini.'" See, *e. g.*,
(Weise):

"Præfiscini hoc nunc dixeri
cusavit
Merito meo."

(Leonida boasts of his integ

Ditto, p. 22. (note *c*).
Plautus," ii. 1. 54.

Ditto, p. 23. "Which
Adrian the Emperor." Se
149., *ut supr.* (Spartian. *V*

Ditto, p. 26. "It was we

Essay X. ditto. "A poo
Where recorded?

Ditto, p. 27. "It hath be
arch flatterer,'" &c. By w

Ditto, ditto. "It hath b
is impossible,'" &c. By wh

Ditto, ditto. "The poet's
roid. xvi. 163.

Essay XI. p. 28. "Cum
Whence?

Ditto, p. 29. "Illi mor
Seneca, *Thyest.* 401. (ed.
trem.

Ditto, p. 31. "That was
whom?

Ditto, ditto. "Tacitus
i. 49.

Ditto, ditto. "Of Vespas

Essay XII. ditto. "Ques
mosthenes." See Cic. *De*

Ditto, p. 32. "Mahomet'
corded?

Essay XIII. p. 33. "The
Cf. Shaksp. *Hen. VIII.*, II
bition) fell the angels," &c.

Essay XIII. p. 33. "Busbechius." In Busbequii *Legationes Turcicæ Epist. Quatuor* (Hanoviæ, 1605), p. 133., we find this told of "Aurifex quidam Venetus."—N. B. In the Index (*s. v.* Canis) of an edition of the same work, printed in London for R. Daniel (1660), *for* 206 *read* 106.

Ditto, ditto (note *b*). Gibbon (*Miscellaneous Works*, iii. 544., ed. 1815) says, "B. is my old and familiar acquaintance, a frequent companion in my post-chaise. His Latinity is eloquent, his manner is lively, his remarks are judicious."

Ditto, p. 34. "Nicholas Machiavel." Where?

Ditto, p. 35. "Æsop's cock." See Phædrus, iii. 12.

Essay XV. p. 38. "Ille etiam cæcos," &c., Virg. *Georg.* i. 464.

Ditto, ditto. "Virgil, giving the pedigree," &c. *Æn.* iv. 178.

Ditto, p. 39. "That kind of obedience which Tacitus speaketh of." Bacon quotes, from memory, Tac. *Hist.*, ii. 39., "Miles alacer, qui tamen jussa ducum interpretari, quam exsequi, mallet."

Ditto, ditto. "As Machiavel noteth well." Where?

Ditto, p. 40. "As Tacitus expresseth it well." Where?

Ditto, p. 41. "Lucan," i. 181.

Ditto, ditto. "Dolendi modus, timendi non item." Whence?

Ditto, ditto. "The Spanish proverb." What is it? Cf. "A bow long bent at last waxeth weak;" and the Italian, "L'arco si rompe se sta troppo teso." (Ray's *Proverbs*, p. 81., 4th edit., 1768.)

Ditto, p. 43. "The poets feign," &c. See *Iliad*, i. 399.

Ditto, ditto (note *y*). "The myth is related in the *Works and Days of Hesiod*," vv. 47—99., edit. Göttling.

Ditto, p. 44. "Sylla nescivit." Sueton. *Vit. Cæs.*, 77.

Ditto, p. 45. "Galba." Tac. *Hist.*, i. 5.

Ditto, ditto. "Probus." Bacon seems to have quoted from memory, as we find in Vopiscus (*Hist. Aug. Script.*, *ut supr.*, vol. ii. 679. 682.), as one of the *causæ occidendi*, "Dictum ejus grave, Si unquam eveniat salutare, Reip. brevi milites necessarios non futuros."

Ditto, ditto. "Tacitus saith." *Hist.*, i. 28.

P. J. F. GANTILLON, B.A.

(*To be continued.*)

SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Passage in King Henry VIII., Act III. Sc. 1. (Vol. vii., pp. 5. 111. 183. 494.).—MR. INGLEBY has done perfectly right to "call me to ount" for a rash and unadvised assertion, in ing that we must interpolate *been* in sage in *King Henry VIII.*, Act III. Sc. 1 *have*; for even that would not make it intelligible. So far I stand corrected. The passages, however, that are cited, are not parallel cases. In the first we have the word *loyalty* to complete the sense:

". . . . . My loyalty,
Which ever has [been] and ever shall be growing."

In the second, the word *deserved* is clearly pointed out as being understood, from the occurrence of *deserve* after *will*:

"I have spoken better of you than you have [deserved] or will deserve at my hands."

I will assist MR. INGLEBY's position with another example from *Rich. II.*, Act V. Sc. 5.:

". . . . . like silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame,
That many have [sat] and others must sit there."

And even from a much later writer, Bolingbroke:

"This dedication may serve for almost any book that has, is, or shall be published."

Where we must supply *been* after *has*. But in the passage I attempted, and I think successfully, to set right, admitting that custom would allow of the ellipsis of the participle *been*, after the auxiliary *have*, to what can "am, have, and will be" possibly refer?

". . . . . I do professe
That for your highness' good, I euer labour'd
More then mine owne, that am, haue, and will be."

What? Add *true* at the end of the line, and it mars the verse; but make the probable correction of *true* for *haue*, and you get excellent sense without any ellipsis. I am as averse to interpolation or alteration of the text, when sense can by any rational supposition be made of it, as my opponent, or any true lover of the poet and the integrity of his language, can possibly be; but I see nothing rational in refusing to correct an almost self-evident misprint, which would redeem a fine passage that otherwise must always remain a stumbling-block to the most intelligent reader. We have all I trust but one object, *i. e.* to free the text of our great poet from obvious errors occasioned by extremely incorrect printing in the folios, and at the same time to strictly watch over all attempts at its corruption by unnecessary meddling. This, and not the displaying of our own ingenuity in conjectures, ought to be our almost sacred duty; at least, I feel conscious that it is mine.

S. W. SINGER.

"That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain."
Hamlet.

The notable quotation of this line by the Earl of Derby, in the Lords, on Monday evening, April 25, has once more reminded me of my unanswered Query respecting it, Vol. vi., p. 270.

On the 26th February (Vol. vii., p. 217.) I LLIER was good enough to say, that his

reason for not answering it was, that he had not then within his reach the copy of "N. & Q." wherein it had been proposed; politely adding, that if I would reprint the Query, he would at once answer it.

Supposing, however, that Mr. Collier's absence from his library would be only temporary, I deemed it less troublesome to the Editor of "N. & Q." to wait until Mr. Collier could refer to the Query, as already printed.

Two months have since elapsed, and I now no longer hesitate to ask the Editor for an opportunity of again referring to it, trusting that a sufficient excuse will be found in the importance of the subject, as affecting the fundamental sense of a passage in Shakspeare. A. E. B.

Leeds.

Mr. J. Payne Collier's "Notes and Emendations." — There can be no doubt that many of these emendations are rational and judicious; but I cannot help thinking, *on the whole*, that Mr. Collier has rather overrated their value, and placed too implicit faith in the infallibility of his unknown guide. At all events, there is not a shadow of authority given for any one of the corrections, and we have therefore a full right to try them, as the lawyers would say, "upon the merits;" or, in other words, to treat them as mere speculative alterations, and to adopt or reject them, as may appear advisable in each particular case. It is difficult to conjecture what can have been the position in life, or the occupation of this mysterious annotator. That his pursuits were not purely literary, I think is plain: first, from the very circumstance of his not authenticating any of his notes, which a literary inquirer would certainly have done; and, secondly, from the very minute attention which is paid to the *business* of the scene and the movements of the actors. These considerations, coupled with the fact of his frequently striking out whole passages of the text (which a literary enthusiast would *not* have done), would at first lead us to suppose that the writer was a theatrical manager, and that the alterations were made to suit either the fancies, or perhaps the peculiar qualifications of certain performers. But in this case one can hardly suppose that the remarks would have extended to more than a certain number of plays, which were most frequently acted. Thus much, however, appears certain, that the commentaries are rather those of an *habitual playgoer*, than of a studious critic; and it will be easy to show that a great portion of the new readings he proposes are really changes *for the worse*, while a still larger number are at least unnecessary! I shall content myself with only a few instances, on this occasion, as I am unwilling to encroach too *far on your space*; but I can easily multiply them, *if I am encouraged* to renew the subject.

In the first place, I differ from Mr. Colli entirely as to the famous passage from *Henry VII* p. 324., which he brings so prominently forward to give it special notice in his Introduction. T me, I confess, the phrase —

"To steal from spiritual *labour* a brief span,"

appears quite tame and poor in comparison with

"To steal from spiritual *leisure* a brief span,"

and, moreover, destroys all the poetry of th thought. Nor can I see the slightest difficulty i the *sense* of the original passage. The king mean to say that Wolsey cannot steal from the *litt leisure* afforded him by his spiritual labours " brief span, to keep his earthly audit:" and surel this is much more poetical than the substitute passage.

In p. 323., from the same play, we have —

"to the sharp'st *kind* of justice,"

transformed to "sharp'st *knife* of justice:" but I cannot assent to this change. The obvious meaning of the poet is, that the contempt of the world, "*shutting all doors*" against the accused, is a sharper *kind* of justice than any which the law could inflict: but, to be given up to "the sharp'st *knife* of justice" could only mean, being consigned to the public executioner, — which was just what Katherine was deprecating.

In p. 325. the lines relating to Wolsey's foundations at Ipswich and Oxford are printed thus in the folio —

"one of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it:"

that is, unwilling to outlive the virtues which prompted it, — a passage teeming with poetical feeling: but the commentator has ruthlessly altered it to —

"Unwilling to outlive the *good man* did it;"

which, I submit, not only destroys all the poetry, but is decidedly *not English!*

The next passage I would notice is from *Much Ado about Nothing*, p. 76. How, I would ask, can the phrase —

"And sorrow wag,"

be a misprint for "call sorrow joy?" No compositor, or scribe either, could possibly be misled by any sound from the "reader" into such a mistake as that! The words "and sorrow wag," I admit, are not sense; but the substitution of "call sorrow joy" strikes me as bald and common-place in the extreme, and there is no pretence for its having any authority. If, then, we are to have a mere fanciful emendation, why not "bid sorrow wag?" This would be doing far less violence to the printed text, for it would only require the alteration of two letters in the word "and;" while it would preserve the Shakspearian character of the passage. "Wag" is a favourite expression in

the comedies of the Bard, and occurs repeatedly in his works. The passage would then run thus —

"If such a one will smile and stroke his beard,
Bid sorrow wag—cry hem! when he should groan."

In p. 73. we find —

"Soul-tainted flesh," &c.

substituted for "*foul* tainted flesh;" and we are told that the critics have been all wrong who supposed that Shakspeare intended any "metaphor from the kitchen!" If so, what meaning can be attached to the line —

"And salt too little which may season give?"

If that is not a metaphor from the kitchen, I know not what could be? I still believe that "foul tainted flesh" is the correct reading. The expression "*soul*-tainted flesh" is not intelligible. It should rather be "*soul-tainting* flesh." The *soul* may be tainted by the *flesh:* but how the *flesh* can be *soul-tainted*, I cannot understand.

Turning further back, to p. 69., we find it asserted, quite dogmatically, that the word "truths" of the folios ought to be "proofs;" but no reason whatever is offered for the change. I cannot help thinking that "seeming *truths*" is much the most poetical expression; while in "seeming *proofs*" there is something like redundancy, — to say nothing of the phrase being infinitely more common-place!

In the play of the *Tempest*, p. 4., the beautiful passage —

"he being thus *lorded*
Not only with what my revenue yielded," &c.,

is degraded into "he being thus *loaded*," &c. Can there be a moment's doubt that "lorded" was the word used by Shakspeare? It is completely in his style, which was on all occasions to coin verbs out of substantives, if he could. "He being thus *lorded*," i. e. *ennobled* "with what my revenue yielded," is surely a far superior expression to "being thus *loaded*,"—as if the poet were speaking of a costermonger's donkey!

Again, in p. 10.:

"Wherefore *this* ghastly looking?"

or, this ghastly appearance? Who will venture to say, that the substitution of "*thus ghastly* looking" is not decidedly a change for the worse?

In the *Merchant of Venice*, p. 118.:

"and leave itself *unfurnished*,"

altered to "leave itself *unfinished!*" I confess I cannot see the slightest warrant for this change. The words —

"having made one,
Methinks it should have power to steal *both his*,"

clearly show that the author was alluding to the body, and not to the *portrait:* and how could it be (already *made*) describe itself as *unfinished?* Surely the sense is *unfurnished;* that is, *unfurnished* with its companion, or probably with the other accessories required to complete the portrait.

P. 119. has the line —

"And swearing 'til my very *roof* was dry,"

transmogrified into —

"And swearing 'til my very *tongue* was dry."

Now, why "this lame and impotent conclusion?" What can be a more common expression than the "roof of the mouth?" and it is just the part which is most affected by a sensation of dryness and pricking, after any excitement in speaking, whereas the *tongue* is not the member that suffers!

In *As You Like It*, p. 127., in the line —

"Mistress dispatch you with your *safest haste*,"

the last two words are made "fastest haste;" which, to say the least, are tautology, and are like talking of the "highest height," or the "deepest depth!" Surely, the original form of words, "Dispatch you with your *safest haste;*" that is, with as much haste as is consistent with your personal safety — is a much more dignified and polished address from the duke to a *lady*, and at the same time more poetical!

In p. 129.,

"The constant *service* of the antique world,"

is converted into

"The constant *favour* of the antique world:"

in which line I cannot discover any sense. If I might hazard a guess, I should suggest that the error is in the *second* word, "service," and that it ought to be "servants:"

"When *servants* sweat for duty, not for meed."

In the *Taming of the Shrew*, p. 143., the substitution of "*Warwickshire* ale" for "sheer ale" strikes me as very far-fetched, and wholly unnecessary. There is no defect of sense in the term "*sheer* ale." Sly means to say, he was "fourteen pence on the score for ale alone:" just as one speaks of "sheer nonsense," *i. e.* nothing but nonsense, "sheer buffoonery," "sheer malice," &c. Why should Sly talk of being in debt for *Warwickshire* ale at Wincot? If he had been drinking ale from Staffordshire, or Derbyshire, or Kent, he might possibly have named the county it came from; but to talk of *Warwickshire* ale within a few miles of Stratford-on-Avon seems absurd. It is as if a man came from Barclay and Perkins's, and talked of having been drinking "*London* porter."

In p. 144., I submit, with great deference, that turning "Aristotle's checks" into "Aristotle's ethics" is the very reverse of an improvement. What can be more intelligible than the line —

"And so devote to Aristotle's *checks;*"

that is, to the checks which Aristotle's rules i pose upon profligacy? The idea is more poe

and the line runs more smoothly; while the altered line is prosaic in comparison, and the metre is not correct.

My dwindling space warns me that I must very soon pause; but these examples can be extended *ad infinitum*, should another opportunity be afforded me.

The instances of alterations simply *unnecessary* are too numerous to be recorded here. I have already a list of forty odd, selected from only eight plays. CECIL HARBOTTLE.

Minor Notes.

Local Rhymes, Norfolk.—

"Halvergate hares, Reedham rats,
Southwood swine, and Cantley cats;
Acle asses, Moulton mules,
Beighton bears, and Freethorpe fools."

Z. E. R.

"*Hobson's Choice.*"—I, the other day, in a paper of 1737, came upon the inclosed, if of interest sufficient for insertion in "N. & Q.:"

"Upon the mention of Mr. Freeman being appointed one of the four horse carriers to the university of Cambridge, we had the following paragraph: — 'This was the office that *old Hobson* enjoyed, in which he acquired so large a fortune as enabled him to leave the town that ever-memorable legacy the conduit, that stands on the Market Hill, with an estate to keep it perpetually in repair. The same person gave rise to the well-known adage, 'Hobson's choice — this or none;' founded upon his management in business. He used to keep, it seems, hackney horses, that he let out to young gentlemen of the university, with whose characters being well acquainted, he suited his beast to its rider, who upon a dislike was sure to receive that answer from him, 'This or none.'"

J. W. G. G.

Khond Fable. — The following is a free version of a fable current among the Khonds of Oriosa, of whom a very interesting account is given by Captain Macpherson in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1852:

"A mosquito was seated on the horn of a bull, and fearing that his weight might be oppressive to the quadruped, he politely accosted him, begging that, if he felt any inconvenience, he would mention it, and professing himself ready, in that case, to remove to some other position. The bull replied, 'O mosquito, so far are you from oppressing me with your weight, that I was not even aware of your existence.'"

The moral of this is common enough, but is the fable found elsewhere in a similar *form?* J. C. R.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.—As those who have read the deeply interesting memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton are aware, he was placed at a school in Donnybrook, in the year 1802, and shortly after "entered" the University of Dublin. His success in that seat of learning, where able competitors were many in number, was brilliant; for "on the 14th of April in the same year [1807], he received his thirteenth premium, and also the highest honour of the university,—the gold medal. With these distinctions, and the four silver medals from the Historical Society, he prepared to return to England." In fact, so high did his character stand, that a proposal was made to him by the electors (which, however, he deemed it prudent to decline) to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the university in the imperial parliament, and good grounds were given him to expect a triumphant return.

Now, this man was doubtless an honour to the "silent (?) sister" in Ireland; and, as an Irishman, I feel some little degree of pride in our having educated him so well for his subsequent career. With surprise, then, do I find, on referring to the *Dublin University Calendar* for the present year, the name of a "Mr. *John Powell* Buxton" in the list of gold medallists. The editor appears to be sadly ignorant of the proper person, and cannot lay the blunder at the printer's door, having very unaccountably repeated it from year to year. I have taken the trouble of examining many volumes of the *Calendar*. ABIRA.

Anagrams.—I beg to forward the following:

"Antonius B. Magliabechius"

(He was the librarian at Florence, about the end of the sixteenth century). This name makes—

"Is unus Bibliotheca magna."

In the poems of some Jesuit father (Bacchusius, I think) the following rather offensive one is mentioned, on the celebrated father Costerus:

"Petrus Costerus Jesuita!"

i.e.

"Vere tu es asinus: ita!"

PHILOBIBLION.

Queries.

SEAL OF WILLIAM D'ALBINI.

A few years since there was published a *History of the Parish of Attleburgh, in Norfolk*, by the then rector, Dr. Barrett. It is a very handsome volume in quarto, and reflects great credit upon the learning and taste of the reverend editor.

What I wish more particularly to allude to is an engraving of the seal of William de Albini, who was called "William with the Strong Hand;" of whom Dugdale records, that having distinguished himself at a tournament appointed by a queen of France, then a widow, she became so enamoured of him that she offered him marriage. But he, having plighted his troth to Adeliza, widow to

Pack, D.D., was dean, any information which will enable me to complete the pedigree between Simon Pack and the above-named Thomas will be thankfully received. JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny.

Haveringemere.—Gervase of Tilbury, in the 4th book of his *Otia Imperialia*, sect. 88., mentions a certain pond or mere lying near the confines of Wales, and named Haveringemere, of which the peculiarity is, that if a person passing over it in a boat utters, in a loud voice, certain opprobrious words, a commotion arises in the waters and sinks the boat. The words, as printed in the edition of Leibnitz (Leibnitii *Scriptores Brunsvicenses*, tom. i. p. 990.), are "*Prout haveringemere* aut *allethophe cunthefere;*" which he explains to mean, "*Phrut* tibi, mare, et omnibus qui te transfretant." He adds with great simplicity: "Et satis mirandum, quod aquæ hujus modi concipiunt indignationes." It is plain that we ought to read, "Phrut Haveringemere, and alle thai that on thee fere" (*i. e.* ferry). *Phrut* or *prut* is a word of contempt, of which Mr. Halliwell gives an instance, *s. v.* Prut, from an Harleian MS.: "And seyth *prut* for thy cursing prest." Is anything known of this mere at the present day, and is there any remnant of this old superstition? Gervase wrote his book anno 1211. C. W. G.

Old Pictures of the Spanish Armada.—At Beddington Hall, famous for its fine banqueting-hall, in which Queen Elizabeth feasted, I have heard that there used to be one or more pictures of the Spanish Armada, presented by Elizabeth herself to the family resident there. Can any reader of "N. & Q." inform me whether these pictures (if more than one) are still in existence: if so, where they are, and whether they are to be seen? A large gilt lock, also presented by Queen Elizabeth, still remains on one of the doors of the said banqueting-hall. J. S. A.

Old Broad Street.

Bell Inscription.—The following inscription occurs on two bells formerly belonging to St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge. I should be glad of an explanation:

"[DE] ✠ [FVRI] SANTI EDMONDVS STEFANVS TOMMI ME FECIT [WL] 1576."

C. W. G.

Loselerius Villerius, &c.—I wish to know who was Loselerius Villerius, who edited an edition of the Greek Testament, with the Vulgate and Beza's Latin version (I think) in parallel columns. This edition seems to have been successful, as I have a copy of the third edition. The title-page of my copy is missing, but the dedication to Henry Earl of Huntingdon is dated "London, vi cal. Nov. 1573." Any information about Loselerius would be acceptable. I should also be glad to know whether the edition is considered at all valuable.

Whilst upon this subject, let me ask whether there is any list of editions of the Bible that can be looked upon as in any way complete? I have had occasion to refer to the Duke of Sussex's catalogue, but have there been unable to find all that I required. There is, for instance, in a friend's possession, a Bible which his family traditions maintain to be of great rarity. I find it catalogued nowhere, and should be glad to know if it is really so great a curiosity. It is a fine folio, profusely illustrated. I subjoin a copy of the title-page:

"The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, &c., with most profitable Annotations on all the hard Places, and other Things of great Importance; which Notes have never before been set forth with this new Translation, but are now placed in due order, with great Care and Industry. A Amsterdam, printed for Stephen Swart, at the Crowned Bible, on the West Side of the Exchange. 1679."

S. A. S.

Bridgewater.

The Vinegar Plant.—Is it indigenous or imported? Some botanists and *savans* who have examined the subject take the former view. I should be inclined to take the latter, for the following among other reasons:—First, because it is known that many specimens of it *have been so introduced* from various quarters. Secondly, because in all the attempts to produce it that I have heard of, including some experiments made by myself, in no instance has a specimen been procured by means of any of the moulds that are of spontaneous growth in this country, which has entirely resembled the vinegar plant, or which has been so efficient in the production of vinegar. Thirdly, because in tropical and warm climates abnormal variations of vegetable productions are much more likely to originate, and to become naturalised, than in this country. If imported, perhaps some of your correspondents could say where it was originally brought from. FAITH.

Westminster Parishes.—What are the names of the respective parishes in the city of Westminster in 1630; how far back do their records extend; and what charge would be made for a search in them? I wish to trace a family whose ancestor was born in that city, but in what parish I am ignorant. Were any churches in *Westminster*, as distinguished from *London*, destroyed in the Great Fire? Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Harley Family.—Can any reader of your invaluable miscellany give an account of Thomas Harley, citizen of London, who died in the year 1670, ætat. fifty-six? The Thomas Harley referred to possessed good estate in the county of Leicester,

particularly at Osgathorpe, Walton-on-Wolds, Snibston, and Heather. He founded a hospital at Osgathorpe, and endowed the same at 60*l.* for the maintenance and support of six clergymen's widows. Moreover he also erected a free-school, which he endowed with 60*l.* a year. He married Mary, widow of William Kemp, citizen of London. His daughter, and sole heiress, married into the family of Bainbrigge of Lockington Hall, county of Leicester; which alliance carried with it the estate of Thomas Harley into that family.

The arms of Thomas Harley are: Crest, a lion's head rampant; shield, Or, bend cotized sable.

Is the foregoing family a branch of that of Herefordshire, now ennobled; or does it come down from one of the name anterior to the time when such earldom was made patent, viz. from Sir Richard Harley, 28 Edward I.: whose armorial bearings, according to one annalist, is mentioned as *Or, bend cotized sable?*

Brian de Harley, son of Sir Robert Harley, in the reign of Henry IV., changed his crest; which was a buck's head proper, to a lion rampant, gules, issuing out of a tower, triple towered proper.

ALDRORANDUS.

Leicester.

Lord Cliff.—In 1645, James Howell published his *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ;* amongst the letters was one on Wines, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Cliff. Who was he? The letter is dated Oct. 7, 1634. Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Enough.—Was this word always pronounced as at present, *enuf?* I am inclined to think not; for Waller, in his poem "On a War with Spain," rhymes it with *bough:*

"Let the brave generals divide that bough,
Our great Protector hath such wreaths *enough.*"

And again, in his "Answer to Sir John Suckling's Verses," he couples it with *plough*, in those anti-Malthusian lines:

"The world is of a large extent we see,
And must be peopled: children there must be!—
So must bread too; but since there are *enough*
Born to that drudgery, what need we plough?"

When did the change of pronunciation take place? Perhaps some reader of "N. & Q." can also give the etymology of the word.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Archbishop Magee.—In a committee of the House of Lords, 1825, Lord Holland asked Archbishop Magee: "Does your grace really think that there is any person capable of holding such a monstrous opinion, as that the Roman Catholic religion is idolatrous?" The Archbishop calmly fixed his eyes on Lord Holland's countenance, and replied: "My Lord, *some have sworn to it.*"—I only quote so much of the anecdote (which your readers will find in Archbishop Magee's *Works*, vol. i. p. 67., 1842) as my purpose requires.

As reported in *The Times*, on April 18, 1853, Lord Lansdown, speaking of an old committee in the House of Lords, said:

"During those two days, a right reverend prelate was examined; and he was required to state upon oath whether the Creed of St. Athanasius was necessary to salvation. The reply was, 'He would not say whether it was that, but a great many persons had sworn that it was.'"

Some correspondent may be able to state whether these two extracts pertain or not to one and the same occurrence, and which is the true version.

INDAGATOR.

Carpets at Rome.—In a cutting from a newspaper or periodical, apparently of the year 1790, narrating an accident that happened to Lady Augusta Clavering, daughter of the Duke of Argyle (whilst staying at Rome) by her muslin dress catching fire, it is said:

"Fortunately, the gentlemen did not lose their presence of mind; and there happening to be a carpet in the room, *a thing very uncommon in that country*, they covered her with it," &c.

Can any of your readers oblige me by informing me whether it is a fact, that the luxury of a carpet was *very uncommon* at Rome at the period referred to; and when carpets were first introduced at Rome? L. A. M.

Great Yarmouth.

Nursery Rhymes.—Can you or any of your correspondents tell me where I shall find an account of the origin of our common nursery rhymes? Is there not reason to believe that many of them are of great antiquity? L.

Oxford.

Gloves at Fairs.—I think that I have read, that at some large fair it was customary to hang out on the town-hall a large gilt glove, as a token of freedom from arrest for debt during the period that the fair lasted. Can any of your correspondents inform me if such was the case, and where? In Halliwell's *Dictionary*, "hoisting the glove" is said to be practised at Lammas Fair, in Devonshire: but why? In the east of England certain village fairs are called *Gants*,—Mattishall Gant, &c. Forby derives this from A.-S. *gan*, to go; but may it not have some reference to the French *gants*, gloves? E. G. R.

Mr. Caryl or Caryll.—Every one knows that the *Rape of the Lock* was written at the request of *Mr. Caryl*, stated by Pope to have been private secretary to James II.'s queen before the Revolu-

tion. It also appears in the Prolegomena to the *Life of James*, that two royal warrants issued at St. Germains by the abdicated monarch and his son the Pretender in 1701 and 1707, are countersigned *Caryll* as Secretary of State. Is there any doubt that this is the same person; and if not, is there any account of when and on what terms he returned to England? where he must have been again domiciled in 1711, and some years after, during which period he corresponded with Pope. His family was settled near East Grinstead, in Sussex. C.

Early Reaping-machines. — Have the former Numbers of "N. & Q." contained an account of the invention of a reaping-machine in the last century, similar in design and construction to the one lately invented in America? A friend of mine has in his possession a work, entitled *The Complete Farmer, or a General Dictionary of Husbandry;* containing the various methods of improving the land, &c., together with a great variety of new discoveries and improvements, the 4th edition, by a society of gentlemen. There is no date on the title-page; but, from internal evidence, I am led to think that the work was not published before 1780. If it be thought desirable, I shall be happy to send an extract from the work, giving an account of the machine; or, if drawings be admitted into the pages of "N. & Q.," the work might be sent to the Editor. H. D. W.

Minor Queries with Answers.

"*Diary of a Self-Observer.*" —

"Augustine's *Confessions* may be in some degree compared with the *Private Diary of a Self-Observer* (*Geheimes Tagebuch von einem Beobachter seiner selbst*) which has in our own days been read with so great eagerness and sympathy. Not as if the celebrated author of the latter work did not in many ways deserve a preference above the African bishop," &c. — Schröckh's *Kirchengeschichte*, xv. 376.: Leipzig, 1790.

What is the book here meant, and by whom was it written? J. C. R.

[This *Diary* is by the celebrated John Caspar Lavater, author of *Essays on Physiognomy*. In 1769 he commenced it under the title of *Secret Journal of a Self-Observer*. In the following year it fell into the hands of a stranger, and from him it was transmitted to Zollikofer, with such alterations, however, as to conceal the real author. Zollikofer, thinking that it contained much useful matter, had it printed; and, among others, sent a copy of it to his friend Lavater, who was beyond measure astonished at the sight. However, as it was now before the world in a somewhat disfigured state, Lavater edited it with the necessary alterations, and with an additional volume: *Leipsic, 1771 and 1773*. In 1795, the German original was translated into English by the Rev. Peter Will, of the Reformed German Chapel in the Savoy, in two vols. 8vo. Prefixed to the second volume is a letter from Lavater to the editor, with the editor's reply. See Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, s. v., and Heisch's *Memoirs of John Caspar Lavater*, pp. 58–60.]

Jockey. — Mr. Borrow, in his Introduction to *The Gypsies of Spain*, says:

"The English gypsies are constant attendants at the race-course. What jockey is not? Perhaps jockeyism originated with them, and even racing, at least in England. Jockeyism properly implies *the management of a whip;* and the word *jockey* is neither more nor less than the term, slightly modified, by which they designate the formidable whip which they usually carry, at present in general use amongst horse-traffickers under the title of jockey-whips."

Can any of your correspondents give the derivation of *jockey?* Q. Q.

[Most etymologists derive it from *Jackey*, a diminutive of the Scotch term *Jock*, or *Jack*, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.]

Boyle Lectures. — In that valuable and well-executed work, now publishing by Darling of Great Queen Street, called the *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, a list of the preachers of the Boyle Lecture is given. The list is very nearly complete, the preachers during the following years only being marked "Unknown:"—1729, 1733–5, 1746, 1753–5, 1764–5. With these few omissions, the names of preachers from 1692 to 1807 are given without exception. Will some of your correspondents kindly supply the hiatus above referred to? Possibly the lectures for those years were not printed, as was the case very frequently (see columns 405. 406. *Cyc. Bibl.*)—so there may be some slight difficulty in identifying the preachers.

W. Sparrow Simpson, B.A.

[The same omissions occur in the *Oxford Catalogue*, 1837, so that it is a probable conjecture they were never printed.]

Replies.

THE DISCOVERY AND RECOVERY OF MSS.

(Vol. iii., pp. 161. 261. 340.; Vol. iv., p. 282.; Vol. vii., p. 354.)

I am glad to see that a subject to which I have at various times attempted to turn public attention, has at least been responded to by one voice. When the "N. & Q." was first established, I felt that there was now at least one place where it was possible to print historical documents of various kinds, and no one can deny that at various times very interesting and important papers have been made publicly available, which might otherwise have escaped notice. I may instance a very interesting account of the inquest on Chatterton, which I have myself, in a sketch of that ill-fated

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

(Vol. vii., p. 286.)

Leaving the philosophy of this question for the *savans*, I beg to add the following to the alleged cases already referred to. Dr. Lindsley has compiled a table of nineteen instances, from the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*,—not, however, of *sponta* combustion exactly, but of something akin t namely, the rapid ignition of the human (which *per se* is not combustible) by contact flame, as a consequence of the saturation tissues by alcohol:

No.	Works in which they are reported.	By whom.	Date of Occurrence.	Age of the Individual.	Extent of the Combustion.	Immediate Cause when known.	Habit of Life.	Situation Remains.
1	*Actes de Copenhague*	Jacobeus	1692	-	The whole body, except the skull and last joints of the fingers	- -	Abuse of spirits for three years	Upon a ch
2	*Annual Register*	Blanchin de Verone	1763	62	Except the skull, a part of the face, and three fingers	Took fire through sitting near a lamp	Indulged in frequent fomentations of camphorated spirits	Upon the
3	*Ibid.* - -	Wilmer	-	50	Except thigh and one leg	A light upon a chair near the bed	Took a pint of rum daily	Upon the near the
4	*Ency. Method.*	- -	-	50	Except a few bones	- -	Habitually drunken.	
5	*Acta Medica*	- -	-	-	Except the skull and fingers	- -	She drank brandy as her only drink	
6	*Mem. on Spon. Com.*	Lecat	1744	60	Except a part of the head and limbs	A pipe which she was smoking	A drunkard	Near the ney.
7	*Ibid.* - -	Ibid.	1745	-	Ibid.	A fire	Habitually drunken	Upon the hearth.
8	*Ibid.* - -	Ibid.	1749	80	A charred skeleton only left	Fire of the hearth	Drank brandy only for many years	Sitting chair ne fire.
9	*Jour. de Méd.*	- -	1779	-	Except a few bones, a hand, and a foot	A foot-stove under her feet	A drunkard.	
10	*Ibid.* - -	- -	1782	60	Ibid.	A fire of the hearth	Ibid.	Upon the hearth.
11	*Revue Médicale*	Julia Fontenelle	1820	90	Except the skull and a portion of skin	A candle	Abuse of wine and Eau de Cologne	In bed.
12	*Ibid.* - -	Ibid.	1830	66	Except the right leg	Ibid.	Ibid.	In the sam Both together.
13	- -	Gen. William Kepland	-	Very old	Almost wholly consumed	A lighted pipe	- -	Upon the
14	*Journal de Florence*	Joseph Battaylia	1786	-	Skin of right arm and right thigh only burnt	- -	- -	Upon the He lived days afte
15	*Revue Méd.* -	Robertson	1799	-	Combustion incomplete	- -	Abuse of brandy	Upon a be
16	*Ibid.* - -	M. Marchand	-	-	Hand and thigh only burnt	- -	- -	Cured.
17	*Journal Hosp. Hamp.*	- -	-	17	One finger of right hand only burnt	A candle	- -	Cured.
18	- -	Alph. Devengee	1829	51	Muscles of thighs, superior extremities, and trunk burnt	A foot-stove	Abuse of spirits	Upon a ch
19	*Dic. de Médecine*	- -	-	-	Combustion almost complete	A foot-stove	Ibid.	Upon the

The following case is related, on the authority of Dr. Schofield, Upper Canada, in the *Journal of the American Temperance Union* for March, 1837:—A young man, aged twenty-five, had been an habitual drunkard for many years. One evening at about eleven o'clock he went to a blacksmith's shop: he was then full of liquor, though not thoroughly drunk. The blacksmith, who had just crossed the road, was suddenly alarmed by the breaking forth of a brilliant conflagration in his shop. He rushed across, and threw open the door, and there stood the man, erect, in the midst of a widely-extended silver-coloured flame, bearing, as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door, and the flame was inst extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, no articles likely to cause combustion within of the individual. In the course of a short ti general sloughing came on, and the flesh was a wholly removed in the dressing, leaving the and a few of the large blood-vessels standing. blood nevertheless rallied round the heart, an continued to the thirteenth day, when he a loathsome, ill-featured, and disgusting o His shrieks and cries were described as horrible.

Some information will be found in Nos. 44 56. of an old magazine called *The Hive*,—a which may be found in the British Museum. cases have occurred recently, one in 1851 at

and one last year somewhere in the north. Both may be found by reference to the newspapers.

SHIRLEY HIBBERD.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT.

(Vol. vii., p. 269.)

LORD BRAYBROOKE speaks of a *tradition* of Major-General Lambert's having been imprisoned in Cornet Castle, in the island of Guernsey, after the Restoration. The following documents, copies of which exist in Guernsey, will prove that he really was kept as a prisoner in that island:

CHARLES R.

Upon suite made unto us by Mrs. Lambert, for liberty for herself and children to goe to and remaine wth her husband Collonell Lambert yor prisoner, Wee, graciously inclyninge to gratifye her in that request, have thought fitt to signify our royall pleasure to you in that particular, willing and requiring you, upon sight hereof, to suffer the said Mrs. Lambert, her three children, and three maid-servants, to goe and remaine wth the said Mr. Lambert, under the same confinement he himselfe is, untill o^r^ further pleasure be knowne. And for soe doinge this shalbe y^r^ warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 17th day Febr., 166½.

By his Ma^ts^ Comand,
EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our right trusty and welbeloved Counsello^r^ Sr Hugh Pollard, K^nt^ and Bar^t^, Governo^r^ of our Island of Guernsey and Castle there, or to other our Governo^r^ for ye tyme beinge, and in his absence to his Deputy Governo^r^.

This is a true copie of his Ma^t's^ Warrant.
(Signed) HUGH POLLARDE.

[In dorso.]
The King's order for Lambert's children.

In 1662, Christopher Lord Hatton was appointed Governor of Guernsey, upon which the following warrant was issued:

CHARLES R.

" Our will and pleasure is, That you take into your custody the person of John Lambert, commonly called Collonell Lambert, and keepe him close prisoner, as a condemned traytor, untill further order from us, for which this shall be ir warrant. Given at our Court at Hampton urt, this 25th day of July, 1662.

By his Ma^ty's^ Comand,
EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our trusty and welbeloved Councellor ye Lord Hatton, Governor of our Island of Guernsey, and to the Lieutenant Governo^r^ thereof or his Deputy.

Lambert to [illegible]ey.

Four months later the following order was issued:

CHARLES R.

Our will and pleasure is, That from sight hereof you give such liberty and indulgence to Collonell John Lambert your prisoner, within the precincts of that our island, as will consist with the security of his person, and as in your discretion you shall think fitt; and that this favour be continued to him till you receive our order to the contrary, allwayes understood, that he the sayd Collonell Lambert show himself worthy thereof in his comportment, and entertaine noe correspondencyes to the prejudice of our service, for which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, November the eighteenth, one thousand six hundred sixty-two,

By his Ma^ts^ command,
HENRYE BENNET.

To our trusty and well-beloved Counsellor the Lord Hatton, our govern^r^ of our Island of Guernsey, to his Leiftenant Governour, or other officer commanding in chief there.

Liberty of the Island to Mr. Lambert.

[In dorso.]
The King's order for Mr. Lambert's liberty.

In Rees's *Cyclopædia*, art. AMARYLLIS, sect. 27., *A. Sarniensis*, Guernsey lily, I find the following statement: "It was cultivated at Wimbledon, in England, by General Lambert, in 1659." As Guernsey, during the civil wars, sided with the Parliament, it is probable that Lambert procured the roots from some friend in the island.

The exact date of his arrival as a prisoner in Guernsey is fixed by a sort of journal kept by Pierre Le Roy, schoolmaster and parish clerk of St. Martin de la Bellouse in that island, who says:

"Le 17e de 9vembre, 1661, est arrivé au Château Cornet, Jean Lambert, générall des rebelles sectères en Angleterre, ennemy du roy, et y est constitué prisonnier pour sa vie."

There is no tradition in the island of his having died there. I remember to have read, but cannot at present remember where, that he died a Roman Catholic.

EDGAR MACCULLOCH.

Guernsey.

[Lambert was removed to the island of St. Nicholas, at the entrance of Plymouth Harbour, in 1667, where his death took place during the *hard winter* at the close of 1682 or commencement of 1683.—See "N. & Q.," Vol. iv., p. 340. Probably some of our readers in that neighbourhood might, by a reference to the parish registers, be enabled to ascertain the precise date of that event.]

THE "SALT-PETER-MAN."

(Vol. vii., p. 377.)

Your correspondent J. O. asks for information to No. 4. of his notes respecting the "salt-peter-man," so quaintly described by Lord Coke as a troublesome person. Before the discovery and importation of rough nitre from the East Indies, the supply of that very important ingredient in the manufactory of gunpowder was very inadequate to the quantity required; and this country having in the early part of the seventeenth century to depend almost entirely upon its own resources. Charles I. issued a proclamation in 1627, which set forth that the saltpetre makers were never able to furnish the realm with a third part of the saltpetre required, especially in time of war. The proclamation had reference to a patent that had been granted in 1625 to Sir John Brooke and Thomas Russel, for making saltpetre by a new invention, which gave them power to collect the animal fluids (ordered by the same proclamation to be preserved by families for this purpose), once in twenty-four hours in summer, and in forty-eight hours in winter. This royal proclamation was very obnoxious and inconvenient to the good people of England, increased as it was by the power granted to the saltpetre makers to dig up the floors of all dove-houses, stables, cellars, &c., for the purpose of carrying away the earth, the proprietors being at the same time prohibited from laying such floors with anything but "mellow earth," that greater facility might be given them. This power, in the hands of men likely to be appointed to fulfil such duties, was no doubt subject to much abuse for the purposes of extortion, making, as Lord Coke states, "simple people believe that Lee (the salt-peter-man) will, without their leave, breake up the floore of their dwelling-house, unless they will compound with him to the contrary." The new and uncertain process for obtaining the constituents of nitre having failed to answer the purpose for which the patent was granted, an act was passed in 1656, forbidding the saltpetre makers to dig in houses or lands without leave of the owner: and this is the point to which the learned commentator of the law, in his *Discouerie of the Abuses and Corruption of Officers*, alludes, when "any such fellowe if you can meete with all, let his misdemenor be presented, that he may be taught better to understand his office." In England, up to about the period when these curious acts of parliament were passed, the right of all soil impregnated with animal matter was claimed by the crown for this peculiar purpose; and in France the rubbish of old houses, earth from stables, slaughter-houses, and all refuse places, was considered to belong to the Government, till 1778, when a similar edict, to relieve the people from the annoyances of the saltpetre makers, was made. J. DECK.

Cambridge.

METRICAL PSALMS AND HYMNS.

(Vol. iii., pp. 119. 198.)

In reply to your correspondent ARUN, who inquired about the origin and authority of metrical psalms and hymns in churches, in addition to an extract from one of Bishop Cosin's letters on the subject, I referred also to the treatise commonly known as Watson's *Deduction*, but of which treatise Heylin was in fact the author. I have recently met with a passage in Heylin's *History of the Reformation* (ann. 1552, Lond., 1674, p. 127.) which seems to contain the rudiment or first germ of the *Deduction*, and to which ARUN therefore (if not already acquainted with it) may be glad to be referred:

"About this time (says Heylin) the Psalms of David did first begin to be composed in English meetter by one Thomas Sternhold, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber; who, translating no more than thirty-seven, left both example and encouragement to John Hopkins and others to dispatch the rest:—a device first taken up in France by one Clement Marot, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to King Francis the First; who, being much addicted to poetry, and having some acquaintance with those which were thought to have enclined to the Reformation, was persuaded by the learned Vatablus (professor of the Hebrew tongue in the University of Paris) to exercise his poetical phancies in translating some of David's Psalms. For whose satisfaction, and his own, he translated the first fifty of them; and, after flying to Geneva, grew acquainted with Beza, who in some tract of time translated the other hundred also, and caused them to be fitted unto several times; which hereupon began to be sung in private houses, and by degrees to be taken up in all the churches of the French, and other nations which followed the Genevian platform. Marot's translation is said by Strada to have been ignorantly and perversely done, as being but the work of a man altogether unlearned; but not to be compared with that barbarity and botching, which everywhere occurreth in the translation of Sternhold and Hopkins. Which notwithstanding being first allowed for private devotion, they were by little and little brought into the use of the church, *permitted rather than allowed* to be sung before and after sermons; afterwards printed and bound up with the Common Prayer Book, and at last added by the stationers at the end of the Bible. For, though it is expressed in the title of those singing psalms, that they were set forth and allowed to be sung in all churches before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after sermons; yet this allowance seems rather to have been a *connivance* than an *approbation*: no such allowance being anywhere found by such as have been most industrious and concerned in the search thereof. At first it was pretended only that the said Psalms should be sung before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after sermons; which shows they were not to be intermingled in the public Liturgie. But in some tract of time, as the Puritan faction grew in strength and con-

Replies to Minor Queries.

ous Forms of Speech: Mangel Wurzel ., p. 329.). — Against the dictum of I beg insertion of the following quot- m the *Agricultural Gazette*, March 4, 166. :

old wurzel is simply the German of *beet-root.* wurzel,' on the other hand, is one founded on hich, though absurd, did not the less effec- wer the object of those who introduced the Scarcity root,' or 'Famine root,' made a good an advertisement."

ham, *Dictionary of the Farm*, p. 62. :

German name is 'Mangold wurzel,' or 'Man- ' but it is sometimes pronounced 'Mangel hich means *scarcity root;* and, by a strange , it is called in French *racine d'abondance, racine de disette.* The name of field-beet is e appropriate."

E. G. R. will, however, not insist on hose who say and write "mangold" with would write "reddishes, sparrowgrass, umbers." I should be sorry to be sus- f any one of the three last; but "man- vill say and write till the authority of the nan scholars decrees otherwise.

GEO. E. FRERE.

hetstone (Vol. vii., pp. 208. 319.). — Her- his *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. cites a book entitled, *Fower great Liers ho shall win the Silver Whetstone. Also ion to the Countreyman, proving it utterly to buy or use our yearely Prognostications,* : 8vo., printed by R. Waldegrave; no

H. C.

le (Vol. vi., p. 604.).—

tic sign and symbol known,
iel, wise and meek, alone,
rsia's coming *wo* foreshown.

great Cæsar's proudest day,
spel held a mightier sway,
n shone forth with purest ray.

en, in Babylonia chain'd,
his deepening *wo* complain'd,
an conquering both, in faithful Esther 'd."

SOPHRONIA SPHYNX.

ial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432. &c.; p. 392.). — *Totnes* may be added to the ces containing parochial libraries. The placed in presses in the vestry room of h, and so preserved from loss and damage they were formerly subjected. The col- principally composed of works of di- blished in the seventeenth century, the age of profound theological literature. I noticed amongst the goodly array of weighty folios, the works of St. Augustine, the *Homilies* of St. Chrysostom, works of St. Ambrose, St. Gregory, &c., the works of the high and mighty King James, Birckbek's *Protestant Evidence*, and Walton's *Polyglott.* Nothing is known of the history and formation of this library. Inside the cover of one of the volumes is the following inscription:

"Totnes Library. The guift of Mr. Thomas Southcott, July 10. 1656."

I found the following incorrect and antiquated piece of information respecting this library in a flimsy work, published in 1850, entitled, *A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes*, by William Cotton, F.S.A., *note*, p. 38.:

"I know not what the library contains. I believe nothing more than theological lumber. It is always locked up, and made no use of by those who keep it, and it is inaccessible to those who would wish to examine it. I was once there by accident, and looked into some books, which were all on Divinity."

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

Judge Smith (Vol. vii., p. 13.).—Judge Smith lived towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was noted for severity against witches. His monument is in Chesterfield Church. He belonged to the ancient family seated at Dunston Hall, near that town, which I believe has lately ended in coheiresses. The late Sir J. E. Smith was of the same family: his father, a considerable merchant of Norwich, married a Kindersley descended from Geoffrey,—who was queried in Vol. vi., p. 603., and is ancestor of the present Vice-Chancellor.

Z. E. R.

Church Catechism (Vol. vii., p. 190.).—B. H. C. will confer a favour by printing the Latin original of the Catechism. Z. E. R.

Charade attributed to Sheridan (Vol. vii., p. 379.). — Several years ago, I think in 1818 or 1819, a friend gave me some verses nearly similar to those communicated by your correspondent BALLIOLENSIS, and requested me to ascertain if they were Mrs. Piozzi's, as my friend had been told that they were written by that lady. Soon afterwards I asked Mrs. Piozzi if she ever wrote a riddle on a gaming-table. She replied, "Yes, a very long time ago." She immediately repeated a line or two, and, after some consideration, recited the following, which, she assured me, were her original composition. These lines, it will be observed, differ somewhat from those attributed to Sheridan, but they were probably the basis of those, and also of other versions of the riddl which, I believe, are in existence. This stat so thoroughly removes all uncertainty abo

author of the original, that I trust you will deem it worthy of insertion in your journal.

"A place I here describe, how gay the scene!
Fresh, bright, and vivid with perpetual green,
Verdure attractive to the ravish'd sight,
Perennial joys, and ever new delight,
Charming at noon, more charming still at night.
Fair pools where fish in forms pellucid play;
Smooth lies the lawn, swift glide the hours away.
No mean dependance here on summer skies,
This spot rough winter's roughest blast defies.
Yet here the government is curs'd with change,
Knaves openly on either party range,
Assault their monarch, and avow the deed,
While honour fails, and tricks alone succeed;
For bold decemvirs here usurp the sway;
Now all some single demagogue obey,
False lights prefer, and hate the intruding day.
Oh, shun the tempting shore, the dangerous coast,
Youth, fame, and fortune, stranded here, are lost!"

J. S. S.

Bath.

Gesmas and Desmas (Vol. vii., pp. 238. 342.).—The names of the two thieves crucified with our blessed Saviour are variously written. In the verses quoted by A. B. R. (p. 238.) they are written *Gesmas and Desmas.* In the edition of the Gospel of Nicodemus, quoted by W. C. H. (p. 342.), *i. e.* the edition of "William Hone, Ludgate Hill, 1820," the names are written *Gestas and Dimas.* He also gives an authority for the spelling "*Dismas and Gestas.*" I find them written in the edition I have of the Gospel of Nicodemus, *i. e.* "Hutman's, London, 1818," *Dismas and Gesmas* (pp. 87, 88.). Elsewhere I have met with them written as in the following verse, *Gistas and Dismas:*

"Gistas damnatur, Dismas ad astra levatur,"

which I have ventured to translate:

"Gistas to hell—with Dismas all goes well;"

or perhaps better thus:

"Gistas goes down, Dismas receives a crown."

The names of these two men in early life is said to have been *Titus* and *Dumachus:* see the *Evangelium Infantiæ*, quoted by Hutman (p. 13.).

CEYREP.

Lode (Vol. v., pp. 345. 350.).—There is in Gloucester a church and parish called Saint Mary de Lode, touching which Mr. Fosbroke (*History of City of Gloucester*, p. 341.) observes:

"This parish is said to have derived the adjunct of *Lode* from the Severn formerly running near it; and this may have been the fact, but it is not easy to give a satisfactory explanation of the term."

I would remark, that as the term *Lode* may be *considered* a general name for any navigable river, that if it be a fact that the river Sever formerly run near the parish in question, pears to me not difficult to give a satisf explanation of the term by which such pa distinguished from St. Mary de Crypt and St. de Grace. C. H. Co

Cambridge.

Epitaphs imprecatory (Vol. vii., p. 256. have no doubt that the churchyards of Sc will furnish many examples of the embi feelings which religious persecution pro during the latter half of the seventeenth cen and as a specimen I forward the following, is found in the churchyard of Dalgarnock, in friesshire. The Duke of York alluded t afterwards James II.; and the descenda Mr. Harkness are still most respectable inhab of the parish of Closeburn, which has been to Dalgarnock:

"Here Lyes the body of JAMES HARKN Locherben, who died 6th Dec., 1723, aged 72 y

"Belo this stone his dust doth ly,
Who indured 28 years
Persecution by tirrany
Did him pursue with echo and cry
Through many a lonesome place,
At last by Clavers he was taen
Sentenced for to dy;
But God, who for his soul took care,
Did him from prison bring,
Because no other Cause they had
But that he ould not give up
With Christ his Glorious King.
And swear allegence to that beast,
The duke of York I mean.
In spite of all there hellish rage
A natural death he died
In full assurance of his rest
With Christ ieternalie."

The following may be given as an exampl punning epitaph. It is found in St. Anne's ch yard, in the Isle of Man, and is said to have written by Sir Wadsworth Busk, who wa many years attorney-general of the island:

"Here, Friend, is little Daniel's Tomb,
To Joseph's age he did arrive;
Sloth killing thousands in their bloom,
While labour kept poor Dan alive.
Though strange yet true, full seventy years
Was his wife happy in her *Tears.*
DANIEL TEAR died December 9th, 1787, age years."

C.

Straw-bail (Vol. vii., pp. 85. 342.).—The of the expression "a man of straw" may be t to those mannikins or effigies representin human figure, which are (or used to be) pa in the streets during the Carnival in most tinental countries. These mannikins were

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K. R. H. M.'*s communication was marked for insertion before we received his Note.*

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Notes.

ENGLISH BOOKS OF EMBLEMS.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that whilst the emblems of Alciatus went through almost innumerable editions, and were translated into most of the continental languages, no version of these Emblems should ever have been printed in this country, although we believe that MS. translations of them are in existence. It is remarkable also that more than half a century should have elapsed after their appearance, before any English publication on this subject should have been committed to the press. Our English authors of Books of Emblems were not only late in their appearance, but are few in number, and in their embellishments not very original, the plates being for the most part mere copies of those already published abroad by Herman Hugo, Rollenhagius, and others. The notices of the English writers on this entertaining subject are also but meagre and imperfect, and restricted to a very few works; both Dibdin, in his slight and rapid sketch on Books of Emblems in the *Bibliogr. Decam.*, vol. i. p. 254., and the writer in the *Retrosp. Rev.*, vol. ix. p. 123., having confined their remarks to some one or two of the leading writers only, Arwaker, Peacham, Quarles, Whitney, and Wither. With the exception of an occasional article in the *Bibl. Ang. Poet.*, *Cens. Liter. Restituta*, and similar bibliographical volumes, we are not aware that any other notice has been taken of this particular branch of our literature*, nor does there exist,

* We must exempt from this sweeping assertion a very interesting and well-written account of works on this subject, entitled "A Sketch of that Branch of Literature called Books of Emblems, as it flourished during the 16th and 17th centuries, by Joseph Brooks Yates, Esq., F.S.A.," of West Dingle, near Liverpool, the friend of Roscoe, and the worthy and intelligent President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, read at their meetings, and of which two parts have already been printed in their volumes of *Proceedings*. This "Sketch" only requires to be enlarged and completed, with specimens added of the different styles of the engravings, to render it everything that is to be desired on the subject.

that we know of, any complete, separate, and distinct catalogue of such works.

Being anxious, therefore, to obtain a correct account of what may be termed the English Series of Books of Emblems, I inclose a list of all those in my own possession, and of the titles of such others as I have been able to collect; and I shall be glad if any of your readers can make any additions to the series, confining them at the same time strictly to Books of Emblems, and not admitting fables, heraldic works, or other publications not coming within the same category. A good comprehensive work on this subject of Books of Emblems, not confined merely to the English series, but embracing the whole foreign range, giving an account both of the writers of the verses, and also of the engravers, and the different styles of art in each, is still a great desideratum in our literary history; and if ably and artistically done, with suitable illustrations of the various engravings and other ornaments, would form a very interesting, instructive, and entertaining volume; and I sincerely hope that the time will not be far distant when such a volume will be found in our libraries.

I conclude with a Query of inquiry, whether anything is known of the present resting-place of a *Treatise on Emblems*, which the late Mr. Beloe informs us, at the close of his *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 406., he had written at "considerable length," from communications furnished him by the Marquis of Blandford, whose collection of Emblems was at that time one of the richest and most extensive in the kingdom, and whose treatise, if published, might perhaps prove a valuable addition to our information on this portion of our literature.

I would also inquire who was Thomas Combe, and what did he write, who is thus mentioned by Meres in his *Palladis Tamia: Wits Treasury*, Lond. 1598, 8vo., as one of our English writers of Emblems: "As the Latines have those emblematists, Andreas Alciatus, Reusnerus, and Sambucus, so we have these, Geffrey Whitney, Andrew Willet, and *Thomas Combe*." Is anything known of the latter, or of his writings? THOMAS CORSER.

Stand Rectory.

List of English Writers of Books of Emblems.

A. (H.) Parthenia Sacra, or the Mysterious and Delicious Garden of the Sacred Parthenis: Symbolically set forth and enriched with Pious Devises and Emblems for the entertainment of devout Soules, &c. By H. A. Plates. 8vo. Printed by John Cousturier, 1633.

Abricht (John A. M.). Divine Emblems. Embellished with Etchings on Copper after the fashion of Master Francis Quarles. 12mo. Lond. 1838.

Arwaker (Edmund). Pia Desideria, or Divine Addresses in Three Books. With 47 Copper Plates by Sturt. 8vo. Lond. 1686.

Ashrea: or the Grove
in Emblemes: and by th
on our Blessed Saviour
1665.

Astry (Sir James). T
sented in One Hundre
Spanish by Don Diego S
into English from the Ori
In Two Vols. With P
Gloucester, and other
Printed for Matthew Gyl

Ayres (Philip). Embl
of Love in Four Languag
By Ph. Ayres, Esq.
8vo. Lond. 1683.

Barclay (Alexander).*
is shewed the folly of all
of Latin into Englishe.
Imprinted by John Caw
1570.

Blount (Thomas). T
treating of Hieroglyphi
Ænigmas, &c. Translat
Estienne. 4to. Lond. 16

Bunyan (John). En
have not seen this work,
mon chap-book. A cop
logues.]

Burton (R.). Choice
Ancient and Modern; o
in above Fifty Select E
upon Copper Plates. Wi
12mo. Lond. 1721. Pri

Castanoza (John). T
Arraignment of the Spi
ality at the Barre of Tr
lished in Spanish by the
tanoza, afterwards put int
French, and English L
Engravings. 12mo. at I

Choice Emblems, Na
Moral, and Divine. 12m

Colman (W.). La I
Duell, by W. C. Wit
Cecil, and Plate. 8vo. I

Compendious Emblem
ing made easy. With m

Emblems Divine, Mo
Expressed in Sculpture,
Ages, Occasions, and Co
By a Person of Quality.
and Metrical Illustration
by J. C. for Will. Miller.

Emblems for the Ent
of Youth, with Explana
White Knights. 8vo. n.

Emblems of Mortality.
Dance of Death, moderni
Three Editions. 8vo. L

Farlie (Robert). Lych
Emblemata. Lights Mo

* Perhaps this, and th
wood, are scarcely to be co

Vitæ. The Kalendar of Man's Life. With ece and numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. Lond.

(Abrahami). Insignium Armorum Emble- Hieroglyphicorum et Symbolorum Explicatio. s. 4to. Lond. 1588.

.). The Mirrour of Majestie; or the Badges ur conceitedly emblazoned. With Emblems 4to. Lond. 1618. [This is the rarest of the series; only two copies known, one perfect and another imperfect.]

Thomas). Divine Entertainments; or Peni- Desires, Sighs, and Groans of the Wounded n Two Books, adorned with suitable Cuts. . With numerous Woodcuts. 12mo. Lond.

John). Emblems, with elegant Figures newly l. Sparkles of Divine Love. Engraved Fron- nd Plates. 12mo. Lond. 1648.

ood (Thomas). Pleasant Dialogues and selected out of Lucian, &c. With sundry s, extracted from the most elegant Iacobus &c. 8vo. Lond. 1637. No Plates.

(Thomas). The Soules Solace; or Thirtie Spirituall Emblems. With Plates on Copper, es. 4to. Lond. 1631.

The Ages of Sin, or Sinnes Birth and Growth. Steppes and Degrees of Sin, from Thought to penitence. Nine leaves containing nine em- l engravings, each with six metrical lines be- ito. No printer's name, place, or date.

A Work for none but Angels and Men, that able to look into, and to know themselves, &c. ns eight Engravings emblematic of the Senses, fact Sir John Davis's poem on the Immor- the Soul turned into prose. 4to. Lond. 1650. by M. S. for Thomas Jenner.

Wonderful and Strange Punishments inflicted Breakers of the Ten Commandments. With Plates. 4to. Lond. 1650.

nay (Georgette de). A Booke of Armes, or rance: wherein are a hundred Godly Emble- rst invented and elaborated in the French but now in severall Languages. With Plates. nckfort, 1619.

y (Rev. T. B.). An Alphabet of Emblems. atly executed Woodcuts. 12mo. Lond. 1844.

am (Henry). Minerva Britannia, or, A Gar- eroickall Devises, furnished and adorned with es and Impressas, &c. Numerous Woodcuts. d. n. d. (1612.)

tant's (The) Vade Mecum, or Popery Dis- n its proper Colours, in Thirty Emblems, presenting all the Jesuitical Plots against this With thirty engraved Emblems on copper. d. 1680. Printed for Daniel Brown.

es (Francis). Emblemes by Fra. Quarles. t Edition. With Plates by W. Marshall and Rare. 8vo. Lond. 1635. Printed by G. M. Marriott's.

Hieroglyphickes of the Life of Man, by Fra. In a Series of engraved Emblems on Copper Marshall. With Verses. 8vo. Lond. 1638. by M. Flesher.

Richardson (George). Iconology; or a Collection of Emblematical Figures, Moral and Instructive. In Two Volumes. With Plates. 4to. Lond. 1777–79.

Riley (George). Emblems for Youth. Reprinted in 1775, and again in 1779. 12mo. Lond. 1772.

Ripa (Cæsar). Iconologia; or Morall Emblems. Wherein are express'd various Images of Virtues, Vices, &c. Illustrated with 326 Human Figures engraved on Copper. By the care and charge of P. Tempest. 4to. Lond. 1709.

S. (P.) The Heroical Devises of M. Claudius Paradin, Canon of Beauvieu. Whereunto are added the Lord Gabriel Symons and others. Translated out of Latin into English by P. S. With Woodcuts. 16mo. Lond. 1591. Imprinted by William Kearney.

Stirry (Thomas). A Rot among the Bishops, or a terrible Tempest in the Sea of Canterbury, a Poem with lively Emblems. A Satire against Archbishop Laud. With Four Wood Engravings. Rare. 8vo. Lond. 1641.

Thurston (J.). Religious Emblems; being a Series of Engravings on Wood, from the Designs of J. Thurston, with Descriptions by the Rev. J. Thomas. 4to. Lond. 1810.

Vicars (John). A Sight of ye Transactions of these latter Yeares Emblemized with engraven Plates, which men may read without Spectacles. Collected by John Vicars. With Engravings on Copper. 4to. Lond. n. d., are to be sould by Thomas Jenner at his shop.

——. Prodigies and Apparitions, or England's Warning Pieces. Being a seasonable Description by lively figures and apt illustrations of many remarkable and prodigious forerunners and apparent Predictions of God's Wrath against England, if not timely prevented by true Repentance. Written by J. V. With curious Frontispiece and six other Plates. 8vo. Lond. n. d., are to bee sould by Tho. Bates.

Whitney (Geoffrey). A Choice of Emblems and other Devises. Englished and Moralized by Geoffrey Whitney. With numerous Woodcuts. 4to. Leyden, 1586. Imprinted at Leyden in the house of Christopher, by Francis Raphalengius.

Willet (Andrew). Sacrorum Emblematum Centuria Una quæ tam ad exemplum aptè expressa sunt, &c. No Plates. 4to. Cantabr. n. d. (1598.)

Wither (George). A Collection of Emblems, Ancient and Moderne: Quickened with Metricall Illustrations both Morall and Divine. With engraved Frontispiece by Marshall. The Plates, 200 in number, were engraved by Crispin Pass. Folio, Lond. 1635. Printed by A. M. for Henry Taunton.

Wynne (John Huddlestone). Choice Emblems for the Improvement of Youth. Plates. 12mo. Lond. 1772.

AUTHOR OF TRACT ON "ADVANTAGES OF THE EAST INDIA TRADE, 1720, 8vo."

Of this pamphlet, originally published in 1701, 8vo., under the title of *Considerations upon the East India Trade*, and afterwards in 1720, 8vo with a new title-page, *The Advantages of the E India Trade to England* considered, conta

efore with mine thou dow thy musick match,
th the crampe thy ionts benom'd with *ache*."
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, viii. 4.

r Gellia wore a velvet mastic-patch
pon her temples, when no tooth did *ach*."
Hall, *Sat.* vi. 1.

" As no man of his own self catches
The itch, or amorous French *aches*."
Hudibras, ii. 2.

" The natural effect of love,
As other flames and *aches* prove."
Ib., iii. 1.

" Can by their pangs and *aches* find
All turns and changes of the wind."
Ib., iii. 2.

, in Butler, are, I believe, the latest in-
of this form of the word.

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

IES MENTIONED IN ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.

Mr. Kemble published the index to his
tional code of Anglo-Saxon Charters, he
y stated that there were many places of
e was in doubt, and which are indicated
s.

nly by minute local knowledge that many
n be verified, and with the view of elicit-
others the result of their investigations,
ou my humble contribution of corrections
known to myself.

940. Bampton, Oxon.
587, 1182. Bleadon, Somerset.
1050. Buckland, Berks.
tán, 813. Brixton, Surrey.
lacu, 714. Chimney, Oxon.
nige, 940. Idem.
n, 1268, 1276, 1277. Kingston Bagpuxe,

nga gemǽre, 1221. Idem.
ra, 1283. Cumnor, Berks.
d, 1305. Cricklade, Wilts.
eátún, 136. Dunster, Somerset.
940. Aston-in-Bampton, Oxon.
, 546, 1206. Fyfield, Berks.
220. Harrow-on-the-Hill.
sige, 556. Hinksey, Berks.
55. Bessil's-leigh, Berks.
hæma díc, 645. Monnington, Herefordshire.
Lea, 404, is in Suffolk, or near it.
ter, 774, &c., probably Pippingminster, Somer-

, 714. Shifford, Oxon.
láu, 161, is in Berks.
rd, 1141, 1255. Tubney, Berks.
ún, 363. Whatindon, Surrey.
g. 1053. Wenbury, Devon.
775, and Wenrise, 556, is the River Windrush.
(Witham), 116, 214, 775. Witham, Berks.
Wyttanig, 556. Witney, Oxon.
Wurde, Wyrde, Weorthe, Weorthig, 208, 1171, 1212, 1221. Longworth, Berks.
Worth, Wurthige, 743, 1121. Worth, Hants.

The following are omitted:

Hanlee, 310.
Helig, 465.
Pendyfig, 427.
Stanford, 1301. Stanford, Kent.
Stánlége, 1255. Standlake, Oxon.
Ðestinctun, 805.
Welingaford, 1154. Wallingford, Berks.
Wanhæminga, 1135.

B. WILLIAMS.

INEDITED LETTER.

August 24th, 1690,
Qu. Coll. Oxon.

Dear S^r^,

I heartily thank you for the favour of your letter, and to shew itt will not fail to write as often as anything does occurr worth sending, if you think the account I give not troublesome. Dr. Adams, Dr. Rudston, and Delaune have promis'd to write this post: we remembred you both before and after your letters came wth Sr John Mathews, who staid here 3 nights this weeke. Our militia is gone home cloath'd in Blew coates, but many coxcombs of this city have refused to pay their quota towards the buying of them, railing against my Ld Abington, who has smooth'd the mob by giving a brace of Bucks last Friday in Port Meed. J. M. has bin expected here this fortnight: the Lady that calls herselfe by his name has bin a good while at Astrop, and has discover'd her displeasure there, that her husband as shee calls him keeps the coach so long from her at Oxford: upon hearing of wch Sr W. H. in a blunt way gave her the old name, wch caus'd some dissatisfaction and left her smal acquaintance: I heare that the understanding between our Friend and his uncle is not so good as formerly, but I do not think it will end in Abdication. Mr. Painter is admitted Rector of Exeter. The *Naked Gospel** was burnt on ye 19th in the Scholes Quadrangle. The Regents first drew up a Petition to have it censured; then some others more busy than wise tooke upon them to gett it subscribed, and went to coffee houses and taverns as well as colleges for that purpose: these proceedings being ag^st^ statute, and reflecting upon the vice ch., gave great offence; at last he call'd a meeting of y^e^

[* For some account of this work, by Arthur Bury, and the controversy respecting it, see Wood's *Athenæ*, edit. Bliss, vol. iv. p. 483. William Rooke, the writer of the letter, was of Queen's College; made B.A., May 16, 1674; M.A., Oct. 30, 1677; B.D., April 12, 1690.—ED.]

heads of houses, who deputed 6 to examine it: they pick'd several Proposit. wch were read. The sentence was in this form: Propositiones &^c^ tanquã falsas et impias in Chris. Relig. et in Ecc. præcipue Anglicanã contumeliosas damnamus, plerasq; insuper hæreticas esse decernimus et declaramus, &^c^. This was first subscribed by all ye heads of Coll. and then condemn'd unanimously in a full convocation. The Decree is printed, but is too large to send. The Author of ye Booke has sent about a soft vindication of himselfe, that he is unwilling to be accounted a Socinian, &c. If I can gett a sight of it I will send you the contents. I do not know how far you are in the right about guessing at a Bursar: Tim. seems resolv'd to act according to ye song; but I to shew good nature even w^th^out a tree have promis'd to make him a Dial: and when that's done I will doe ye like at Astrop. I am

Your very humble serv^t^,

W. R.

If you see Coll. Byerly, give my service to him.

Directed thus: These to George Clark, Esq., Secretary of War in Ireland.

By ye way of London.

Indorsed: W. Rooke, Rec^d^ at Tipperary, Sept. 7th.

A SHAKSPERIAN BOOK.

"There exists," says Mr. John Wilson, "as it were a talismanic influence in regard to the most trivial circumstance connected with Shakspeare," and yet this enthusiast has not, in his *Shaksperiana*, alluded to the dramatic works of Mary Hornby, written under, and dated from, the *dear* old roof at Stratford-upon-Avon!

It was my late good fortune, after filling my pockets from the twopenny boxes of the suburban bookstalls, to find, on turning out the heterogeneous contents, that I had accidentally become possessed of *The Broken Vow*, a comedy by the aforesaid lady, who waits to be enrolled in that much wanted book, a new edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*. This *Broken Vow*, which looks like a re-cooking of the *Merry Miller* of Thomas Sadler, 1766, bears to be "printed at Stratford-upon-Avon, for the Author, by W. Barnacle, 1820." Mary Hornby, following the example of the *pre-occupier of the butcher's shop*, tries her hand at both tragedy and comedy; in the first line she stands charged with the perpetration of *The Battle of Waterloo*, which, I doubt not, rivalled its original enactment in its *sanguinary* character. I have not been lucky enough to fall in with this, which was a *hit*; our fair authoress, in her preface to the comedy under notice, modestly attributing *its great success* more to the kindness of her *friends than to its* literary merit.

Mrs. Hornby sustains the dignity of the drama by adhering to her five acts, with prologue and epilogue according to prescription. Looking to the prologue for the *who*, the *why*, and the *wherefore*, I am sorry to say I find no materials for the concoction of a biographical note; upon the second point, the *why*, she tells us:

> "When women teem, be it with bad or good,
> They must bring forth — forsooth 'tis right they should,
> But to produce a bantling of the brain,
> Hard is the task, and oft the labour vain."

That her literary *accouchement* should not be a failure, she further says:

> "Lord, how I've bother'd all the gods and graces,
> Who patronize *some* mortals, in such cases."

I take the expressive use of the word "some" here to indicate her predecessor, the ancient occupier of the tenement, who certainly was a *protégé* of the said parties.

Mrs. Hornby then goes on to relate how that during her *gestation* she invoked Apollo, Thalia, and Erato:

> "Soon they arrived, with Hermes at their side,
> By Jove commission'd, as their friend and guide.
> But when the mirth-inspiring dames stepp'd o'er
> The sacred threshold of *great Shakspeare's door*,
> The heav'nly guests, *who came to laugh with me*,
> Oppress'd with grief, wept with *Melpomene*;
> Bow'd pensive o'er the Bard of Nature's tomb,
> Dropt a sad tear, then left me to my doom!"

I leave the reader to judge for himself whether the Muses really "came to laugh" with Mary Hornby, or whether, under the belief of the immortality of our Bard, they did not rather expect a pleasant *soirée* with Gentle Will, and naturally enough went off in a huff when they found themselves inveigled into a tea-party at Mrs. Hornby's.

Mr. Wilson, in the work above quoted, does condescend to notice Mrs. Hornby,—

> "Who rented the butcher's shop under the chamber in which the poet was born, and kept the *Shakspeare Album*, an interesting record of the visitors to that shrine. Some of the subscribers having given vent to original stanzas suggested by the scene, those effusions," continues the lofty bookseller, "*the female in question* caused to be inscribed and printed in a small pamphlet, which she sells to strangers."

Not a word, you will see, about the poet's mantle having descended upon the shoulders of our Mary, —which was unpolite of him, seeing that both the tragedy and comedy had the precedence of his book by some years. Not having before me the later history of Shakspeare's house, I am unable to say whether our subject deserved more consideration and gallant treatment at the hands of Mr. Collier, when he and his colleagues came into possession. J.

Minor Notes.

speare's Monument. — When I was a young me thirty or forty years ago, I visited the ent of Shakspeare, in the beautiful church tford-upon-Avon, and there copied, from um which is kept for the names of visitors, owing lines:

nger! to whom this monument is shown,
ke the poet's curse upon Malone!
se meddling zeal his barbarous taste displays,
smears his tombstone, as he marr'd his plays.

R. F.

2, 1810."

has just now been brought to my mind by , in page 155. of the second volume of s Journal, the following account of a con- n at Bowood:

ked of Malone—a dull man—his whitewashing e of Shakspeare, at Leamington or Stratford (?), eral Fitzpatrick's (Lord L.'s uncle) epigram ubject—very good—

nd smears his statue as he mars his lays.'"

not but observe that the doubt expressed Diary of Moore—whether Shakspeare's mo- is "at Leamington or Stratford (?)"—is ; and I conceive my version of the last line, being more correct, is also more pithy. It rect, moreover, to call it a *statue*, as it is a uarters bust in a niche in the wall.

xtract from *Moore's Diary*, however, satis- y explains the initials "R. F.," which have puzzled me. SENEX.

bishop Leighton and Pope: Curious Coin- of Thought and Expression. —

e the true visage of sin seen at a full light, d and unpainted, it were impossible, while it so , that any one soul could be in love with it, ld rather flee from it as hideous and abomin- Leighton's *Works*, vol. i. p. 121.

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen." —*Pope.*

JAMES CORNISH.

t of Slaves. — I send you a copy of a grant re with his children, by William, the Lion Scotland, to the monks of Dunfermline, rom the *Cart. de Dunfermline*, fol. 13., by the Bannatyne Club from a MS. in the tes' Library here, which you may, perhaps, rious enough to insert in "N. & Q."

e Servis.

lielmus Dei gracia Rex Scottorum. Omnibus ominibus tocius terre me, clericis et laicis, sa- Sciant presentis et futuri me dedisse et conces- hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie Trinitatis de Dunfermlene et Abbati et Mo- idem, Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam am, Gillandream Macsuthen et ejus liberos et illos eis quietos clamasse, de me, et heredibus meis, in perpetuum. Testibus Waltero de Bid, Cancellario; Willielmo filio Alani, Dapifero; Roberto Aveneli Gillexio Rennerio, Willielmo Thoraldo, apud Strivelin."

G. H. S.

Edinburgh.

Sealing-wax. — The most careful persons will occasionally drop melting sealing-wax on their fingers. The first impulse of every one is to pull it off, which is followed by a blister. The proper course is to let the wax cool on the finger; the pain is much less, and there is no blister. UNEDA.

Philadelphia.

Queries.

WALMER CASTLE.

In Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. iv. p. 172., folio edition, we have as follows:

"Walmer, probably so called *quasi vallum maris*, i. e. the wall or fortification made against the sea, was expressed to have been a member of the port of Sandwich time out of mind," &c.

Again, p. 165., note *m*, we find:

"Before these three castles were built, there were, between Deal and Walmer Castle, two eminences of earth, called 'The Great and Little Bulwark;' and another, between the north end of Deal and Sandwich Castle (all of which are now remaining): and there was probably one about the middle of the town, and others on the spots where the castles were erected. They had embrasures for guns, and together formed a defensive line of batteries along that part of the coast," &c.

To the new building of these castles Leland alludes, in his *Cygnea Cantio:*

"Jactat Dela novas celebris arces
Notus Cæsareis locus trophæis."—Ver. 565.

There are clear remains of a Roman entrenchment close to Walmer Castle. (See *Hasted*, vol. iv. p. 162., notes.)

Any of your correspondents who could give me any information tending to show that an old fortification had existed on the site of Walmer Castle, previous to the erection of the present edifice — or even *almost* upon the same site — would do me a very great kindness if he would communicate it, through the columns of "N. & Q.," or by a private letter sent to the Editor. C. WAYMOR.

SCOTCHMEN IN POLAND.

Can any of your readers throw any light on this passage in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Sir John Denham?*

"He [Sir John Denham] now resided in Fra one of the followers of the exiled king; and,

e of the Oxford decree of 1695, on the f the Trinity? TYRO.

Cobb's Diary.—Can any of your readers any information as to the following book, *from the Diary and Letters of Mrs. Mary* London, printed by C. and R. Baldwin, ., pp. 324.; said to be *privately printed?* JOHN MARTIN.

d, Bedfordshire.

ss Flower.—

this delicate flower that lifts its head from eadow—
its leaves all point to the north, as true as agnet;
compass flower, that the finger of God has nded
n its fragile stalk, to direct the traveller's ey
e sea-like, pathless, limitless waste of the ."

Evangeline, Part II. iv. line 140., &c.

can I find a description of this flower, is its scientific name?

ercrombie's *Intellectual Powers*, p. 49. 6, I find the following passage:

American hunter finds his way in the track- s by attention to minute appearances in the h indicate to him the points of the compass."

y one tell me what these "minute ap- s" are? A. H. BATTIER.

een, Surrey.

f the Hotel Dieu.—What is the religious the nuns at the hospital of the Hotel Paris at the present day? M. L.

.—Some of your correspondents seem t an attempt to repair the deficiencies of sh dictionaries, by research into disputed ies in "N. & Q.," would tend to produce and too tedious discussion, and fill its much. Could *this*, at least, not be done uch objection? Could we not co-operate the earliest known mention of words, perhaps trace the occasion and manner of oduction?

rate, this word *purlieu* is certainly in ome examination. Johnson has adopted hed etymology of *pur*, Fr. for pure, and for place; and he defines it as a place tskirts of a forest free of wood.

rliest record in which this word occurs, I have seen, is in an act of Edward III., Manwood, and it is there spelt *puraley;*

to the disafforested parts which seve- ngs permitted to be detached from

Might I ask if any of your correspondents find an earlier use of the word; and can it be gifted with a probable paternity?

The tracing of the earliest known mention of disputed words is a task capable of being finished, and might perhaps be attended, in many cases, with happy results. It would rid us probably of many puerilities which degrade our current dictionaries. M. C. E.

Jennings Family.—Some time since I requested as a great favour that your correspondent PERCURIOSUS would kindly inform me where I could get a sight of the Spoure MSS. I repeat that I should feel greatly obliged if he would do so: and as this is of no public interest, I send a postage envelope, in the event of PERCURIOSUS obliging me with the desired information. J. JENNINGS-G.

Latimer's Brothers-in-Law.—In Bishop Latimer's first sermon, preached before King Edward VI., we find the quaint martyr-bishop magnifying the paternal prudence for having suitably "married his sisters with five pounds, or twenty nobles, apiece;" but neither the editors of the sermon, nor the writers of several biographical notices of Latimer consulted by me, and in which the extract appears, give any account of the fortunate gentlemen whom the generous parent thus doubly blessed with his twofold treasure.

Can you, or any of your readers, oblige by furnishing the *names* of Bishop Latimer's brothers-in-law, or by giving some references or brief account of them? * *

Autobiographical Sketch.—A fragment came into my possession some time ago, among a quantity of waste paper in which books were wrapped, which, from the singularity of its contents, I felt desirous to trace to the book of which it forms a part, but my research has hitherto proved unsuccessful. It consists of two leaves of a large octavo sheet, probably published some twenty years back, and is headed "Autobiographical Sketch of the Editor." It commences with the words: "The Commissioners of the Poor Laws will understand me, when I say, that I was born at Putney, in Surrey." The pages are of course not consecutive: so after an allusion to the wanderings of the writer, I have nothing more up to p. 7., at which is an account of a supposed plot against the lord mayor and sheriffs, concocted by him with the assistance of some school-boy coadjutors; the object of which appears to have been, to overturn the state-coach of the civic functionary, as it ascended Holborn Hill, by charging it with a hackney coach, in which sat the writer and certain widows armed with bolsters in pink satin bags. The word having been giv "Charge!" this new kind of war-char driven down the hill at full speed, gu ignited on its roof, and blazing squibs

through its back, sides, and front. The ingenious author declares that the onslaught was crowned with complete success; but here, most unfortunately, the sheet ends: and unless you, Mr. Editor, or some of your correspondents, will kindly help me to the rest of the narrative, I must, I fear, return unexperienced to my grave. I have omitted to mention, that the date of this event is given as the 4th of July, 1799. CHEVERELLS.

Schonbornerus.—Can any of your readers give me information about a book I became possessed of by chance a short time ago, or tell me anything respecting its author, for whom I have vainly sought biographical dictionaries? The volume is a duodecimo, and bears the following title-page:

"Georgii Schonborneri Politicorum, Libri Septem. Editio ad ipsius Authoris emendatum Exemplar nunc primum vulgata. Amsterodami: apud L. Elzevirium, anno 1642."

It is written in Latin, and contains as many quotations as the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, or Mr. Digby's *Broad Stone of Honour*. H. A. B.

Symbol of Globe and Cross.—Can any one oblige me with an explanation of the mysterious symbols on a seal not older than the last century? It contains a globe, bearing a cross upon it, and a winged heart above, with the legend "*Pour vous.*" C. T.

Booth Family.—Can any of your Lancashire correspondents afford information bearing on the families of Booth of Salford, and Lightbown of Manchester? Is any pedigree extant of either of these families, and what arms did they bear? Humphrey Booth founded, I believe, a church in Salford about the year 1634, the patronage of which still remains, as it might seem, in the family, the *Clergy List* describing it as in the gift of Sir R. G. Booth.

There is a Booth Hall in Blackley, a small village lying by the road side, between Manchester and Middleton; and from the *inquisitio post mortem* of Humphrey Booth, 12 Car. I., it appears that he died seised of lands in Blackley as well as Salford.

Is there any evidence to connect him with this hall, as the place of his residence? A JESUIT.

Jesus College, Cambridge.

Ennui.—What is our nearest approach to a correct rendering of this expression? Some English writer (Lady Morgan, I believe) has defined it "mental lukewarmness:" but, if it be true, as La-Motte Houdart says, that—

"L'ennui naquit un jour de l'uniformité."

the above definition would seem to indicate rather *the cause of ennui* than *ennui* itself.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

Bankruptcy Records.—Where can I search for evidence of a bankruptcy, probably about 1654? The Chief Registrar's indices do not go back nearly so far. J. K.

Golden Bees.—Napoleon I. and II. are said to have had their imperial robes embroidered with golden bees, as claiming official descent from Carolus Magnus. Query, what is the authority for this heraldic distinction, said to have been assumed by Charlemagne? JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny.

The Grindstone Oak.—Can any of your topographical correspondents state what is the earliest mention made of an oak tree well known in this part of the country, and the destruction of which by fire, on the 5th of November, 1849, was the subject of regret to all who had seen or heard of it? It was called the *Grindstone Oak*, and had been a denizen of the forest of Alice Holt, as many suppose, since the days of the Confessor. It measured thirty-four feet in circumference, at the height of seven feet from the ground; and is mentioned by Gilbert White, in his *History of Selborne*, as "the great oak in the Holt, which is deemed by Mr. Marsham to be the biggest in this island." L. L. L.

Near Selborne, Hants.

Hogarth.—About the year 1746, Mr. Hogarth painted a portrait of himself and wife: he afterwards cut the canvass through, and presented the half containing his own portrait to a gentleman in Yorkshire.

If any of your numerous readers are in possession of any portrait of Mr. Hogarth, about three feet in length, and one foot eight inches wide, or are aware of the existence of such a portrait, they will confer a favour by addressing a line to

J. PHILLIPS,
5. Torrington Place, London.

Adamsons of Perth.—Can any of your Scottish correspondents inform me what relationship existed between Patrick Adamson, titular Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the two learned brothers, Henry Adamson, author of the *Muse's Threnodie*, and John Adamson, principal of the college at Edinburgh, and editor of the *Muse's Welcome*; and whether any existing family claim to be descended from them? They were all bo at Perth. Henry and John were the sons James Adamson, a merchant and magistrate the fair city. Probably the archbishop was brother of this James Adamson, and son of P trick Adamson, who was Dean of the Guild w John Knox preached his famous sermon at John's. Mariota, a daughter of the archbis is said by Burke to have married Sir Mich

ar, Bart., of Nortland Castle, Orkney. An-
daughter would appear to have become the
f Thomas Wilson, or Volusenus, as he calls
f, the editor of his father-in-law's poems and
publications. E. H. A.

sitor Barons of the Exchequer.—Will you
me to repeat a question which you inserted
l. v., p. 346., as to a list of these officers, and
count of their origin and history? Surely
of your correspondents, devoted to legal an-
es, can give me a clue to the labyrinth which
has not ventured to enter. The office still
—with peculiar duties which are still per-
l—and we know that it is an ancient one;
ficient grounds for inquiry, which I trust
eet with some response. EDWARD FOSS.

iac Scriptures. — I am very anxious to know
editions of the Scriptures in Syriac (the
o) were published between Leusden and
f's New Testament, and the entire Bible in
y the Bible Society. B. H. C.

Replies.

PSALMANAZAR.

(Vol. vii., pp. 206. 435.)

ing long felt a great respect for this person,
great interest in all that concerns his history,
nduced to mention the grounds on which I
een led to doubt whether the letter in the
man's Magazine, to which MR. CROSSLEY
is worthy of credit. When I first saw it, I
ered it as so valuable an addition to the
ation which I had collected on the subject,
was anxious to know who was the writer.
no signature; but the date, "Sherdington,
1704," which was retained, gave me a clue
by means not worth detailing, led me to
owledge that what thus appeared in the
man's Magazine for February, 1765, had
from "Curll's chaste press" more than
years before, in the form of a letter from
erson now known in literary history as
f's Corinna," but by her cotemporaries (see
lex of Mr. Cunningham's excellent *Handbook*
ndon) as Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, sometime
ot Street, St. Giles's, and afterwards of a
y not precisely ascertained, but within the
f the Fleet, and possibly (though Mr. Cun-
m does not corroborate this) at some period
life resident in the more genteel quarters
Curll assigns to her. To speak more strictly,
ake the matter intelligible to any one who
ok at it in the Magazine, I should add that
st paragraph (seventeen lines, on p. 78.,
from "Sherdington," and beginning "I
" says the letter writer, "last Saturday with
Sir John Guise, at Gloucester") is part of a letter purporting to be written by her lover; while all the remainder (on pp. 79—81.) is from Corinna's answer to it.

The worthless and forgotten work of which these letters form a part, consists of two volumes. The copy which I borrowed when I discovered what I have stated, consisted of a first volume of the second edition (1736), and a second volume of the first edition (1732). The title of the second volume (which I give as belonging to the earlier edition) is:

"The Honourable Lovers: or, the second and last Volume of Pylades and Corinna. Being the remainder of Love Letters, and other Pieces (in Verse and Prose), which passed between Richard Gwinnett, Esq.; of Great Shurdington, in Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Jun., of Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury. To which is added, a Collection of familiar Letters between Corinna, Mr. Norris, Capt. Hemington, Lady Chudleigh, Lady Pakington, &c. &c. All faithfully published from their original Manuscripts. London: printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXII. (*Price 5s.*)"

The title-page of the first volume (second edition) differs principally in having the statement that the book was "printed for E. Curll" (whose name does not appear in the earlier second volume, though perhaps it may have done so in the first of that earlier edition), and an announcement that the fidelity of the publication is "attested, by Sir Edward Northey, Knight."

The work is a farrago of low rubbish utterly beneath criticism; and I should perhaps hardly think it worth while to say as much as I have said of it, had it not been that, in turning it about, I could not help feeling a suspicion that Daniel Defoe's hand was in the matter, at least so far as that papers that had belonged to him might have come into Curll's hands, and furnished materials for the work. It would be tedious to enter into details; but the question seemed to me to be one of some interest, because, in my own mind, it was immediately followed by another, namely, whether Daniel had not more to do than has been suspected with the *History of Formosa?* Those who are more familiar with Defoe than I am, will be better able to judge whether he was, as Psalmanazar says, "the person who Englished it from my Latin;" for the youth was as much disqualified for writing the book in English, by being a Frenchman, as he would have been if he had been a Formosan. He acknowledges that this person assisted him to correct improbabilities; but I do not know that he anywhere throws further light on the question respecting the help which he must have had. Daniel would be just the man to correct some gross improbabilities, and at the same time help him to some more probable fictions. Under this impression I recently inquired (see Vol. vii., p. 305.) respecting the a

Pylades and Corinna, and the possibility that it might be the work of Defoe; but I believe that my question has not been answered.

I have already trespassed unreasonably on your columns; but still I must beg, in justice to a man whose character, as I have said, I very highly respect, to add one remark. When his imposture is referred to, it is not always remembered that when he came to this country he was not his own master. It seems that he rambled away from his home in the South of France, when about fifteen years old; that he spent about two years in wandering about France and Germany, and astonishing people by pretending to be, at first a converted, and afterwards an unconverted, Formosan; that when performing this second, pagan, character, he arrived at Sluys, where a Scotch regiment in the Dutch service, under Brigadier Lauder, was stationed; that the chaplain, named Innes, detected the fraud, but instead of reproving the lad for his sin and folly, only considered how he might turn the cheat to his own advantage, and render it conducive to his own preferment. The abandoned miscreant actually went through the blasphemous mockery of baptizing the youth as a convert from heathenism; named him after the brigadier, who stood godfather; claimed credit from the Bishop of London for his zeal; and was by the kind prelate invited to bring his convert to London. The chaplain lost no time in accepting, was graciously received by the bishop and the archbishop, snapped up the first piece of preferment that would answer his views (it happened to be the office of chaplain-general to the forces in Portugal), and made off, leaving his convert to bear the storm which was sure to burst on him, as best he might. That a youth thus tutored and thus abandoned, before Johnson was born, should have lived to attract his society, and win from him the testimony that he was "the best man" whom he had ever known, gives him a claim to our respect, which seems to me to be strengthened by everything which I have been able to learn respecting him. S. R. MAITLAND.

Gloucester.

CONSECRATED ROSES, ETC.

(Vol. vii., p. 407.)

Had G.'s Query referred solely to the consecration of *The Golden Rose*, I might have given him a satisfactory answer by referring him to Cartari's essay on the subject entitled *La Rosa d'Ora Pontificia, &c.*, 4to. 1681, and to the account (with accompanying engraving) of the *Rose, Sword, and Cap* consecrated by Julius III., and sent by him to Philip and Mary; and to Cardinal Pole's *exposition of these* Papal gifts, which are to be *found in the 1st volume* of F. Angeli Rocca, *Opera Omnia (fol. Rome, 1719)*. In the authors to whom I have referred, much curious information will, however, be found. I take this opportunity of saying, that as I am about to submit a communication on the subject of *The Golden Rose* to the Society of Antiquaries, I shall feel obliged by any hints which may help me to render it more complete; and of putting on record in "N. & Q." the following particulars of the ceremonial, as it was performed on the 6th of March last, which I extract from the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph* of the 9th of April.

"On Sunday, the 6th [March, 1853], the Benediction of the Golden Rose was, according to annual usage, performed by the Pontiff previously to High Mass, in the Sistine Chapel, celebrated by a cardinal, at which he assists every Sunday during Lent. To the more ancient practice of blessing, on the fourth Sunday of 'Quaresima,' a pair of gold and silver keys, touched with filings from the chains of St. Peter (which are still preserved in Rome), the Holy See has substituted that of the Benediction of the 'Rosa d'Oro,' to be presented, within the year, to some sovereign or other potentate, who has proved well deserving of the Church. The first positive record respecting the Golden Rose has been ascribed to the Pontificate of Leo IX. (1049-53); but a writer in the *Civitta Catolica* states that allusion to a census levied for its cost may be found in the annals of a still earlier period. The Pontiffs used formerly to present it annually to the Prefect of Rome, after singing Mass, on this Sunday, at the Lateran, and pronouncing a homily, during which they lifted the consecrated object in one hand whilst expounding to the people its mystic significance. Pius II. (1458) is the last Pope recorded to have thus preached in reference to and thus conferred the Golden Rose; and the first foreign potentate recorded to have received it from the Holy See is Fulk, Count of Anjou, to whom it was presented by Urban II. in 1096. A homily of Innocent III. also contains an explanation of this beautiful symbol — the precious metal, the balsam and musk used in consecrating it, being taken in mystic sense as allusion to the triple substance in the person of the Incarnate Lord — divinity, soul, and body. It is not merely a single flower, but an entire rose-tree that is represented — the whole about a foot in height, most delicately wrought in fine lamina of gold. This being previously deposited between lighted candelabra, on a table in the sacristy, is taken by the youngest cleric of the camera, to be consigned to his Holiness, after the latter has been vested for the solemnity, but before his assuming the mitre. After a beautiful form of prayer, with incense and holy water, the Pontiff then, holding the object in his hand, imparts the Benediction, introducing into the flower which crowns the graceful stem, and is perforated so as to provide a receptacle, balsam of Peru and powder of musk. He then passes with the usual procession into the Sistine still carrying the rose in his left hand; and during the Mass it remains beneath the crucifix over the altar. If in the course of the year no donation of the precious object is thought advisable, the same is consecrated afresh on the anniversary following. Some have conjectured that the Empress of France will be selected

X. to receive this honour in the present in-
t this is mere conjecture. On a former oc-
is true, the Golden Rose was conferred by
other crowned head of the fairer sex—one
more than common regards from the Supreme
dversity—the Queen of Naples."

WILLIAM J. THOMS.

CAMPBELL'S IMITATIONS.

(Vol. vi., p. 505.)

rious that two of the passages pointed
R. BREEN, as containing borrowed ideas,
quoted by Alison in his recent volume
r., vol. i. pp. 429, 430.) to support his
on Campbell, of whose "felicitous
e speaks with some enthusiasm.
pensity of Campbell to adapt or imitate
ts and expressions of others has often
. Let me then suggest the following
random) as further, and I believe hither-
ed, illustrations of that propensity:

front to front the banner'd hosts combine,
re they close, and form the dreadful line."
Pleasures of Hope.

front to front the marching armies shine,
re they meet, and form the lengthening line."
Pope, *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

eep the shot stars down the troubled sky."
Pleasures of Hope.

olls low thunder thro' *the troubled sky.*"
Pope, *Frogs and Mice.*

meteor-standard to the winds unfurl'd."
Pleasures of Hope.

nperial *standard* which full high advanc'd,
like a meteor streaming *to the wind.*"
Milton, *Par. Lost*, i. 535.

ying man to Sweden turn'd his eye,
ht of his home, and clos'd it with a sigh."
Pleasures of Hope.

tur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque
t, *et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.*"
Virgil, *Æn.*, x. 782.

Red meteors flash'd along the sky,
onscious Nature shudder'd at the cry."
Pleasures of Hope.

Fulsere ignes, et conscius æther."
Virgil, *Æn.*, iv. 167.

low winds he hears a spirit moan."
Pleasures of Hope.

e has the *hollow whistling* of the southern

rings of Nature crack'd with agony."
Pleasures of Hope.

rief grew puissant, and *the strings of life*
to crack."—Shakspeare, *King Lear.*

8. "The fierce extremes of good and ill to brook."
Gertrude of Wyoming.

". . . And feel by turns the bitter change
Of *fierce extremes, extremes* by change more *fierce.*"
Milton, *Par. Lost*, ii. 599.

9. "His tassell'd horn beside him laid."
O'Connor's Child.

". . . Ere th' odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumb'ring leaves, or *tassell'd horn*
Shakes the high thicket."—Milton, *Arcades.*

10. "The scented wild-weeds and enamell'd moss."
Theodric.

Campbell thinks it necessary to explain this latter epithet in a note: "The moss of Switzerland, as well as that of the Tyrol, is remarkable for a bright smoothness approaching to the appearance of enamel." And yet was not one, or both, of the following passages floating in his brain when his pen traced the line?

"O'er the *smooth enamell'd green*
Where no print of step hath been."
Milton, *Arcades.*

"Here blushing Flora paints *th' enamell'd ground.*"
Pope, *Windsor Forest.*

W. T. M.

Hong Kong.

"THE HANOVER RAT."

(Vol. vii., p. 206.)

An Essay on Irish Bulls is said to have found its way into a catalogue of works upon natural history; with which precedent in my favour, and pending the inquiries of *naturalists*, *ratcatchers*, and *farmers* into the history of the above-named formidable invader, I hope MR. HIBBERD will have no objection to my intruding a bibliographical curiosity under the convenient head he has opened for it in "N. & Q."

My book, then, bears the appropriate title, *An Attempt towards a Natural History of the Hanover Rat, dedicated to P***m M******r, M.D., and S——y to the Royal Society*, 8vo., pp. 24.: London, 1744.

The writer of this curious piece takes his *cue* from that remarkable production, *An Attempt towards a Natural History of the Polype*, 1743; in which the learned Mr. Henry Baker, in a letter to Martin Folkes, of 218 pages, 8vo., illustrated by a profusion of woodcuts, elaborately describes this link between the animal and vegetable creation, and the experiments he practised upon the same: commencing with "cutting off a polype's head," and so on through a series of scientific barbarities upon his *little creature*, which ended only in "turning a polype inside out!"

Following the plan of Mr. Baker, the
mous author of *The Hanover Rat* tells
after thirty years' laborious research, he h

ey, All Saints, Norfolk, is an inscribed ilar to the one last mentioned that they ly the works of the same designer.

cover of the font at Southacre, Norfolk, ription:

p. aia. Mri. Rici. Gotts et dni Galfridi toris huj' [ecclie qui hoc] opus fieri fece^t."

take the opportunity of adding two riptions; one at Utterby, Lincolnshire, nding-board:

uoties conscendo animo contimesco."

at Swarby, in the same county:

od my Saviour be my sped,
reach thy word, men's soulls to fed."

C. R. M.

MES — ENGLISH PROVINCIALISMS — LOWLAND SCOTCH.

(Vol. vi., pp. 605, 606.)

DE, who first called attention to a class which he denominated "Irish," seems ll that I have dealt with his observations at "hypercritical." I acknowledged the his criticism; but I did, and must still, the propriety of calling certain false culiarly *Irish*, when I am able to produce m poets of celebrity, who cannot stand by MR. BEDE's explanation, that the question "made music for their Irish s he tells us, MR. BEDE was not "blind imperfections in English poets," I am rn why he should fix on "Swift's Irish- call those errors a national peculiarity, finds them so freely scattered through rd poetry of England?

orrespondent J. H. T. suggests a new or inquiry on this subject when he conhat the pronunciation now called *Irish* ring the first half of the eighteenth cenreceived pronunciation of the most corers of the day;" and MR. BEDE himself hat *provincialisms* may sometimes modify s of even so correct a versifier as Tennype some of your contributors will have deep of the well of English undefiled" ompetent to address themselves to this nquiry. I cannot pretend to do much, a shallow philologist; yet, since I rer last Number, I have lighted on a past volume of "omnifarious information" *Boswell*, which will not be deemed in-

, during a sojourn at Lichfield in 1776, a doubt as to the correctness of Johngy on his townsmen, as "speaking the glish," and instanced several provincial sounds, such as *there* pronounced like *fear*, *once* like *woonse*. On this passage are a succession of notes: Burney observes, that "David Garrick always said *shupreme*, *shuperior*." Malone's note brings the case in point to ours when he says, "This is still the vulgar pronunciation in Ireland; the pronunciation in Ireland is doubtless that which generally prevailed in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth." And Mr. Croker sums up the case thus:

"No doubt the English settlers carried over, and may have in some cases preserved, the English idiom and accent of their day. Bishop Kearny, as well as his friend Mr. Malone, thought that the most remarkable peculiarity of Irish pronunciation, as in *say* for *sea*, *tay* for *tea*, was *the English mode, even down to the reign of Queen Anne*; and there are rhymes in Pope, and more frequently in Dryden, that countenance that opinion. But rhymes cannot be depended upon for minute identity of sound."—Croker's *Notes*, A.D. 1776.

If this explanation be adopted, it will account for the examples I have been furnishing, and others which I find even among the harmonious rhymes of Spenser (he might, however, have caught the brogue in Ireland); yet am I free to own that to me popular pronunciation scarcely justifies the committing to paper such loose rhymes as ought to grate on that fineness of ear which is an essential faculty in the true poet; "here or awa'," in England or Ireland, I continue to set them down to "slip-slop composition."

It may not be inappropriate to notice, that among Swift's eccentricities, we find a propensity to "out-of-the-way rhymes." In his works are numerous examples of couplets made apparently for no other purpose but to show that no word could baffle him; and the anecdote of his long research for a rhyme for the name of his old enemy Serjeant *Betsworth*, and of the curious accident by which he obtained it, is well known; from which we may conclude that he was on the watch for occasions of exhibiting such rhymes as *rakewell* and *sequel*, *charge ye* and *clergy*, without supposing him ignorant that he was guilty of "lèse majesté" against the laws of correct pronunciation.

When I asked MR. BEDE's decision on a *palpable Cockneyism* in verse, I did so merely with a view, by a "*tu quoque* pleasantry," to enliven a discussion, which I hope we may carry on and conclude in that good humour with which I accept his parenthetic hint, that I have made "a bull" of my Pegasus. I beg to submit to him, that, as I read the *Classical Dictionary*, it is from the *heels* of Pegasus the fount of poetic inspiration is supposed to be derived; and, further, that the *brogue* is not so *malapropos* to the *heel* as he imagines, for in Ireland the *brogue* is in use as well to cover the *understanding* as to *tip the tongue*. Could I enjoy the pleasure of MR. BEDE's company in a stroll over my native mountains, he might find that there are occasions on which he might be glad to put off

his London-made shoe, and "to *wear* the *brogue*, though *speak* none." A. B. R.

P.S.—The *postscriptum* of J. H. T. respecting the pronunciation of English being preserved in Scotland, goes direct to an opinion I long since formed, that the Lowland Scotch, as we read it in the Waverley Novels, is the only genuine unadulterated remains we have of the Saxon language, as used before the Norman Conquest. I formed this opinion from continually tracing what we call "braid Scotch" to its root, in Bosworth's, and other Saxon dictionaries; and I lately found this fact confirmed and accounted for in a passage of Verstegan, as follows:—He tells us that after the battle of Hastings Prince Edgar Atheling, with his sisters Margaret and Christian, retired into Scotland, where King Malcolm married the former of these ladies; and proceeds thus:

"As now the English court, by reason of the abundance of Normannes therein, became moste to speak French, so the Scottish court, because of the queen, and the many English that came with her, began to speak English; the which language, it would seem, King Malcolm himself had before that learned, and now, by reason of his queen, did more affecte it. But the English toung, in fine, prevailed more in Scotland than the French did in England; *for English became the language of all the south part of Scotland*, the Irish (or Gaelic) having before that been the general language of that whole country, since remaining only in the north."—Verstegan's *Restitution of Antiquities*, A.D. 1605.

Many of your accomplished philological readers will doubtless consider the information of this Note trivial and puerile; but they will, I hope, bear with a tyro in the science, in recording an original remark of his own, borne out by an authority so decisive as Verstegan. A. B. R.

PICTURES BY HOGARTH.

(Vol. vii., pp. 339. 412.)

In reply to AMATEUR, I can inform him that at the sale of the Marlborough effects at Marlborough House about thirty years ago, there were sold four or five small whole-lengths in oil of members of that family. They were hardly clever enough for what Hogarth's after-style would lead us to expect, but there were many reasons for thinking they were by him. They came into the possession of Mr. Croker, who presented them, as family curiosities, to the second Earl Spencer, and they are now, I presume, in the gallery at Althorpe. One of them was peculiarly curious as connected with a remarkable anecdote of the great Duchess. Horace Walpole tells us in the *Reminiscences*, her granddaughter, Lady Bateman, having persuaded her brother, the young Duke of Marlborough, to marry a Miss Trevor without the Duchess's consent:

"The grandam's rage exceeded all bounds. Having a portrait of Lady Bateman, she blackened the face, and then wrote on it, '*Now her outside's as black as her inside.*'"

One of the portraits I speak of was of Lady Bateman, and bore on its face evidence of having incurred some damage, for the coat of arms with which (like all the others, and as was Hogarth's fashion) it was ornamented in one corner, were angrily scratched out, as with a knife. Whether this defacement gave rise to Walpole's story, or whether the face had been also blackened with some stuff that was afterwards removed, seems doubtful; the picture itself, according to my recollection, showed no mark but the armorial defacement.

I much wonder this style of small whole-lengths has not been more prevalent; they give the general air and manner of the personage so much better than the bust size can do, and they are so much more suited to the size of our ordinary apartments. C.

Referring to AN AMATEUR's inquiry as to where any pictures painted by Hogarth are to be seen, I beg to say that I have in my possession, and should be happy to show him, the portrait of Hogarth's wife (Sir William Thornhill's daughter), painted by himself. LYNDON ROLLS.

Banbury.

The late Bishop Luscombe showed me, at Paris, in 1835, a picture of "The Oratorio,"—a subject well known from Hogarth's etching. He told me that he bought it at a broker's shop in the Rue St. Denis; that, on examination, he found the frame to be English; and that, as the price was small—thirty francs, if I remember rightly—he bought the piece, without supposing it to be more than a copy. Sir William Knighton, on seeing it in the bishop's collection, told him that Hogarth's original had belonged to the Dukes of Richmond, and had been in their residence at Paris until the first Revolution, since which time it had not been heard of; and Sir William had no doubt that the bishop had been so fortunate as to recover it. Perhaps some of your readers may have something to say on this story. J. C. R.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Washing Collodion Process.—In "N. & Q." No. 153., p. 320., your valued correspondent DR. DIAMOND states "that up to the *final* period of the operation, no washing of the plate is requisite. It prevents, rather than assists, the necessary chemical action."

Now, in all other instructions I have yet seen is directed to wash off the iron, or other develop solution, prior to immersing in the hypo., and at

such immersion, again to wash well in water. I shall feel greatly obliged if DR. D. will be kind enough to state whether the first-named washing is requisite, or whether the properties of the hypo., or the beauty of the picture, will be in any way injured by the previous solutions *not* having been washed off, prior to the fixing. C. W.

[We have submitted this Query to DR. DIAMOND, who informs us that he never adopts the practice of washing off the developing fluid, and considers it not only needless, but sometimes prejudicial, as when such washing has not been resorted to, the hyposulphite solution flows more readily over the picture, and causes some of the unpleasant stains which frequently occur in pictures which have been previously washed, especially if hard water has been used. But besides this, and the saving of time, the doing away with this unnecessary washing economises water, which in out-door practice is often a great consideration. DR. DIAMOND would again impress upon our readers the advantage of using the hyposulphite over and over again, merely keeping up its full strength by the addition of fresh crystals of the salt from time to time, as such practice produces pictures of whiter and softer tone than are ever produced by the raw solution.]

Colouring Collodion Pictures (Vol. vii., p. 388.)—A patent has just been taken out (dated September 23, 1852) for this purpose, by Mons. J. L. Tardieu, of Paris. He terms his process *tardiochromy*. It consists in applying oil or other colours at the back of the pictures, so as to give the requisite tints to the several parts of the photograph, without at all interfering with its extreme delicacy. It may even, in some cases, be used to remedy defects in the photographic picture. The claim is essentially for the application of colours at the back, instead of on the surface of photographs, whatever kind of colours may be used. It is therefore, of course, applicable only to photographs taken on paper, glass, or some transparent material. A. C. WILSON.

Wanted, a simple Test for a good Lens.—As all writers on Photography agree that the first great essential for successful practice is a good lens—that is to say, a lens of which the visual and chemical foci coincide—can any of the scientific readers of "N. & Q." point out any simple test by which unscientific parties desirous of practising photography may be enabled to judge of the goodness of a lens? A country gentleman, like myself, may purchase a lens from an eminent house, with an assurance that it has everything that can be desired (and I am *not* stating an imaginary case), and may succeed in producing beautiful images upon his focussing-glass, but very unsatisfactory pictures; and it may not be until he has almost abandoned photography, in despair at his own want of skill, that he has the opportunity of showing his apparatus, manipulation, to some more practised hand, who [illegible] to prove that *the lens was not capable* of doing what the vendors stated it could do. Surely scientific men must know of a simple test which would save the disappointment I have described; and I hope some one will take pity upon me, and send it to "N. & Q.," for the benefit of myself and every other COUNTRY PRACTITIONER.

Photographic Tent—Restoration of Faded Negatives.—In Vol. vii., p. 462., I find M. F. M. inquiring for a cheap and portable tent, effective for photographic operations out of doors. I have for the last two years, and in mid-day (June), prepared calotype paper, and also the collodion glass plates, for the camera, under a tent of glazed yellow calico of only a single thickness: the light admitted is very great, but does not in the least injure the most sensitive plate or paper. It is made square like a large bag, so that in a room I can use it double as a blind; and out of doors, in a high wind, I have crept into it, and prepared my paper opposite the object I intended to calotype.

I should be glad if any of your readers would inform me how a faded negative calotype can be restored to its original strength. I last year took a great number, some of which have nearly faded away; and others are as strong, and as able to be used to print from, as when first done. The paper was prepared with the single iodide of silver solution, and rendered sensitive with aceto-nitrate sil. and gallic acid in the usual way. I attribute the fading to the hyposulphate not being got rid of; and the question is, Can the picture be restored?

Are DR. DIAMOND'S *Notes* published yet? S. S. B., Jun.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Gibbon's Library (Vol. vii., p. 407.).—I visited it in 1825, in company with Dr. Scholl, of Lausanne, who took charge of it for Mr. Beckford. It was sold between 1830 and 1835, partly by auction, partly by private sale in detail. JAMES DENNISTOUN.

Robert Drury (Vol. v., p. 533.).—I am afraid that the credit attachable to Drury's *Madagascar* is not supported or strengthened by the announcement that the author was "every day to be spoken with" at Old Tom's Coffee House in Birchin Lane. *The Apparition of Mrs. Veal*, and other productions of a similar description, should make us very doubtful as regards the literature of the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Might not a person have been suborned to represent the fictitious Robert Drury, to the benefit of the coffee-house keeper as well as the publisher? I am induced to express this suspicion by a parallel case of the same period. *The Ten Years' Voyages of Captain George Roberts*, London, 1726, is universally, I

K. and some others of your numerous readers. efore send a transcript:

"*Tradition of the Ribston Pippin Tree.*

bout the beginning of the last century, Sir Goodricke, father of the late Sir John icke, had three pips sent by a friend in a from Rouen in Normandy, which were sown ston. Two of the pips produced nothing: ird is the present tree, which is in good and still continues to bear fruit."

"*Another Account.*

r Henry, the father of the late Sir John icke, being at Rouen in Normandy, pre- the pips of some fine flavoured apples, and em to Ribston, where they were sown, and oduce in due time planted in what then was rk. Out of seven trees planted, five proved d crabs, and are all dead. The other two l good apples; they never were grafted, and f them is the celebrated original Ribston tree."

latter tradition has, I believe, always been ered as the most correct. S. D.

ss and Pile (Vol. vi., *passim.*).—The various sitions of your correspondents on the word e very ingenious; but I think it is very ctorily explained as "a ship," by Joseph er in *De Re nummaria Dissertatio*, Leyden,

cerobius de nummo *ratito* loquens, qui erat æreus: *se signatum hodieque intelligitur in aleæ lusu, pueri denarios in sublime jactantes, Capita aut lusu teste vetustatis exclamant.*"— P. 58.

a Scaligerana (prima):

mmus ratitus — ce qu'aujourd'hui nous appel- uer à croix ou à pile, car *pile* est un vieil mot qui signifiait un Navire, *unde* Pilote. Ratitus s erat ex ære, sic dictus ab effigie ratus."— i., Amsterdam, 1740, p. 130.

also, *Auctores Latinæ Linguæ*, by Gothofred, p. 169. l. 53. Also, *Dictionnaire National* of scherelle, tome ii. p. 885., Paris, 1846, art. *subst. fém.*)

passant, allow me to point out a very curious teresting account of this game, being the e of Edward II., in the *Antiquarian Reper-* y Grose and Astle: Lond. 1808, 4to., vol. ii. 5–8. Φ.

mond, Surrey.

Walker (Vol. vii., p. 382.).—

is Walker, D.D.," according to Ware, "was the city of York; but came young into Ireland, s educated in the college of Dublin, where he through all his degrees. He fled from thence troublesome reign of King James II., and lived n uncle at York, where he translated *Epictetus* into verse. After the settlement of Ireland he returned, and for seven years employed himself with great reputation in teaching a public school at Drogheda, where he died on the 17th of April, 1701, in the fortieth year of his age; and was buried there in St. Peter's Church, and twenty years after had a monument erected to his memory by one of his scholars."

TYRO.

Dublin.

Blackguard (Vol. vii., pp. 77. 273.).—I am not aware that the following extract from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* has ever yet been quoted under this heading. Would it not be worth the while to add it to the extract from Hobbes's *Microcosmos*, quoted by JARLTZBERG, Vol. ii., p. 134.: and again, by SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT at Vol. vii., p. 78.:

"The same author, Cardan, in his *Hyperchen*, out of the doctrine of the Stoicks, will have some of these genii (for so he calls them) to be desirous of men's company, very affable and familiar with them, as dogs are; others again, to abhor as serpents, and care not for them. The same, belike, Trithemius calls *igneos et sublunares, qui nunquam demergunt ad inferiora, aut vix ullum habent in terris commercium: generally they far excel men in worth, as a man the meanest worm;* though some there are *inferiour to those of their own rank in worth, as the black guard in a princes court, and to men again, as some degenerate, base, rational creatures are excelled of brute beasts.*"— *Anat. of Mel.*, Part I. sec. 2. Mem. 1. subs. 2. [Blake, 1836, p. 118.]

C. FORBES.

Temple.

In looking over the second volume of "N & Q.," I find the use of the word *blackguard* is referred to, and passages illustrative of its meaning are given from the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, Hobbes, Butler, &c. To these may be added the following fanciful use of the word, which occurs in the poems of Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset; the author of the well-known naval song, "To all you Ladies now at Land:"

"Love is all gentleness, all joy,
Smooth are his looks, and soft his pace.
Her [Belinda's] Cupid is a blackguard boy,
That rubs his link full in your face." runs?

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

Talleyrand (Vol. vi., p. 575.).—Talleyrand's maxim is in Young. I regret that I cannot give the reference. Z. E. R.

Lord King and Sclater (Vol. v., pp. 456. 518.).—By Sclater's answer, "as I am informed, the Lord Chancellor *King* was himself fully convinced."—Zach. Grey's *Review of Neal*, p. 67., edit. 1744.

"*Beware the Cat*" (Vol. v., p. 319.).—The "dignitary of Cambridge" was probably Dr. Th provost of King's, who bequeathed all b

of the Conquest, but they were not in ıse till long after that. Many branches es used to substitute the names of their residence for their patronymic, which kes the tracing of genealogies a difficult It was not till the middle of the four-ntury that surnames began to descend ıer to son; and a reference to any old t of the time will show how arbitrarily ıes were assumed.

ıame, in short, may be called a matter of nce; a Christian name, a matter of neces-ıe giving two Christian names at baptism ome generally into use till, owing to the ation of the patronymic, a single Christian ıame insufficient to identify the individual. ntly an instance of a double Christian revious to the commencement of the h century, is a rarity. The fifth and ls of Northumberland bore the names of lgernon Percy. The latter died in 1537. the period at which Christian names were as surnames, your correspondent ERICAS d to Lower's *English Surnames*.

H. C. K.

ectory, Hereford.

orrespondent ERICA will not, I think, find ce in this country of a person having more Christian name before the last century. James Fox and William Wyndham Gren-the two earliest instances I can find. It but curious to observe, that in the lists the beginning of the *Oxford Calendar* of of colleges and halls from their several ns, the first who appears with two names is the venerable president of ne College. Antony Ashley Cooper is eming exception; his surname was Ash-er, as is proved by his contributing the to the word *cabal*, the nickname of the of which he formed a part. We find the common enough in Germany at the time eformation, and still earlier in Italy. I d that its origin is really in the *tria* of Roman freemen. It was introduced country through our royal family, but I ıware of any prince who had the benefit re Charles James.

ehend the passage which ERICA quotes rd Coke has not the significance which outes to it. A man can have but one or baptismal name, of however many ımes or words that baptismal name may osed. I have spoken in this letter of two ı names, in order to be more intelligible pense of correctness.

J. J. H.

h's War-song (Vol. vii., p. 432.).—There n many speculations about the origin and meaning of these lines. I agree with EWALD in *Die Poetischen Bücher des Alten Bundes*, vol. i., who calls it a "sword-song;" and I imagine it might have been preserved by tradition among the Canaanitish nations, and so quoted by Moses as familiar to the Israelites. I should translate it —

> "Adah and Zillah, hear ye my voice!
> Wives of Lemek, heed ye my saying!
> For man do I slay, for my wound;
> And child, for my bruise.
> For seven-fold is Cain avenged,
> And Lemek seventy-fold and seven."

Bishop Hall, in his *Explication of Hard Texts*, paraphrases it thus:

> "And Lamech said to his wives, 'Adah and Zillah, what tell you me of any dangers and fears? Hear my voice, oh ye faint-hearted wives of Lamech, and hearken unto my speech; I pass not of the strength of my adversary: for I know my own valour and power to revenge; if any man give me but a wound or a stroke, though he be never so young and lusty, I can and will kill him dead.'"

Your correspondent H. WALTER says that "every branch of Cain's family was destroyed by the Deluge." Where is the authority to be found for the tradition, quoted in an *Introduction to the Books of Moses*, by James Morison, p. 26., that Naameh, the daughter of Lamech the Cainite and Zillah, married Ham, the son of Noah, and thus survived the Flood?

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Traitor's Ford (Vol. vii., p. 382.).—Nothing is known of any legend in connexion with the stirring events of the battle of Edgehill, or its times, and the origin of the name is a matter of speculation. One *Trait* had lands near this stream, and it is thought by some that, from this circumstance, it is properly *Trait's* Ford, corrupted into Traitor's Ford,—a locality well known to sportsmen as a favourite meet of the Warwickshire hounds.

A. B. R.

Banbury.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

We understand the Committee appointed by the Society of Antiquaries to consider the best mode of restoring the Society to its former efficient state, have agreed upon their Report, and also to the revised laws to be recommended to the Fellows for adoption. Of the nature of alterations suggested, we know nothing; for while, on the one hand, it is stated that the Report recommends changes of a most sweeping character, on the other it is rumoured that the changes to be proposed are neither many nor important. The truth this, as in most cases, no doubt lies midway be

the two: and the Report will probably be found to breathe a spirit of conservative reform. Embracing, as the proposed changes necessarily must, points on which great difference of opinion has existed, and may continue to exist, we hope they will receive the impartial consideration of the Fellows; and that they will bear in mind, that in coming to the conclusions at which they have arrived, the Committee have had the advantage of sources of information, necessarily beyond the reach of the body generally; and that those very recommendations, which at first sight may seem most open to objection, may probably be those which their information most completely justifies.

Books Received.—*Young's Night Thoughts, or Life, Death, and Immortality, revised and collated with the early Quarto Editions, with a Life of the Author by* Dr. Doran. This new, handsomely printed, and carefully edited reprint of the great work of this noble and original writer, is rendered more valuable by the well-written and critical Memoir of Young, which Dr. Doran has prefixed to it.—*The National Miscellany, May* 1853. The first Number of a New Magazine just issued by Mr. Parker (Oxford), with every promise of realising the objects for which it has been projected, namely, "to aid the elevation of the reader's mind, to raise some glow of generous desire, some high and noble thoughts, some kindly feeling, and a warm veneration for all things that are good and true."—*Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, Part VIII. This most useful work is in the present Part carried from *Fawcett* (John) to *Göthe*. Every fresh issue of it affords additional evidence of the great utility which the complete work will prove to all authors, preachers, students, and literary men.

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Notes.

LORD BACON'S "ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING."

Considering the large number of quotations from previous writers which occur in Lord Bacon's works, and especially in his most popular and generally read works — his *Essays* and his *Advancement of Learning* — it is remarkable how little his editors have done for the illustration of his text in this respect. The French editors of Montaigne's *Essays*, who is likewise a writer abounding in quotations, have bestowed much care on this portion of their author's text. The defect in question has, however, been to a great extent supplied in a recent edition of the *Advancement of Learning*, published by Mr. Parker in West Strand; and it is to be hoped that the beginning, so usefully made, may be followed up by similar editions of other of Bacon's works.

The edition in question, though it traces the great majority of Bacon's quotations, has left some gleanings to its successors; and I propose now to call attention to a few passages of the *Advancement of Learning* which, after the labours of the late editor, seem still to require further elucidation. My references are to the pages of the new edition:—

P. 25. "Then grew the flowing and watery vein of Osorius the Portugal bishop to be in price."

The editor prints *Orosius* for *Osorius*, and adds this note:

"All the editions have *Osorius*, which, however, must be a mere misprint. He was not a Portuguese, but a Spaniard, born at Tarragona, nor indeed ever a bishop. He was sent by St. Augustine on a mission to Jerusalem, and is supposed to have died in Africa in the earlier part of the fifth century."

The text of Bacon is quite right. The allusion is not to Paulus Orosius, a Spaniard, who flourished at the beginning of the fifth century; but to Jerome Osorio, who was born at Lisbon in 1506, afterwards became Bishop of Silves, and died in 1580. His works were published at Rome in 1592, in 4 vols. folio. His principal work, *De rebus Emanuelis Virtute et Auspicio gestis*, which first appeared in 1571, was several times reprinted, and was translated into French and English.

P. 31. "Time, which is the author of authors."

In *Nov. Org.*, i. 84., Time is called "Auctor auctorum, atque adeo omnis auctoritatis."

P. 34. "But of these conceits Aristotle speaketh seriously and wisely, when he saith, 'Qui respiciunt ad pauca de facili pronunciant."

The editor does not attempt to trace this passage. Query, If it is not in Aristotle, where is it to be found?

P. 60. "Ulysses, 'Qui vetulam prætulit immortalitati' is a figure of those which prefer custom and habit before all excellency."

The editor refers to *Cic. de Orat.*, i. 44., where it is said that such is the love of country,

"Ut Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, sapientissimus vir immortalitati anteponeret."

Another application of the saying is made by Bacon in his Essay VIII., "On Marriage and Single Life:"

"Grave natures, led by custom, and therefore constant, are commonly loving husbands, as was said of Ulysses, 'vetulam suam prætulit immortalitati.'"

The passage in Cicero does not agree with the dictum quoted by Bacon, which seems to be a reference to the *Odyssey*, v. 136. 208–10.

P. 62. "Claudus in viâ antevertit cursorem extra viam."

The same proverb is quoted in *Nov. Org.*, i. 61.

P. 85. "Omnia mutantur, nil interit"—

from Ovid, *Met.*, xv. 165.

Several passages are cited by Bacon from Seneca, which the editor does not trace. Thus, in p. 146., it is said,—

"Nocet illis eloquentia, quibus non rerum cupiditatem facit, sed sui."

Page 147.,—

"Vere magnum habere fragilitatem hominis, securitatem Dei."

The same passage is also quoted by Bacon in Essay V., "On Adversity," and in the treatise *De Sap. Vet.*, vol. x. p. 343., edit. Montagu.

Again, p. 159.:

"De partibus vitæ quisque deliberat, de summâ nemo."

Page 152.,—

"Cogita quamdiu eadem feceris," &c.,

repeated in part in the "Essay on Death."

This last passage is taken, with considerable verbal variations, from Epist. 77. § 6.

"Therefore Aristotle, when he thinks to tax Democritus, doth in truth commend him, where he saith, *If we shall indeed dispute, and not follow after similitudes*," &c.

The passage referred to is i
but it contains no allusion to
not even named in the *Ethics;*
Bacon renders *dispute* (ἀκριβο
speak with precision.

P. 163. "For as the ancient
states were wont to compare the
the orators to the winds."

The allusion is to a couplet of

"ἐξ ἀνέμων δὲ θάλασσα ταράσσε
μὴ κινῇ, πάντων ἐστὶ δικαιο
Fragm.

And to a passage of Livy (xx

"Multitudo omnis, sicut natu
mobilis est, venti et auræ cient."

Compare Babrius, fab. 71.

P. 165. "Did not one of the
dignation, call poesy *vinum dæmo*

The same citation recurs in Ess

"One of the Fathers, in great
vinum dæmonum."

Query, Who is the Father allu

Page 177., the saying "Fab
propriæ" is cited; and again, p
que fortunæ suæ." In Essay
it is quoted, with the addition
The words are to be found in
de Rep. Ord., ii. 1.:

"Sed res docuit, id verum esse
Appius ait, fabrum suæ esse quen

The Appius alluded to is A
Censor.

Bacon proceeds to say:

"This conceit or position [viz.
if it be too much declared and
thought a thing impolitic and unl
in Timotheus the Athenian, wh
great services to the estate in
giving an account thereof to the
was, did conclude every particu
'And in this Fortune had no par
pass, that he never prospered in
hand afterwards."

The anecdote is as follows
been ridiculed by the comic p
the small share which his ow
had in his successes. A sat
likewise been made, in which
sleeping, while Fortune stood
the cities into his net. (See Pl
Apophth., vol. ii. p. 42., ed. Tauc
xiii. 42.) On one occasion, h
turned from a successful expe
to the Athenians, in allusion t
casms, that in this campaign a
no share. Plutarch, who relat

te in his *Life of Sylla*, c. 6., proceeds to say, at this boast gave so much offence to the deity, at he never afterwards prospered in any of enterprises. His reverse of luck, in consence of his vainglorious language against Forie, is also alluded to by Dio Chrysost. *Orat.*, v. § 19., edit. Emper. It will be observed that tarch refers the saying of Timotheus to a single edition; whereas Bacon multiplies it, by exding it over a series of acts.

P. 172. "Cicero reporteth that it was then in use for tors that had name and opinion for general wise as Coruncanius, Curius, Lælius, and many others, walk at certain hours in the Place," &c.

The passage alluded to is *De Orat.*, iii. 83. The ons there named are Sex. Ælius, Manius Mani, P. Crassus, Tib. Coruncanius, and Scipio.

P. 179. "We will begin, therefore, with this precept, rding to the ancient opinion, that the sinews of dom are slowness of belief, and distrust."

e precept adverted to is the verse of Epirmus:

"ἥφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν· ὄρθρα ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν."

P. 180. "Fraus sibi in parvis fidem præstruit, ut pore emolumento fallat."

ery, Where does this passage occur, as well the expression "alimenta socordiæ," which mosthenes, according to Bacon, applies to small ours. L.

ERECTION OF FORTS AT MICHNEE AND PYLOS.

Mr. Dartnell, Surgeon of H. M. 53rd regiment, ives the following account of the building of a rt which has lately been erected at Michnee to heck the incursions of the Momunds into the ushawur Valley:

"There was little to be done, except to build a fort, d here the officers had to superintend and direct the king parties which were daily sent out. . . . . bourers from far and near, Cashmerees, Caboolees, from the Hindoo Koosh, Afreedees, Khyberees, all working together with hearty goodwill, and a of good-humoured rivalry. . . . It is only n working by contract, however, that the Cashre displays his full physical powers, and it is then fectly refreshing, in such a physically relaxing and e-the-world-as-it-goes sort of a country as this, to rve him. . . . And then to see him carry a den! On his head? No. On his back? Yes, after a fashion of his own, perfectly natural and ely independent of basket, or receptacle of any d in which to place it. I have now in my garden e half-dozen of these labourers at work, removing mense masses of clay, which are nearly as hard as t, and how do they manage? My friend Jumah an reverts his arms, and clasping his hands together nd his back, receives the pyramidal load, which erally overtops his head, and thus he conveys it to its destination," &c. — Colburn's *United Service Magazine*, December, 1852, pp. 514, 515.

Thucydides tells us that as soon as the crews of the Athenian ships, weatherbound at Pylos in the spring of the year B.C. 425, had made up their minds to kill time by fortifying their harbour of refuge, —

"They took the work in hand, and plied it briskly. . . . The mud that was anywhere requisite, for want of vessels, they carried on their shoulders, bending forwards as much as possible, that it might have room to stick on, and holding it up with both hands clasped fast behind that it might not slide down." — Book iv. chap. 4. (Smith's Translation.)

C. FORBES.

Temple.

HOVEDEN'S ANNALS — BOHN'S "ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY."

Considering the cheap issue of all standard works of reference a great boon to the general student, I was predisposed to welcome heartily Mr. Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*. If, however, *cheapness* be accompanied by *incorrectness*, the promised boon I conceive to be worthless; even one or two glaring errors rendering the student distrustful of the entire series. I was led to form the first of these conclusions on receiving vol. i. of a translation of the *Annals of Roger de Hoveden*, by Henry T. Riley, Esq., barrister-at-law; who introduces the work by a flourish of trumpets in the Preface, on the multifarious errors of the London and Frankfort editions, and the labour taken to correct *his own;* to the second by observing, whilst cutting the leaves, the following glaring errors, put forward too as *corrections:* — Vol. i. p. 350., Henry II. is stated by the *Annalist* to have landed in Ireland, A.D. 1172, "at a place which is called *Croch*, distant *eight miles* from the city of Waterford." Here Mr. Riley, with perfect gravity, suggests *Cork** as the true reading!! Can it be, that a barrister-at-law, with an ominously Irish-sounding name, is ignorant that the city of Cork is somewhat more distant than *eight miles* from the *urbs intacta*, as Waterford loves to call herself? The fact is, however, that Hoveden and his former editors were nearly correct: on

* This geographical *morceau* was nearly equalled by a scribe in the *Illustrated London News*, who stated that her Gracious Majesty's steam-yacht, with its royal freight and attendant squadron, when coasting round from Cork to Dublin in the year 1849, had entered Tramore Bay, and thence steamed up to Passage in the Waterford Harbour! A truly *royal road* to safety; and one that, did it exist, would have saved many a gallant crew and ship, which have met their fate within the landlocked, but ironbound and shelterless, jaws of Tramore Bay.

old maps of the harbour of Waterford, Crook Castle is laid down inside Creden Head, on the Waterford side of the harbour; and Crook is still the name of a place at the point indicated, somewhat more however than eight miles from Waterford.

Again, at p. 351. occurs Hoveden's well-known and valuable enumeration of the Irish episcopal sees at the same period, of which Mr. Riley observes: "Nearly all these are mis-spelt . . . they are in a state of almost hopeless confusion." And then, to make confusion worse confounded, his note on the Bishop of Ossory (p. 352.) says: "In the text, 'Erupolensis' is perhaps a mistake for 'Ossoriensis.'" Now, *Erupolensis* happens to be a correct *alias* of Ossoriensis: the former characterising the diocese from Kilkenny, the cathedral city, which being seated on the Nore, or Neor — Hibernicè *Eoir*, Latinè *Erus*, was sometimes called Erupolis — the latter from the territory with which the see was and is co-extensive, the ancient kingdom of Ossory.

How many more errors there may be in the first volume of the work, I cannot say: but, at all events, what the reader has to complain of is, *not* that the translator was unable to tell all about "Croch" and "Erupolis," but that, not knowing, he has made matters worse by his hardy elucidations. Truly, at this rate, it were better that no cheap edition of Hoveden were vouchsafed to the public. JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny.

FOLK LORE.

Raven Superstition.—On a recent occasion, at an ordinary meeting of the guardians of the poor, an application was made by the relieving officer on behalf of a single woman residing in the church village at Altarnun. The cause of seeking relief was stated to be "grief," and on asking for an explanation, the officer stated that the applicant's inability to work was owing to depressed spirits, produced by the flight of a croaking raven over her dwelling on the morning of his visit to the village. The pauper was by this circumstance, in connexion with its well-known ominous character, actually frightened into a state of wretched nervous depression, which induced physical want.

S. R. P.

African Folk Lore. — The following curious piece of folk lore is quoted from an extract in *The Critic* (of April 1, 1853, p. 172.), in the course of a review of Richardson's *Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa, &c.:*

"To avert the evil eye from the gardens, the people (of Mourzak) put up the head of an ass, or some portion of the bones of that animal. The same superstition prevails in all the oases that stud the north of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic, but the people are unwilling to explain what es
in an ass's skull."

W. S

Funeral Custom. — In s
Yorkshire, and perhaps els
to send, immediately after
biscuits, and a card with t
ceased, to his friends, be t
any of your readers explai
more than once seen the
cuits.

SHAKSPEARE REA

"What are 'Aristo

This is the question that
in support of the alteratio
at p. 144. of his *Notes and E*
checks "an absurd blunder,
again introduces it, passin
qualified sentence of exco
"bosom multiplied," viz.
peated." In this opinion h
the public scribes of the day.
of the *Gentleman's Magaz*
clares "we should be very
cover what the editors ha
checks of Aristotle." Fu
thinks that "it is extremely
take should have remained
and he intimates that they
meaning in *checks*, have
through ignorance, they co
ethics.

Hence it becomes neces
find a meaning in *checks*, to
and hence I undertake to
question.

Aristotle's *checks* are th
that form the distinguishing
sophy.

They are *the eyes of rea*
teach man to avoid diverge
path of happiness.

They are his moderators
metriopathics.

They are his philosophic
moral guiding-lines, where
be kept in the *via media;*
total abnegation on the one
derate indulgence on the ot

Virtue, according to Arist
or *adjusted* propensities.
themselves evil, except whe
And inasmuch as we may
ourselves (the check being
we suffer our other prope
the *juste milieu*, either in
gence or of privation.

The art of adjusting the passions requires an apprenticeship to virtue. The end to be attained is the establishment of good habits. These good habits, like any other skill, can only be attained by practice. Therefore the practice of virtue is the education of the passions.

Ethics is the doctrine of *habits;* but habits may be good or bad. When good, they constitute virtue; when bad, licentiousness.

The doctrine of *checks* is that branch of *ethics* which teaches moral adjustment and restraint.

Therefore *checks* and *licentiousness* are in better antithesis to each other, than *ethics* can be to either, because ethics includes both.

The Aristotelian idea of *adjustment*, rather than *denial*, of the passions, is well illustrated in the following passage from Plutarch's *Morall Vertue*, by Philemon Holland, a cotemporary of Shakspeare:

"For neither do they shed and spill the wine upon the floure who are afraide to be drunke, but delay the time with water: nor those who feare the violence of a passion, do take it quite away, but rather temper and mollifie the same: like as folke use to breake horses and oxen from their flinging out with their heeles, their willenes and curstnes of the head, and stubburnes in receiving the bridle or the yoke, but do not restraine them of other motions of going about their worke and doing their deede. And even so, verily, reason maketh good use of these passions, when they be well tamed, and, as it were, brought to hand; without overweakening or rooting out cleane that parte of the soule which is made for to second reason and do it good service. . . Whereas let passions be rid cleane away (if that were possible to be done), our reason will be found in many things more dull and idle: like as the pilot and master of a ship hath little to do if the winde be laid and no gale at all stirring . . . as if to *the discourse of reason* the gods had adjoined passion as a pricke to incite, and a chariot to set it forward."

Again, in describing the "Meanes," he says—

"Now, to begin with Fortitude, they say it is the meane between Cowardise and rash Audacitie; of which mine the one is a defect, the other an excesse of the full passion: Liberalitie, betweene Nigardise and prodigalitie: Clemencie and Mildnesse, betweene senseless Indolence and Crueltie: Justice, the meane of doing more or lesse than due: Temperance, a meditie betweene the blockish stupiditie of the minde, and with *no touch of pleasure*, and an unbrideled senses, whereby it is abandoned to all sensualitie."—*The Philosophie of Plutarch*, fol. 1603.

It really does appear to me that there could not be a happier or more appropriate designation, for philosophy made up in this way of "meanes" and adjustments, so as to steer between the *plus* and *minus*, than a system of *checks*—not fixed, or rigid rules, as they are sometimes interpreted to be, but the allowances of excess or defect, to be discovered, weighed, and determined by individual reason, in the audit of each man's conscience, according to the strength or weakness of the passions he may have to regulate.

I therefore oppose the substitution of *ethics*—

1. Because we have the *primâ facie* evidence of the text itself, that *checks* was Shakspeare's word.

2. Because we have internal evidence, in the significance and excellence of the phrase, that it was Shakspeare's word.

Ethics was the patent title by which Aristotle's moral philosophy was universally known; therefore any ignoramus, who never dipped beyond the title, might, *and would*, have used it. But no person, except one well read in the philosophy itself, would think of giving it such a designation as *checks;* which word, nevertheless, is most happily characteristic of it.

3. Because, as before stated, Aristotle's *checks*, being the restrictive and regulating portion of Aristotle's *Ethics*, is necessarily a more diametrical antithesis to Ovid (and his *laxities*).

4. Because I look upon the use of this phrase as one of those nice and scarcely perceptible touches by which Shakspeare was content rather to hint at, than to disclose his knowledge,—one of those effects whereby he makes a single word supply the place of a treatise.

With these opinions, I cannot but look upon this threatened change of *checks* into *ethics*, as wholly unwarrantable; and I now protest against it as earnestly as, upon a former occasion, I did against the alteration of *sickles* into *shekels*, or, still worse, into *cycles* or into *circles*. It is with great satisfaction I compare four different views taken of this word by Mr. Collier, viz.—in the note to the text of his octavo edition of Shakspeare;—in an additional note in vol. i., page cclxxxiv. of that edition;—in the first announcement of his annotated folio in the *Athenæum* newspaper, Jan. 31st, 1852;—and finally (after my remarks upon the word in "N. & Q."), his virtual reinstatement of the original *sickle* (till then supposed a palpable and undeniable misprint) at page 46. of *Notes and Emendations*, together with the production, *suo motu*, of an independent reference in support of my position.

To return to this present substitution of *ethics* for *checks*, a very singular circumstance connected with it is the ignoring, by both Mr. Collier and by the critic in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of Sir William Blackstone's original claim to the suggestion, by prior publication of upwards of half a century. At that time, notwithstanding the great learning and acuteness of the proposer, the alteration was rejected! And shall we now be less wise than our fathers? Shall we—misled by the prestige of a few drops of rusty ink fashioned into letters of formal cut—place implicit credence in emendations whose only claim to faith, like that of the Mormon scriptures, is that nobody knows whence they came?

Queries.

BEES AND THE SPHYNX ATROPOS.

ber, in his *Observations on the Natural His- f Bees*, avers that the moth called the *Sphynx s* invades and plunders with impunity a hive ning thousands of bees, notwithstanding the fulness, pugnacity, and formidable weapons se insects. To account for this phenome- e states that the queen bee has the faculty itting a certain sound which instantly strikes es motionless; and he conjectures that this rious moth, being endowed with the same rty, uses it to produce a similar effect, first sentinels at the entrance of the hive, and n the bees within.

another part of his book (2nd edit. 1808, .) he relates what he himself witnessed on ucing a strange queen into a hive. The greatly irritated, pulled her, bit her, and l her away; but on her emitting the sound ssuming an extraordinary attitude, "the all hung down their heads and remained nless." On the following day he repeated xperiment, and the intrusive queen was si- y maltreated; but when she emitted her , and assumed the attitude, from that mo- the bees again became motionless.

re more modern observers verified this cu- fact? Is it not a case of mesmerism?

SYDNEY SMIRKE.

"THE CRAFTSMAN'S APOLOGY."

en Bolingbroke published his *Final Answer Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, and the Libels which have come, or may come from e quarter against the Person last mentioned in aftsman of the 22nd May*, 1731, he was an- l in five Poetical Letters to the King, which ness of wit, polished satire, and flowing ease sification, have not been since surpassed. tle of the tract in which they are contained *Craftsman's Apology, being a Vindication of nduct and Writings in several Letters to the* printed for T. Cooper, 1732, 8vo. pages 32. om were these very clever and amusing written? Lord Hervey or Sir Charles ry Williams are the parties one would think kely to have written them; but they do not in the list of Lord Hervey's works given lpole, or amongst those noticed by Mr. , or in Sir C. H. Williams's *Collected Works*, ee volumes. Independently of which, I n whether the versification is not, in point nony, too equal for either of them. If they luded in the collected works of any other of the time, which I have no immediate re- ion of, some of your correspondents will no be able to point him out. Should it appear that they have not been reprinted, I shall be disposed to recur again to the subject, and to give an extract from them, as, of all the attacks ever made upon Bolingbroke, they seem to me the most pleasant, witty, and effective. JAS. CROSSLEY.

PALISSY AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

On April 28, Cardinal Wiseman, at the Manchester Corn Exchange, delivered a lecture "On the Relation of the Arts of Design to the Arts of Production." It occupies thirteen columns of *The Tablet* of May 7, which professes to give it "from *The Manchester Examiner*, with corrections and additions." I have read it with pleasure, and shall preserve it as one of the best discourses on Art ever delivered; but there is a matter of fact, on which I am not so well satisfied. In noticing Bernard Palissy, the cardinal is reported to have said:

> "For sixteen years he persevered in this way; and then was crowned with success, and produced the first specimens of coloured and beautiful pottery, such as are to this day sought by the curious; and *he received a situation in the king's household, and ended his days in comfort and respectability.*"

In the review of "Morley's Life of Palissy the Potter," *Spectator*, Oct. 9, 1852, it is said:

> "The period of the great potter's birth is uncertain. Mr. Morley fixes it, on probable data, at 1509; but with a latitude of six years on either side. *Palissy died in 1589 in the Bastile, where he had been confined four years as a Hugenot; the king and his other friends could defer his trial, but dared not grant him liberty.*"

All the accounts which I have read agree with Mr. Morley and the *Spectator*. Are they or the cardinal right, supposing him to be correctly reported? H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

Minor Queries.

Polidus.—Can you tell me where the scene of the following play is laid, and the names of the *dramatis personæ?*—*Polidus, a Tragedy*, by Moses Browne, 8vo. 1723. The author of this play, who was born in 1703, and died in 1787, was for some time the curate of the Rev. James Hervey, author of *Meditations*, and other works. Mr. Browne was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Olney, in Bucks, where the Rev. John Newton was his curate for several years.* A. Z.

Glasgow.

[* Moses Browne was subsequently Chaplain of Morden College. The piscatory brotherhood are indebted to him for having revived Walton's *Complete Angler*, after it had lain dormant for upwards of eighty years; and this task, he tells us, was undertaken at the request of Dr. Samuel Johnson. — ED.]

St. Paul's Epistles to Seneca.—It has frequently been affirmed that Seneca became, in the last year of his life, a convert to Christianity — his canonisation by St. Jerome is undoubted; and there was stated to be a MS. of the above epistle in Merton College. May I ask any of your contributors whether this MS. has ever been printed?

J. M. S.

Hull.

Meaning of "folowed." — Inside the cover of an old Bible and Prayer-Book, bound in one quarto, Robert Barker, 1611, is the following inscription:

"July eight I was much folowed when I lay in bed alone att Mistris Whitmore's house, wee haveing agreed too bee married nextt daye.

"God, even our own God, shal bless us. This incouriged mee too hope for God's favour and blessing through Christ.

"Christopher Curwen and Hannah Whitmore was married att Lambe's Chapel, near Criplegate, July ninth, 1712."

An entry of his marriage with his first wife, Elizabeth Sutton, 1704, is on the cover at the beginning of the book.

Can any one of your correspondents enlighten me as to the meaning of the word *folowed?* The letters are legibly written, and there can be no mistake about any of them. Is it an expression derived from the Puritans?

H. C. K.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

Roman Catholic Registers. — Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can find the registers of births, marriages, and burials of Roman Catholic families living in Berks and Oxon in the reigns of Charles I. and II.?

A. Pt.

St. Alban's Day. — At p. 340. of the *Chronicles of London Bridge*, it is stated that Cardinal Fisher was executed on St. Alban's day, June 22, 1535. How is it that in our present calendar St. Alban's day is not June 22, but June 17? On looking back I see Sir W. C. Trevelyan, in your first volume, inquired the reason of this change, but I do not find any reply to his Query.

E. H. A.

Meigham, the London Printer.—J. A. S. is desirous of obtaining information regarding a printer in London, of the name of Meigham, about 1745–8, or to be directed where to search for such. Meigham conversed, or corresponded, about Catholicity with Dr. Hay, the then vicar-apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland.

Adamsoniana.— Is anything known of the family of Michel Adamson, or Michael Adamson, the eminent naturalist and voyager to Senegal, who, though born in France, is said to have been of Scottish extraction?

Where is the following po

"Ode in Collegium Beng
quod alumnis collegiorum Ab
vir reverendus C. Buchanan,
fectus Vicarius. Auctore Alex
Coll. Marisch. Aberd. alumno."

Allow me to repeat a Que
in Vol. ii., p. 297., asking fo
specting J. Adamson, the aut
Edward II.'s reign, publishe
of the Walpole administratio
the *Craftsman.*

Who was John Adamson,
Caernarvon, or the War of th
romance, of which a French
lished in 1809 at Paris, in 2

Canker or Brier Rose.—(
respondents tell me why th
was anciently called the *ca*
particularly free from the c
the name does not appear t
disparagement. In Shaksp
net LIV. are the lines:

"The *canker-blooms* have
As the perfumed tinctu

In *King Henry IV.*, Act I.

"Shall it for shame be spok
Or fill up chronicles in tin
That men of your nobility
Did 'gage them both in an
(As both of you, God par
To put down Richard, tha
And plant this thorn, this

And again, Don John, i
Nothing, Act I. Sc. 3.:

"I had rather be a *canker* in
the grave."

"*Short red, god red.*"—In
Chronicle, Bohn's edition, vo
how Walchere, Bishop of I
his county court, A.D. 1075,
instigation of one who cri
tongue: "Schort red, god re

Sir Walter Scott, in his *T*
(vol. i. p. 85.), tells the sam
Caithness who was burned
in the reign of Alexander I
1220).

What authority is there
Did Sir Walter confound th
he add the circumstance f
Hugh Littlejohn? Was thi
adopted on such occasions?
ness people to speak such go

Overseers of Wills.—I h
wills of the fifteenth and s

ch one set of persons are appointed *executors* another *overseers*. What were the rights and ies of these latter? J. K.

Lepel's Regiment.—Can your correspondent ARTHUR HAMILTON inform me what is the ment known in 1707 as *Lepel's Regiment?* It a cavalry regiment, I believe. J. K.

Vincent Family.—Can any of your correspon- s give me any information respecting the endants of Francis Vincent, grandson of Au- ine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms. sister Elizabeth has, or had very lately, a esentative in the person of Francis Offley unds of Worsborough, Yorkshire; but no- re have I been able to obtain any information ecting himself. If you could give any inform- n on this subject, you would much oblige C. WILSON.

Passage in the First Part of Faust.—

Faust. Es klopft? Herein! Wer will mich wieder plagen?
Mephistopheles. Ich bin's.
Faust. Herein!
Mephis. Du musst es dreimal sagen.
Faust. Herein denn!
Mephis. So gefällst du mir."

Why must he say it *three* times? Is this a erstition that can be traced in other countries Germany? In Horace we have Diana thus ressed:

> "*Ter* vocata audis, adimisque letho,
> Diva triformis."—Lib. iii. Ode 22.

t she is there the benign Diana, not Hecate. Are we to understand the passage to mean, the number *three* has a magical influence in moning spirits; or to teach that the power of is so overruled by a higher Power, that he ot approach to begin his work of temptation ruin unless he be, not once merely, or twice, *three* times, called by the free will and act of ndividual who is surrendering himself to his ence? The subject seems worthy of elucid- . W. FRASER.

r-Mohun.

Lady Anne Gray.—Who was the "Lady Anne ," or "Lady Gray," who was one of the at- ants on Queen Elizabeth when princess, and entioned first in Sir John Harrington's poem aise of her ladies? N. A.

Continental Brasses.—At a recent meeting of Archæological Institute, Mr. Nesbitt exhibited ings of some fine brasses at Bamberg, Naum- , Meissen, and Erfurt. Mr. Nesbitt would er a favour on the readers of "N. & Q." by ing the names and dates of those sepulchral memorials, and the churches from which he obtained the rubbings, and thus aid in carrying out MR. W. SPARROW SIMPSON's excellent suggestion for obtaining a complete list of monumental brasses on the Continent. WILLIAM W. KING.

Peter Beaver.—In the early part of the last century, a gentleman named Peter Beaver, whose daughter was married in 1739 to Latham Blacker, Esq., of Rathescar, lived in the old and fashionable town of Drogheda. Can any one inform me as to the year of his death, and whether he left a son? The name has disappeared in Drogheda. I would likewise be glad to know the origin of the name; and, if it be a corruption of Beauvoir, at what time, and for what reason, was it changed? The crest is the animal of the same name. ABHBA.

Cremonas.—Can any of your numerous correspondents kindly supply me with a list of the earliest and the latest of the instruments of each of the famous *cremona* makers? Such a list would be a valuable contribution to "N. & Q."

Mr. Dubourg's work on the *Violin*, excellent as it is in many respects, contains but a meagre account of the instrument itself, and is sadly deficient on the subject of my Query. May I ask him, and I have reason for so doing, on what authority he gives 1664 as the year of the birth of Autonius Stradivarius, in his last edition? H. C. K.

Cranmer and Calvin.—In the *Christian Observer* for March 1827 (No. 303. p. 150.) it is stated that the late Rev. T. Brock, of Guernsey, had been assured by an eminent scholar of Geneva, afterwards a clergyman in our church, that he had met with, in a public library at Geneva, a printed correspondence in Latin between Archbishop Cranmer and Calvin, in which the latter forewarned the former, that though he perfectly understood the meaning of the baptismal service, yet "the time would come when" it "would be misconceived, and received as implying that baptism absolutely conveyed regeneration;" and that Cranmer replied, "that it is not possible such a construction can be put upon the passage, the church having sufficiently explained her meaning in the Articles and elsewhere." I have heard that search was made for these documents by M. D'Aubigné and others, but without success; one of the reports being, that "the documents had been apparently *cut out*." Mr. Brock's informant, I hear, was a Rev. Marc De Joux, who afterwards became an Irvingite, left Guernsey, and went to the Mauritius, where it is believed he still resides. With the *theological* question I wish not here to meddle, or to express an opinion. But I should be glad if you will kindly permit me to inquire whether any of your readers can give any information as to the existence of the supposed "printed" correspondence re-

ferred to? whether or not it does exist? and, if so, where? C. D.

Minor Queries with Answers.

"*A Letter to a Convocation Man*" (Vol. vii., pp. 358. 415.). — I beg to thank "N. & Q." for the answer to my inquiry respecting the authorship of this letter. I should be very glad to learn further particulars respecting Sir Bartholomew Shower. Was he a member of the House of Commons, as the author of the Letter intimates that he himself was? I shall also be very thankful if TYRO, or any other correspondent, will answer for me these Queries, suggested by the same Letter.

"It was the opinion, indeed, of a late *great preacher*, that Christians under a Mahometan or Pagan government, ought to value the peace of the country above the conversion of the people there."

Who is the preacher here referred to?

Who were the authors, and what were the titles, of the many *Defences* of Sherlock's *Vindication of the Holy and Ever Blessed Trinity*, and *The Divinity and Death of Christ?* *

And what farther is to be learned of Mr. Papin, a Socinian, who joined the Church of Rome about that period? †

Who was Chief Justice in 1697? Was it Chief Justice Treby? ‡

Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter, excommunicated Dr. Bury. When was the living the latter enjoyed "untouched and even unquestioned by another bishop?" §

In case the answers to these should not appear of sufficient importance to be put into type, I enclose an envelope. W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

P.S. — The misprint you point out, Vol. vii., p. 409., of *Oxoniensis* for *Exoniensis*, occurred in the Appendix to Wake's *State of the Church and Clergy of England*, p. 4.

[* The titles of nearly twenty works relating to Sherlock's Trinitarian Controversy will be found *s. v.* in the *Bodleian Catalogue*, vol. iii. p. 462. See also Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

† A long account of Mr. Papin is given in Rose's, as well as in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*.

‡ Sir George Treby was Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1697.

§ Bishop Trelawney, it appears, suspended Dr. Arthur Bury from the rectorship of Exeter College for some heterodox notions in his work, *The Naked Gospel*. The affair was carried by appeal from the King's Bench to the House of Lords, when Bishop Stillingfleet delivered a speech on the "Case of Visitation of Colleges," printed in his *Ecclesiastical Cases*, part ii. p. 411. Wood states that Dr. Bury was soon after restored. For an account of this controversy, and the works relating to it, see Gough's *British Topography*, vol. ii. p. 147., and vol. iv. p. 483.

Any farther communication shall be forwarded to our corr

Prester John.—I should medium of "N. & Q.," to information relative to this

[The history of Prester Joh bearing that appellation, appear confusion and obscurity. Mos contain notices of this mysteri Rees's, and Collier's *Great His* fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter* khan, whose power was vainl torian missionaries, and who at their hands the rite of b dination, has long amused th In its long progress to Mosul, the story of Prester John eva fable, of which some features h the Lama of Thibet (*Hist. G* part ii. p. 42.; *Hist. de Gen* were ignorantly transferred by emperor of Abyssinia (Ludol *ment.* l. ii. c. 1.). Yet it is prob and thirteenth centuries, Nest professed in the horde of the K

Homer's Iliad in a Nut. — celebrated gardeners, Trade these lines occur in the cour

"Whilst they (as Homer
A World of Wonders i

Will you explain the comp words "as Homer's Iliad in

[It refers to the account give the *Iliad* was copied in so small work could lie in a walnut-she Iliada Homeri carmen, in mem Cicero." Pliny's authority is ix. 421. See M. Huet's accou ment in *Gentleman's Magazine*,

Monogram of Parker So meaning of the monogram a Society on all their publicati

[The monogram is "MATTHEW of Canterbury in the reign of Q

The Five Alls. — Can any me an interpretation of a sign which bears this inscription?

"THE FIVE

I can make nothing of it.

Oxford.

[Captain Grose shall interpret "The Five Alls is a country human figures, each having a king in his regalia, 'I govern

in pontificals, 'I pray for all.' Third, a in his gown, 'I plead for all.' Fourth, a in his regimentals, 'I fight for all.' Fifth, a ountryman with his scythe and rake, 'I *pay* for]

rvizer.—In a deed of the middle of the last ry, I find this addition to the name of a a residing at Conway. The word is similarly yed in a list of interments of some "common ," contained in Browne Willis's account of r Cathedral. What does it mean, and e is it derived? H. B.

gor.

obsolete word for a cordwainer or shoemaker. sh's *Dictionary.*]

Replies.

ENGLISH COMEDIANS IN GERMANY.

(Vol. ii., pp. 184. 459.; Vol. iii., p. 21.; Vol. vii., pp. 114. 360.)

1605 the English comedians first appeared in a. In October they performed before the ess Maria Eleonora at Koningsberg, for which ere well paid; they then proceeded to Elbing, e they were dismissed with twenty thalers, they produced scandalous things ("weil sie dbare Dinge fürgebracht"). In 1607, they again sent away, after they had performed eceding year at Rostock. Some time after, lector of Brandenburg, Joh. Sigismund, em- l a certain noble, Hans von Stockfisch, to a theatrical company from England and etherlands. A troop of nineteen comedians, the direction of John Spencer, came with n musicians to add lustre to the electoral In 1611, they received 720 marks, as well ny hundred ells of various stuffs for cos- and decorations; of which great quantities used in 1612. Many a time was it necessary som them at great cost from inns and lodg- uses; so that the prince, in 1613, resolved himself of these dear guests, and gave them mmendation to the Elector of Saxony. In we find them in Dantzic, where they gave representations; and two years later, the ess of Brandenburg, through Hans von isch, procured eighteen comedians, who per- l at Elbing, Koningsberg, and other places, ere paid for their trouble ("für ihre gehabte eins für alles") 200 Polish guilders.

1639, English comedians are again found in gsberg; and, for the last time, in 1650, at a, where William Roe, John Waide, Gideon, s, and Robert Casse, obtained a license from nand I.

1620 appeared a volume of *Englische Come- nd Tragedien, &c.* (2nd edit., 1624), which was red by a second; and in 1670 by a third: in which last, however, the English element is not so prominent.

These statements of Dr. Hagen are confirmed by numerous quotations from original documents, published by him in the *Neue Preuss. Provincial Blätter*, Koningsb., 1850, vol. x.; vid. et *Gesch. der Deuts. Schauspielk.*, by E. Devrient, Leipzic, 1848. Professor Hagen maintains, that in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the English comedies were performed in Dutch; and that, in Germany, the same persons were called indifferently English or Dutch comedians. They were Englishmen who had found shelter under the English trading companies in the Netherlands ("Es waren Engländer die in den englischen Handelscompagnien in den Niederlanden ein Unterkommen gefunden.")—From the *Navorscher.*

J. M.

A GENTLEMAN EXECUTED FOR WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH.

(Vol. vii., p. 107.)

The occurrence noticed by W. W. is, I believe, the only instance on record in the West Indies of the *actual* execution of a gentleman for the murder, by whipping or otherwise, of a slave. Nor is this strange. In the days of slavery every owner of slaves was regarded in the light of a gentleman, and his "right to do what he liked with his own" was seldom called in question by judges or juries, who were themselves among the principal shareholders. The case of Hodge was, however, of an aggravated character. For the trivial offence of stealing a mango, he had caused one of his slaves to be whipped to death; and this was, perhaps, the least shocking of the repeated acts of cruelty which he was known to have committed upon the slaves of his estate.

During slavery each colony had its Hodge, and some had more than one. The most conspicuous character of this kind in St. Lucia was *Jacques O'Neill de Tyrone*, a gentleman who belonged to an Irish family, originally settled in Martinique, and who boasted of his descent from one of the ancient kings of Ireland. This man had long been notorious for his cruelty to his slaves. At last, on the surrender of the colony to the British in 1803, the attention of the authorities was awakened; a charge of murder was brought against him, and he was sentenced to death. From this sentence he appealed to a higher court; but such was the state of public feeling at the bare idea of putting a white man to death for any offence against a slave, that for a long time the members of the court could not be induced to meet; and when they did meet, it was only to reverse the sentence of the court below. I have now before me the proceedings of both courts.

would likewise seem to be favourable to an aboriginal source, as Champlain speaks of "la pointe de Québec, ainsi appellée des sauvages;" not satisfied with which, some writers assert that the far-famed city was named after Candebec, a town on the Seine; while others say that the Norman navigators, on perceiving the lofty headland, exclaimed "Quel bec!" of which they believe the present name to be a corruption. Dissenting from all other authorities upon the subject, Mr. Hawkins, the editor of a local guide-book called *The Picture of Quebec*, traces the name to an European source, which he considers to be conclusive, owing to the existence of a seal bearing date 7 Henry V. (1420), and on which the Earl of Suffolk is styled "Domine de Hamburg et de Québec." ROBERT WRIGHT.

SETANTIORUM PORTUS.

(Vol. vii., pp. 180. 246.)

Although the positions assigned by Camden to the ancient names of the various estuaries on the coasts of Lancashire and Cumberland are very much at variance with those laid down by more modern geographers; still, with regard to the particular locality assigned by him to *Setantiorum Portus*, he has made a suggestion which seems worthy the attention of your able correspondent C.

His position for *Morecambe Bay* is a small inlet to the south of the entrance of *Solway Firth*, into which the rivers *Waver* and *Wampool* empty themselves, and on which stands "the abbey of *Ulme*, or *Holme Cultraine*." He derives the name from the British, as signifying a "crooked sea," which doubtless is correct; we have *Môr taweh*, the main sea; *Morudd*, the Red Sea; and *Môr camm* may be supposed to indicate a bay much indented with inlets. It is needless to say that the present *Morecambe Bay* answers this description far more accurately than that in the Solway Firth. *Belisama Æstuarium* he assigns to the mouth of the Ribble, and is obliged to allot *Setantiorum Portus* to the remaining estuary, now called Morecambe Bay. However, he seems not quite satisfied with this last arrangement, and suggests that it would be more appropriate if we might read, as is found in some copies, *Setantiorum* λίμνη, instead of λιμὴν, thus assigning the name of Setantii to the inhabitants of the *lake district*.

The old editions of Ptolemy, both Greek and Latin, are very incorrect, and, there is little doubt, have suffered from alterations and interpolations at the hands of ignorant persons. I have not access at present to any edition of his geography, either of Erasmus, Servetus, or Bertius, so I know not whether any weight should be allowed to the following circumstance; in the *Britannia Romana*, in Gibson's *Camden*, this is almost the only *Portus* to be found round the coast of England. The terms there used are (with one more exception) invariably *æstuarium*, or *fluvii ostium*. If this variation in the old reading be accepted, the appellation as given by Montanus, Bertius, and others, to *Winandermere*, becomes more intelligible. H. C. K.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Stereoscopic Queries.—Can any of your readers inform me what are the proper angles under which stereoscopic pictures should be taken?

Mr. Beard, I am informed, takes his stereoscopic portraits at about $6\frac{1}{2}°$, or 1 in 9; that is to say, his cameras are placed 1 inch apart for every 9 inches the sitter is removed from them. The distance of the sitter with him is generally, I believe, 8 feet, which would give $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the extent of the separation between his cameras. More than this has the effect, he says, of making the pictures appear to stand out unnaturally; that is to say, if the cameras were to be placed 12 inches apart (which would be equal to 1 in 8), the pictures would seem to be in greater relief than the objects.

I find that the pictures on a French stereoscopic slide I have by me have been taken at an angle of 10°, or 1 in 6. This was evidently photographed at a considerable distance, the triumphal arch in the Place de Carousel (of which it is a representation) being reduced to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height. How comes it then that the angle is here increased to 10° from $6\frac{1}{2}°$, or to 1 in 6 from 1 in 9.

Moreover, the only work I have been able to obtain on the mode of taking stereoscopic pictures, lays it down that all portraits, or near objects, should be taken under an angle of 15°, or, as it says, 1 in 5; that is, if the camera is 20 feet from the sitter, the distance between its first and second position (supposing only one to be used) should not exceed 4 feet; otherwise, adds the author, "the stereosity will appear unnaturally great."

When two cameras are employed, the instructions proceed to state that the distance between them would be about $\frac{1}{10}$th of the distance from the part of the object focussed. The example given is a group of portraits, and the angle, 1 in 10, is afterwards spoken of as being equivalent to an arc of 10°.

Farther on, we are told that "the angle should be lessened as the distance between the nearest and farthest objects increase. Example: if the farthest object be twice as far from the camera as the near object, the angle should be 5° to a central point between these two.

Now, I find by calculation that the measurements and the angle here mentioned by no mea-

in his grave); and we ought not only to be eful to the illustrious inventors of the art, prevent these base uses being made of it.

short, apart from the uncertainty of recog-n, which I have not in the least caricatured, iles Scroggins, housebreaker and coiner, and he swell mob, are to be photographed, it will the art into disgrace, and people's friends inquire delicately where it was done, when show their lively effigies. It may also mis-by a sharp rogue's adroitness; and I question much its legality. WELD TAYLOR.

otography applied to Catalogues of Books.—not photography be usefully applied to the ng of catalogues of large libraries? It would no difficult matter to obtain any number of graphs, of any required size, of the title-page y book. Suppose the plan adopted, that five graphs of each were taken; they may be ged in five catalogues, as follows:—Era, ct, country, author, title. These being ged alphabetically, would form five cata-s of a library probably sufficient to meet the s of all. Any number of additional divisions be added. By adopting a fixed breadth—say inches—for the photographs, to be pasted in le columns in folio, interchanges may take of those unerring slips, and thus librarians ach other. I throw out this crude idea, in ope that photographers and librarians may ine to carry it out. ALBERT BLOR, LL.D. blin.

plication of Photography to the Microscope. ay I request the re-insertion of the photo-hic Query of R. J. F. in Vol. vi., p. 612., as I ot find that it has received an answer, viz., t extra apparatus is required to a first-rate oscope in order to obtain photographic micro-c pictures? J.

Replies to Minor Queries.

iscovery at Nuneham Regis (Vol. vi., p. 558.). ay the decapitated body, found in juxta-posi-with other members of the Chichester family, be that of Sir John Chichester the Younger, tioned in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, r the head "Chichester, Sir Arthur, of Ra-, co. Devon," as being that fourth son of Sir Chichester, Knt., M.P. for the co. Devon, was Governor of Carrickfergus, and lost his "by decapitation," after falling into the hands ames Macsorley Macdonnel, Earl of Antrim? he removal of the body from Ireland to the ing-place of other members of the family would be a very improbable event, and quite con-nt with the natural affection of relatives, under mournful circumstances. J. H. T.

Eulenspiegel, or Howleglas (Vol. vii., pp. 357. 416.).—Permit me to acquaint your correspondent that among the many singular and curious books which formed the library of that talented antiquary the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp, and which were sold here by auction some time ago, there was a small 12mo. volume containing *French translations*, with rude woodcuts, of—

1. "La Vie joyeuse et recreative de Tiel-Ullespiegle, de ses Faits merveilleux et Fortunes qu'il a eues; lequel par aucune Ruse ne se laissa pas tromper. A Troyes, chez Garnier, 1838."

2. "Histoire de Richard Sans Peur, Duc de Normandie, Fils de Robert le Diable, &c. A Troyes, chez Oudot, 1745."

T. G. S.

Edinburgh.

Parochial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432.; Vol. vii., pp. 193. 369. 438.).—

"In the year 1635, upon the request of the Rev. Anthony Tuckney, Vicar of Boston, it was ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Laud), then on his metropolitical visitation at Boston, 'that the roome over the porch of the saide churche shall be repaired and decently fitted up to make a librarye, to the end that, in case any well and charitably disposed person shall hereafter bestow any books to the use of the parish, they may be there safely preserved and kept.'"

This library at present contains several hundred volumes of ancient (patristic, scholastic, and post-Reformation) divinity.

I hope to be able ere long to make a correct catalogue of the books at present remaining, and at the same time make an attempt to restore them to that decent "keeping" in which the great and good archbishop desired they might remain.

Query: In making preparations for the catalogue, I have been informed by a gentleman that he remembers two or more *cart loads* of books from this library being sold by the churchwardens, and, as he believes, by the then archdeacon's orders, at waste paper price; that the bulk of them was purchased by a bookseller then resident in Boston, and re-sold by him to a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Spilsby.

1. What was the date of the sale?

2. The name of the *Venerable* Archdeacon who perpetrated this robbery?

3. Whether there are any legal means for recovering the missing works?

My extracts are from Thompson's *History of Boston*, a correspondent of yours, a new edition of whose laborious work is about to appear.

THOMAS COLLIS.

Boston.

Painter—Derrick (Vol. vii., pp. 178. 391.).—I cannot agree with J. S. C. that *painter* is a corruption of *punter*, from the Saxon *punt*, a boat.

ce the deranging influence on the latter quite as as on the former."—*Life and Correspondence*, p. 390.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

ingham.

glish Bishops deprived by Queen Elizabeth, (Vol. vii., p. 260.). — I have endeavoured to e some information for A. S. A. on those which MR. DREDGE left unnoticed, but find fter his diligent search, very little indeed is gleaned. *Bishop Bayne* died in January, Strype's *Annals*, anno 1559). Dod, in vol. i. of his *Church History*, mentions a letter of *Goldwell's*, or, as he calls him, *Godwell's*, Allen, dated anno 1581:

is letter," he says, "seems to be written not efore Bishop Godwell's death, for I meet with her mention of him. Here the reader may take of a mistake in Dr. Heylin, who tells us he died r in Wisbich Castle, which is to be understood op Watson."

hop Pate he says:

was alive in 1562, but how long after I do not – Vol. i. p. 488.

Pole, according to the same authority, prisoner at large about the latter end of 1568. *Bishop Frampton* died May 25, 1708 ny's *Own Times*, vol. ii. p. 119.). I cannot in the day of *Bishop White's* death, but he ried, according to Evelyn (vol. iii. p. 364.), , 1698. TYRO.

lin.

rowed Thoughts (Vol. vii., p. 203.). — The t which ERICA shows has been used by and Macaulay is a grain from an often- d granary; a tag of yarn from a piece of used ever since its make for darning and ng; a drop of honey from a hive round which -bees and predatory wasps have never ceased der,—the *Anatomy of Melancholy*:

ough there were giants of old in physic and phy, yet I say with Didacus Stella*, 'a dwarf g on the shoulders of a giant may see farther giant himself.' I may likely add, alter, and see than my predecessors; and it is no greater pre- for me to indite after others, than for Ælianus tus, that famous physician, to write *De Morbis* after Jason Pratensis," &c.

pagination (that of Tegg's edition, 1849) t guide those who with Elia sicken at the ity of "unearthing the bones of that fan- old great man," and know not a "sight more ss" than the reprint of his *Opus*. SIGMA.

derland.

* *Luc.* 10. tom. ii.: "Pigmi gigantum humeris ti plusquam ipsi gigantes vident."—*Preface*, p. 8.

Dr. South v. *Goldsmith, Talleyrand, &c.* (Vol. vi., p. 575.; Vol. vii., p. 311.). — One authority has been overlooked by MR. BREEN, which seems as likely as any to have given currency to the saying, viz. Dean Swift. In *Gulliver's Travels* (1727), Voyage to the Houyhnhnms, the hero gives the king some information respecting British ministers of state, which I apprehend in Swift's day was no exaggeration. The minister, Gulliver says, "applies his words to all uses except to the indication of his mind." It must be confessed, however, that this authority is some seven years after Dr. South.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

Foucault's Experiment (Vol. vii., p. 330.). — The reality of the rotation, and the cause assigned to it by Foucault in his experiment, is now admitted without question by scientific men. But in measuring the amount of the motion of the pendulum, so many disturbing causes were found to be at work, that the numerical results have not been obtained as yet with exactness. The best account is, perhaps, the original one in the *Comptes Rendus*. Mr. Foucault has lately invented an instrument founded on a similar principle, to find the latitude of a place. ELSNO.

Passage in "Locksley Hall" (Vol. vi., p. 272.; Vol. vii., pp. 25. 146.). — Of these three commentators neither appears to me to have hit Tennyson's meaning, though CORYLUS has made the nearest shot. I ought to set out by confessing that it was not originally clear to myself, but that I could not for a moment doubt, when the following explanation was suggested to me by a friend. The "curlews" themselves are the "dreary gleams:" the words are what the Latin Grammar calls "duo substantiva ejusdem rei." I take the meaning, in plain prose, to be this: "The curlews are uttering their peculiar cry, as they fly over Locksley Hall, looking like (to me, the spectator) dreary gleams crossing the moorland."

I could supply A. A. D. with several examples *in English*, from my commonplace-book, of the "bold figure of speech not uncommon in the vivid language of Greece;" and, among the rest, one from Tennyson himself, to wit:

"Now, scarce three paces measured from the mound,
We stumbled on a stationary *voice*," &c.

But I doubt whether the poet had those passages in his thought, when he penned the opening of his noble poem "Locksley Hall." Of course I do not *know*, any more than A. A. D., and the rest; and I suppose we shall none of us get any enlightenment "by authority." HARRY LEROY TEMPLE.

Lake of Geneva (Vol. vii., p. 406.).—The account given in the *Chronicle* of Marius of what is called "an earthquake or landslip in the valley of the

Upper Rhone," is evidently that of a sudden *débâcle* destructive of life and property, but not such as to effect any permanent change in the configuration of the country. That an antiquary like Montfaucon should have fallen into the blunder of supposing that the Lacus Lemanus was then formed, may well excite surprise. The breadth of the new-formed lake, as given by Marius, is impossible, as the mountains in the valley are scarcely anywhere more than a mile apart. The valley of the Upper Rhone is liable to such *débâcles*, and one which would fill it might be called a lake, although of short duration. Having witnessed the effects of the *débâcle* of 1818 a few weeks after it happened, I can easily understand how such a one as that described by Marius should have produced the effects attributed to it, and yet have left no traces of its action after the lapse of centuries. J. S.

Athenæum.

"*Inter cuncta micans*," *&c.* (Vol. vi., p. 413.). — In a small work, *Lives of Eminent Saxons*, part i. p. 104., the above lines are ascribed to Aldhelm, and a translation by Mr. Boyd is subjoined.

To Aldhelm also are attributed the lines so often alluded to in "N. & Q.," "Roma tibi subito," &c. B. H. C.

"*Its*" (Vol. vi., p. 509.; Vol. vii., p. 160.). — As the proposer of the question on this word, so kindly replied to by Mr. Keightley, may I give two instances of its use from the Old Version of the Psalms?

"Which in due season bringeth forth *its* fruit abundantly." — Ps. i. 3.

"Thou didst prepare first a place, and set *its* roots so fast." — Ps. lxxx. 10.

The American *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October 1851, p. 735., says (speaking of the time when the authorised version of the Scriptures was executed), "the genitive *its* was not then in use;" which is disproved by the quotations already given.

B. H. C.

Gloves at Fairs (Vol. vii., p. 455.). — The custom of "hanging out the glove at fair time," as described by E. G. R., is, in all probability, of Chester origin. The annals of that city show that its two great annual fairs were established, or rather confirmed, by a charter of Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester, who granted to the abbot and convent of St. Werburgh (now the cathedral) "the extraordinary privilege, that no criminals resorting to their fairs at Chester should be arrested for any crime whatever, except such as they might have committed during their stay in the city." For several centuries, Chester was *famous for the* manufacture of gloves; and in *token thereof, it* was the custom for some days before, and during the continuance of the fai hang out from the town-hall, then situate at High Cross, their local emblem of commerce *glove:* thereby proclaiming that non-freemen strangers were permitted to trade within the a privilege at all other times enjoyed by citizens only. During this period of tempo "free trade," debtors were safe from the mercies of their creditors, and free from the of the sheriff's officer and his satellites. removal of the town-hall to another part city, the leathern symbol of "unrestricted tion" was suspended, at the appointed sea the roof of St. Peter's Church; until that foe to antiquity, the Reform Bill, aimed blow at all our prescriptive rights and and decreed that the stranger should forth on a footing with the freeborn citiz withstanding this, the authorities of the continued to "hang out their banner on ward walls;" and it is only within th years that the time-honoured custom to exist. T.

Chester.

Astronomical Query (Vol. vii., p. 84.). fair correspondent Leonora makes a mi reference to the position, in regard to the of the newly-discovered planets. It is ind at all surprising that these bodies were covered before, for this reason — they *do within the circle of the zodiac:* they lie far it, so much so, that to include them the must be expanded to at least five times its breadth. Hence they lie out of the path dinary observation, and their discovery is usu the result of keen telescopic examination of disti parts of the heavens. Leonora is of course aw that, with the exception of Neptune (the discove of which is a peculiar case), all the recently d covered planets belong to the cluster of asteri which move between Mars and Jupiter. Th are all invisible to the eye with the exception Vesta, and she is not to be distinguished by but an experienced star-gazer, and under m favourable circumstances; their minuteness, t *extra*-zodiacal position, and the outrageous or which they describe, all conspire to keep them of human ken until they are detected by the t scope, and ascertained to be planets either by t optical appearances, or by a course of watch and comparison of their positions with catalog of the fixed stars. Shirley Hibb

Tortoiseshell Tom Cat (Vol. v., p. 465.; Vol. p. 271.). — See Hone's *Year Book*, p. 728. Z

Sizain on the Pope, the Devil, and the Prete (Vol. vii., p. 270.). — This is given as one of prize epigrams in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1735, vol. v. p. 157. Z

dering Jew (Vol. vii., p. 261.). — Your ondent will find an account of the Wan- Jew prefixed to "Le Juif errant," the ivraison of *Chants et Chansons Populaires rance.* THOS. LAWRENCE.

y-de-la-Zouch.

earliest account of this legend is in Roger dover, under the year 1228: *De Joseph, num Christi adventum adhuc vivus exspectat,* p. 176. of the Historical Society's edition, p. 512. of Bohn's Translation: see also *Popular Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 360., Bohn's ZEUS.

ett and Dr. Saxby (Vol. vii., p. 41.). — I nothing of the parties, but have the book which S. R. inquires. The title is not accu- given in the *Literary Journal.* Instead of de to Virtue," by Dr. Morris Saxby, it is *on Virtue by a Young Author, dedicated William Saxby; with a Preface and Notes, and Explanatory, by a Friend*— "Mens ascia recti"—A good intention. Printed omini MDCCXCI, pp. 16.

ore stupid production could not easily be but, as it must be scarce, if the story about truction of all but eight copies is true, I ibe a part of the dedication:

Iost August Doctor,

reputation you have acquired by professional ith the respect which is universally shown to account of your practical observance of moral hy, has induced me to select you as a protector llowing work; which being evidently intended ote a cause for which you was always a zealous , I have nourished the most flattering hopes will be rather pleased than offended by this ntable presumption.

s necessary I should deviate from the general elebrating a patron's virtues in a high strain gyric, being sensible how generally yours are and how justly admired."— P. 3.

ode contains only ten lines:

tue, a mere chimera amongst the fair,
ow quite vanquished into air;
merly it was thought a thing of worth,
now who thinks of such poor stuff.
only put on to deceive,
t us poor mortals on them may crave;
l down and swear their beauty far
passes what we ever saw!
en they who think all's true that's said," &c.

the final line as unseemly.

Saxby is mentioned only on the title-page, at part of the dedication which I have He must have been a sensitive man to elt such an attack, and a prompt one to his account with the author so quickly. As vious that the ode was published solely to him, we may be allowed to hope that in the "severe personal chastisement" he was not sparing of whipcord. The absence of place of publication and printer's name render inquiry difficult; and there is no indication as to whether Dr. Saxby was of Divinity, Law, or Physic. H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

"*My mind to me a kingdom is*" (Vol. i., pp. 302. 489.; Vol. vi., pp. 555. 615.). — The idea is Shakspeare's (Third Part of *Hen. VI.*):

"*Keeper.* Ay, but thou talk'st as if thou wert a king.
K. Henry. Why, so I am in mind; and that's enough."

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

Claret (Vol. vii., p. 237.). — The word claret seems to me to be the same as the French word *clairet*, both adjective and substantive: as a substantive it means a low and cheap sort of *claret*, sold in France, and drawn from the barrel like beer in England; as an adjective it is a diminutive of *clair*, and implies that the wine is transparent.

JOHN LAMMENS.

Manchester.

Suicide at Marseilles (Vol. vii., pp. 180. 316.).— The original authority for the custom at Marseilles, of keeping poison at the public expense for the accommodation of all who could give the senate satisfactory reasons for committing suicide, is Valerius Maximus, lib. ii. cap. vi. § 7. ZEUS.

Etymology of Slang (Vol. vii., p. 331.). —

"SLANGS are the greaves with which the legs of convicts are fettered, having acquired that name from the manner in which they were worn, as they required a sling of string to keep them off the ground . . The irons were the *slangs*; and the slang-wearer's language was of course slangous, as partaking much if not wholly of the *slang*."— *Sportsman's Slang, a New Dictionary and Varieties of Life*, by John Bee: Preface, p. 5.

ZEUS.

Scanderbeg's Sword (Vol. vii., pp. 35. 143.). — The proverb, "Scanderbeg's sword must have Scanderbeg's arm," is founded on the following story:

"George Castriot, Prince of Albania, one of the strongest and valiantest men that lived these two hundred yeares, had a cimeter, which Mahomet the Turkish Emperor, his mortall enemy, desired to see. Castriot (surnamed of the Turks, Ischenderbeg, that is, Great Alexander, because of his valiantnesse), having received a pledge for the restitution of his cimeter, sent it so far as Constantinople to Mahomet, in whose court there was not any man found that could with any ease wield that piece of steele; so that Mahomet sending it back againe, enioyned the messenger to tell the prince, that in this action he had proceeded enemy-like, and with a fraudulent mind, sending a counterfeit cimeter

y beyond the memory of the present ge-
n; but Mr. Flood's impression, commu-
to me, is, that it was artificially produced
ed by some former gardener. If natural,
nay be the case, this instance of its occur-
n Ireland is, I believe, unique.

JAMES GRAVES.

enny.

and Flowers (Vol. iv., p. 22.; Vol. vii.,
. 341.).—Passages illustrative of this simi-
have been quoted from Cowley, Longfellow,
and Moir. The metaphor is also made use
Darwin, in his *Loves of the Plants:*

on, ye stars! exult in youthful prime,
with bright curves the printless steps of time;
rs of the sky! ye, too, to age must yield,
as your silken sisters of the field."

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

Painting by Fuseli (Vol. vii., p. 453.).—
cture by the late Henry Fuseli, R.A., in-
after by MR. SANSOM, is in the collection
John Soane's Museum; it was purchased by
1802.
as exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1780,
thus entered in the Catalogue of that year:

7. Ezzelin Bracciaferro musing over Meduna,
oyed by him, for disloyalty, during his absence
e Holy Land. *Fuseli.*"

re is an engraving of the picture in *Essays*
siognomy, by J. C. Lavater, translated from
nch by Henry Hunter, D.D., 4to.: London,
The *second* volume, p. 294.
inscription under that engraving, by Hol-
is as follows:

elin, Count of Ravenna, surnamed Braccia-
Iron Arm, musing over the body of Meduna;
him, for infidelity, during his absence in the
and."

GEORGE BAILEY.

subject of your correspondent J. SANSOM's
is in the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn
Search among the Italian story-tellers
t discover the origin of the picture of Count
n's remorse: it sprung from that fertile
of fearful images—Henry Fuseli's brain.
ork might well have been left without a
but for the requirements of the Royal
my Catalogue, and, it must be added, Fu-
lesire to mystify the Italian as well as the
scholars of his day.
confirmation of the correctness of these
ents, I refer your correspondent to the *Life*
eli by Knowles, and to that by Cunningham
Lives of the British Painters. R. F., Jun.

Vavita Erythræum" (Vol. vii., p. 382.).—Since
ested a reference to these lines, I have pos-
l myself of a very elaborate Latin work on *Bells*, in two vols. 8vo., published at Rome, 1822, by Alexander Lazzarinus, *De Vario Tintinnabulorum usu apud veteres Hebræos et Ethnicos:* wherein, in a section on the effect of the sound of bells on different animals, he quotes those very lines from "Cornelius Kilianus Dufflæus in suis poematibus."

I shall now be thankful to be told something about the said Dufflæus,—who and what he was,—when and where he lived? H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Rectory, Clyst St. George.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

The success which has attended *The Chronological New Testament* has encouraged the publisher of that most useful work to undertake an edition of the entire Scriptures on a similar plan; and we have now before us the First Part of *The English Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments according to the authorised Version: newly divided into Paragraphs, with concise Introductions to the several Books; and with Maps and Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Holy Scriptures; containing also the most remarkable Variations of the ancient Versions, and the chief Results of modern Criticism.* Even this ample title-page does not, however, point out the many helps towards a better understanding of the Word of God, which, by improvements in its division and typographical arrangement, are here furnished for the use of the devout student: and which has this great recommendation in our eyes, as we have no doubt it will be its greatest in that of many of our readers, that it is no endeavour to furnish a new translation, but only an attempt to turn our noble authorised version to the best account. The present Part completes the Book of Genesis, and we have little doubt that its success will be such as to secure for the publisher that patronage which will enable him to complete so desirable a work as his "*New Edition of the authorised Version of the Bible.*" While on this subject, we may fitly call attention to the eighth number of *The Museum of Classical Antiquities: a Quarterly Journal of Ancient Art*, and its accompanying *Supplement*, both of which are entirely occupied with a question which, from its connexion with our holiest and most religious feelings, must always command our deepest attention,—namely, the true site of Calvary, and of the Holy Sepulchre. The question is discussed at considerable length, and with great learning and acuteness; and, we trust, from its generally interesting character, may have the effect of drawing attention to a journal which deserves the patronage of scholars to a greater extent than, from the prefatory notice, it would appear to have received up to the present time.

The Second Part of *The Ulster Journal of Archæology* has just appeared. We cannot better recommend it to our antiquarian friends than by pointing out that it contains the following papers:—1. Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry, A.D. 1397. 2. Iona. 3. Anglo-Norman Families of Lecale, County Down.

4. Ogham Inscriptions. 5. Irish Surnames, their past and present Forms. 6. The Island of Tory in the Pagan Period. 7. Origin and Characteristics of the People in the Counties of Down and Antrim. 8. King William's Progress to the Boyne. 9. Antiquarian Notes and Queries. 10. Annals of Ulster.

We ought, in the same way, to specify the various papers to be found in the recently-published *Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton and the Counties of York and Lincoln; and of the Architectural and Archæological Society of the County of Bedford during the Year* 1852,—but such a course is obviously impossible. There is one paper in the volume which, as especially worthy the attention of those interested in our Ecclesiastical History, deserves to be particularly noticed, namely, the Rev. G. A. Poole's *Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees from the Year* 1050 *to* 1550. How much good service might be done to Historical Literature by the compilation and printing of many documents of a similar character!

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SCOTT, REMARKS ON THE BEST WRITINGS OF THE BEST AUTHORS (or some such title).
SERMONS BY THE REV. ROBERT WAKE, M.A. 1704, 1712, &c.
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The author of the manuscript enters into a very tailed examination of the several groups of ures which compose the picture, and of the pression of the heads; and he confesses his ability to find in them anything decisively in- ating the period supposed to be chosen. He narks that nine at least of the persons, includ- the principal one, are evidently engaged in mated conversation; that instead of that con- trated attention which the announcement might supposed to generate, there appears to be great iety of expression and of action; and that ther surprise nor indignation are so generally minent, as might have been expected. He ines to think that the studied diversity of ression, and the varied attitudes and gestures the assembled party, are to be regarded as ofs of the artist's efforts to produce a power- and harmonious composition, rather than a ural and truthful representation of any par- lar moment of the transaction depicted by .

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t must be borne in mind that the subject had been a familiar decoration of conventual refec- es before the time when Lionardo brought his found knowledge of external human nature, his unsurpassed powers of executive art, to on a subject which had before been treated he dry, conventional, inanimate manner of the dle Ages. The leading features of the tra- nal picture are retained: the long table, the n cloth, the one-sided arrangement of the res, the classic drapery, and the general form design of the apartment, are all to be found in earlier works; and must have been considered, bservers in general, far more essential to the ect delineation of the scene than any adherence he exact description of it in any one of the ngelists. But as the subject was usually intro- d into refectories for the edification of the hren assembled with their superior at their own ls, it does not seem likely that the treachery of as should have been intended to be the pro- ent action of the picture. It was a memorial of institution of the Eucharist, although the Christ not represented as dispensing either bread or . In such a case, if any particular point of was ever contemplated by the artist, he might ciously and appropriately select the moment n the Saviour was announcing, in mysterious ds, the close of his mission—as in St. Matthew St. Mark; or was teaching them a lesson of nility when the spirit of rivalry and strife had closed itself among them—as we find in St. ke and St. John.

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Scotter Register (County Lincoln).—The following extracts from the register of the parish of Scotter, in the county of Lincoln, are perhaps sufficiently interesting to be worth printing in "N. & Q.":

1. "Ecclesia parochialis de Scotter comitatu Lincoliæ dedicata est Beatis Apostolis Sancto Petro et Sancto Paulo ut apparet in Antiquo Scripto viduæ Loddington de Scotter, viz. in testamento vltimo Thomæ Dalyson, Gen. de Scotter, qui obiit Junii 19°, anno Domini 1495.

"GUL. CARRINGTON,
"Rector eclïa ibid."

2. "*Memorandum*, That on Septuagesima Sunday, being the 19th day of January, 1667, one Francis Drury, an excommunicate person, came into the church in time of divine service in ye morning, and being admonisht by mee to begon, hee obstinately refused, whereuppon ye whole congregation departed; and after the same manner in the afternoon, the same day, he came again, and refusing againe to go out, the whole congregation againe went home, soe y^t little or no service pformed. They prevented his further coming in y^t manner, as hee threatned, by order from the Justice, uppon the statute of Queene Elizabeth concerning the molestation and disturbance of publiq preachers.

WM. CARRINGTON, Rec."

"O tempora, O mores."

3. "Michæl Skinner Senex centum et trium annorum sepultus fuit die sancti Johannis, viz. Dec. 27, 1673."

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Is this passage the origin of the above cant phrases? GEORGE DANIEL.

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Child-mother.—Four months ago, on board the Brazil packet, the royal mail steam-vessel Severn, there was an instance of a "child-wife," which might be worthy of a place among your curiosities of that description.

She was the wedded wife of a Brazilian travelling from the Brazils to Lisbon, and her husband applied for permission to pay the "reduced passage money" for her as being "under twelve years of age!"

As the regulation on that head speaks of "*children* under twelve years of age," this *conscientious* Brazilian's demand could not be countenanced.

His wife's age was under eleven years and a half, and (*credat Judæus*) *she was a mother!*

A. L.

Queries.

FURTHER QUERIES RESPECTING BISHOP KEN.

(*Continued from* Vol. vii., p. 380.)

In a *Collection of Poems*, in six volumes, by several Hands (Dodsley, 5th edition, 1758), and in vol. iii. p. 75., is found "An Epistle from Florence to T. A., Esq., Tutor to the Earl of P——. Written in the year 1740. By the Honourable ——." Can any one explain an allusion contained in these three lines of the epistle?

> "Or with wise Ken judiciously define,
> When Pius marks the honorary coin
> Of Caracalla, or of Antonine."

It is hardly to be supposed that the Ken here named could mean the bishop, who died so far back as 1711. Was there a coin-collector of that name living about 1740?

We learn (from Ken's *Prose Works*, ed. Round, pp. 93, 94.) that the Bishop's sister, "my poor sister Ken," most probably then a widow, lost her only son, who died at Cyprus, in 1707. Was this Mrs. Ken the Rose Vernon, sister of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Coleman Street, London, and the wife of Jon Ken, the bishop's eldest brother, and treasurer of the East India Company? This Jon and Rose Ken are represented, in Mr. Markland's Pedigree of the Ken family, as still living in 1683. Is there no monumental memorial of this Treasurer Ken, or his family, in any of the London churches?

In Mr. Macaulay's *History of England*, 5th ed., vol. ii. p. 365., he states that "it was well known that one of the most opulent dissenters of the City had begged that he might have the honour of giving security for Ken," when the seven bishops were bailed, previous to their trial. On what authority (for none is cited) does this statement rest?

Can any one give a clue to this passage from a letter written to Mr. Harbin, Lord Weymouth's chaplain, by Bishop Ken, and
Jan 22." [1701]:

"I came to Winchester yesterda
post more, and then go either to Si
ton, where you shall hear from
Works, by Round, p. 53.

Can "Sir R. U." (the *U* perl
take for *W.*) designate Sir Robe
of Chilton, in the county of Sout
to Lord Weymouth's daughter
Newton" be a mistake for Long
or may it be Long Newton, i
Malmesbury?

Temple.

THE REV. JOHN LAWSON AND HI MANUSCRIPTS.

In the year 1774 the Rev. Joh
Rector of Swanscombe in Kent,
sertation on the Geometrical An
tients, with a Collection of Theor
without solutions for the Exercise
This work was printed anonyn
bury, but the merits of the ess
the author to remain long in ol
writer was immediately known
geometers of the day, and the el
many of the theorems and pr
general desire that their solution
lished in a separate work. In
this intention, it was announc
attached to some copies of the w

"The author of this publicati
leisure, and living in a retired si
any opportunity of conversation
would be extremely glad of a co
such, who are willing to be at th
or if this be thought too much,
his answers to their letters.
post-paid, can be received by
would be opened for frolic, impo
Any new geometrical proposit
problems, would be received
without solutions, he would
return such as might be s
lutions of propositions alre
those included in the present
agreeable. If a variety of
tially different from those o
be communicated, he prop
publish them all, with a
exercise; and then each
to his own solution, or a
shall please to direct.
the publisher with his
speedily conveyed to hi
sitions contained in thi
desirous of seeing. L
P. Q., to be left at M

Strand, London, will be carefully transmitted on the first day of each month, and all correspondents may expect answers during the course of that month."

In consequence of this appeal, Mr. Lawson was speedily in correspondence with several of the most able geometers then living, and amongst the rest, Messrs. Ainsworth, Clarke, Merrit, Power, &c. appear to have furnished him with original solutions to his collection of theorems and problems. The manuscript containing these solutions must have been of considerable size, since a portion of it was sent down to Manchester about July, 1777, for the purpose of obtaining Mr. Ainsworth's remarks and corrections; and Mr. Lawson is requested, in a letter bearing date "August 22, 1777," to "send the next portion when convenient." Whether Mr. Lawson did so or not, I have not yet been able to ascertain; but this much is certain, the manuscript was never printed, and would most probably either be disposed of at the death of its owner, or previously transferred to the possession of some geometer of Mr. Lawson's acquaintance. Several of the *original* letters which passed between the respective parties relating to this manuscript are at present in the hands of two or three of the Lancashire geometers, but no one seems to know anything of the manuscript itself. May I then request that the fortunate holder of this yet valuable collection will make himself known through the medium of the widely circulated pages of "N. & Q." T. T. Wilkinson.

Burnley, Lancashire.

Minor Queries.

"*Wanderings of Memory.*" — In Brayley's *Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, p. 293., is a quotation from the *Wanderings of Memory*, as a motto to an account of the ancient castle of the Peverils at Castleton, in Derbyshire: can any of your readers tell me who was the author of the poem in question? W. R.

Camden Town.

"*Wandering Willie's Tale.*"—Has the scene that presented itself to the view of Piper Steenie Steenson, when he was ushered by the phantom of his friend Dougal M'Callum into the presence of the ghastly revellers carousing in the auld oak parlour of the visionary Redgauntlet Castle, ever been painted? (See *Redgauntlet*, Letter xi.) If it be, is there any engraving of the picture extant or on sale? C. Forbes.

Temple.

Chapel Sunday. — I had the pleasure of spending a Sunday in the course of the last summer in the neighbourhood of Keswick, among the beautiful lake scenery of England. I there learned that in the village of Thornthwaite it was Chapel Sunday, and on inquiry I was told that there were a few other villages in the neighbourhood where there was also a Chapel Sunday. Upon this day it is the custom of young people to come from neighbouring places to attend worship at the village church or chapel, and the afternoon partakes of a merry-making character at the village inn. There appeared, as far as I could see, no excesses attending the anniversary, all being respectable in their conduct. Can any of your Cambrian readers inform me the origin of this anniversary? Prestoniensis.

Proud Salopians.—I have never heard a satisfactory account of the origin of this title, given to persons belonging to my native county.

In the neighbourhood the following story is frequently related, but with what authority I cannot tell, viz. "That upon the king (Query which?) offering to make Shrewsbury a city, the inhabitants replied that they preferred its remaining the largest borough in England, rather than it should be the smallest city; their pride not allowing them to be small among the great."

If this history of the term be true, it would appear that the name should only be applied to *burgesses of Shrewsbury.* Salopian.

George Miller, D.D.—In the year 1796, George Miller, subsequently the author of *Modern History Philosophically Illustrated*, and many other well-known works (of which a list appears in a recent Memoir), was appointed Donnelan Lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin; and delivered a course of sermons or lectures on "An Inquiry into the Causes that have impeded the further Progress of Christianity." I should be very glad indeed to know whether these Sermons have appeared in print; and if so, when and where published? I have not been able to procure a copy.

With regard to the Donnelan Lectureship, I may add, that a legacy of 1243*l.* was bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnelan, of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, "for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners." The particular mode of application was entrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows; and accordingly, amongst other resolutions of the Board, passed Feb. 22, 1794, are to be found the following: "That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary arising from the interest of 1200*l.*, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnelan's Lecture;" and "That one moiety of the interest of the said 1200*l.* shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number [six] of the lectures; and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures." Aburba.

h is probably a mistake. It bears the follow-
inscription:

This is drawn from the painting in the hands of
Justice Newton of the Middle Temple."

n any one inform me when this learned jus-
lived; or rather, for it concerns me more,
he died? And farther, if it be not too
less an inquiry to make, who his existing
sentatives (if any) may be?

F. KYFFIN LENTHALL.

Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

ufti.—I hear military men employ this term,
went in *mufti:*" meaning, out of uniform.
nce is it derived? MARIA.

ming and Cuculling.—In that very curious
ne of extracts from *The Presbytery Book of*
hbogie, A.D. 1631–54, which was printed for
Spalding Club in 1843, occurs the following
ge:

George Jinkin and John Christie referred from the
n of Abercherder, for *ryming and cuculling*, called,
eird not. Ordained to be summonded *pro* 2°."
242.

cordingly, on —

he said day, George Jinkin in Abercherder, being
onded for his *ryming and cuculling*, being called,
eired; and being accused of the foresaid fault,
sed he only spoke three words of *that ryme.*
sharpely rebuked, and instructed of the grosnes
t sin, was ordained to satisfie in sackcloth, which
omised to do."—P. 245.

hat was the "fault" here alluded to, and
d with a species of discipline with which the
ytery, and those under its jurisdiction, ap-
to have been very familiar? D.

stom at the Savoy Church.—At the Savoy
ch (London), the Sunday following Christmas
there was a chair placed near the door,
ed with a cloth: on the chair was an orange,
plate.

n any of the readers of "N. & Q." inform me
neaning of this? CERIDWEN.

Minor Queries with Answers.

ithfull Teate.—I lately fell in with a small
by this divine, entitled *Ter Tria*, and on the
eaf is a MS. note, stating that some years ago
y of the same book was priced, in a bookseller's
logue in London, at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* I wish to learn
particulars relative to the author, and if the
is valuable, or scarce, or both. J. S.

Neither Calamy nor Brook has furnished any bio-
hical notices of Dr. Faithfull Teate. When he
e *Ter Tria*, in 1658, he was a "Preacher of the
rd at Sudbury in Suffolk." A second edition of
it was published in 1669. In 1665 appeared his *Scrip-ture Map of the Wildernesse of Sin*," 4to. In a dis-course on *Right Thoughts, the Righteous Man's Evi-dence*, he has the following passage, accommodated to his own destitute state after his ejectment: "The righteous man, in thinking of his present condition of life, thinks it his relief, that the less money he has he may go the more upon trust; the less he finds in his purse, seeks the more in the promise of Him that has said, 'I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee;' so that he thinks no man can take away his livelihood, unless he can first take away God's truth." Lowndes has given the following prices of *Ter Tria:* Sir M. M. Sykes, part iii. 626., 5*s.*; Nassau, part ii. 682., 8*s.*; White Knights, 4068., 1*l.*; *Bibl. Ang. Poet.*, 764., 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*]

Kelway Family.—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." guide me to anything like a pedigree of the family of *Kelloway*, *Kaloway*, or *Kelway;* which I find from Lysons' *Devonshire* possessed the manor of Mokesbean in that county from the time of Henry II.?

In the first year of Edward III., when the property of those who suffered after the battle of Boroughbridge was restored, John de Keilewaye was found "hæres de integro sanguine" to Lord Gifford of Brimesfield.

The last of the family appears to have been John Kelloway of Collampton in Devon, who married Joan Tregarthian; and dying in 1530, left co-heiresses married to Greville of Penheale, Codrington of Codrington, Harwood, and Cooke.

The arms of the family are singular, being Argent within a bordure engrailed sable, two grov-ing irons in saltire sable, between four pears Or.

R. H. C.

[The pedigree of this family will be found in two copies by Munday of the "Visitation of Devonshire," A.D. 1564, in the Harleian MSS. 1091. p. 90., and 1538, p. 2166. The only difference in the arms is, in both copies, that there is no *bordure engrailed;* but this has probably been added since as a *difference*, as was often done to distinguish families. The name is here spelt *Kelloway*, and the pedigree begins with "Thomas Kelloway of Stowford in county Devon, who married Anne, daughter of —— Copleston, of ——, in county Somerset," and ends with "John Kelloway, who mar-ried Margery, daughter of John Arscott of Duns-land, and left issue Robert, who married ——, and Richard."]

Regatta.—What is the etymology of the word *regatta?* From whence is it derived, and when was it first used in English to mean a boat-race?

C. B. N. C. J. S.

[Baretti says, "Regatta, *palio che si corre sull' acqua;* a race run on water in boats. The word I take to be cor-rupted from *Remigata*, the art of rowing." Florio, in his *Worlde of Wordes*, has "*Regattare*, Ital. to wrangle, to cope or fight for the mastery." The term, as denoting a showy species of boat-race, was first used in this

country towards the close of the last century; for the papers of that time inform us, that on June 23, 1775, a regatta, a *novel* entertainment, and the first of the kind, was exhibited in the river Thames, in imitation of some of those splendid shows exhibited at Venice on their grand festivals. The whole river, from London Bridge to the Ship Tavern, Millbank, was covered with boats. About 1200 flags were flying before four o'clock in the afternoon, and vessels were moored in the river for the sale of liquors and other refreshments. Before six o'clock it was a perfect fair on both sides the water, and bad liquor, with short measure, was plentifully retailed. Plans of the regatta were sold from a shilling to a penny each, and songs on the occasion sung, in which "regatta" was the rhyme for "Ranelagh," and "royal family" echoed to "liberty."]

Coket and Cler-mantyn.—Piers Plowman says that when new corn began to be sold—

"Waulde no beggar eat bread that in it beanes were,
But of *coket* and *cler-mantyn*, or else of cleane wheate."

What are *coket* and *cler-mantyn?* Also, what are *coronation flowers*, and *sops in wine?* CERIDWEN.

[Both *coket* and *cler-mantyn* mean a kind of fine bread. *Coronation* is the name given by some of our old writers to a species of flower, the modern appellation of which is not clear. *Sops-in-wine* were a species of flowers among the smaller kind of single gilliflowers or pinks. Both these flowers are noticed by Spenser, in his *Shepherd's Calendar* for April, as follows:

"Bring coronations and sops-in-wine
Worn of paramours."]

Replies.

CURFEW.

(Vol. vi., pp. 53. 112.)

It will be remembered that when Mr. Webster, one of the greatest of American statesmen, was on his death-bed, in October last, he requested his son to read to him that far-famed "Elegy" of Gray:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

The editor of the *Boston Journal*, after referring to this circumstance, which he says has caused an unexampled demand for the works of Gray in the United States, goes on to give the result of his researches in many old English works, respecting the origin and meaning of the word *curfew*, which I trust will interest not only your correspondents who have written on the subject, but also many of your readers. I glean from the clever article now before me the following brief notices, which I have not yet met with in "N. & Q."

In King Alfred's time the curfew was rung at eight o'clock, and called the "cover fire bell," because the inhabitants, on hearing its peals, were obliged to cover their fires, and go to bed. Thomson evidently refers, in the following lines, to this tyrannical law, which was ab
about the year 1100:

"The shiv'ring wretches at the c
Dejected sunk into their sordid
And through the mournful glo
Mused sad, or dreamt of better

On the people finding that
their fires and go to bed wh
would appear, from being recor
that the time of ringing the c
changed from eight to nine o'cl
to ten, and afterwards to the
morning. Thus we find in *Ro*

"The curfew bell hat
'Tis *three o'clock.*"

In Shakspeare's works frequ
of the curfew. In the *Tempe*
lowing:

"You wh
Is to make midnight mushroo
To hear the solemn curfew."

In *Measure for Measure:*

"*Duke.* Who call'd here o
Provost. None since the

In *King Lear:*

"This is the foul fiend Flibertig
He begins at curfew, and walk

This old English custom of
bell was carried by the Puri
England; and where is the I
age who does not well recolle
church bell at nine o'clock, wh
signal for labourers to retire t
men to close their shops?

Before closing this Note, m
inform MR. SANSOM, that *Char*
chusetts, and only separated fro
River, which runs between t
place to which he refers is *Cha*
Carolina.

Malta.

THE "SALT-PETE

(Vol. vii., pp. 377.

The statute against monopo
contains a clause (sec. 10.)
should not extend to any co
letters patent theretofore ma
be made, of, for, or concerning
or compounding of saltpetre o
were to be of the like force and
as if that act had never been
In the famous "Remonstra
the Kingdom" agreed upo
Commons in November, 16
allusion to the vexation and o

ject by purveyors, clerks of the market, and saltpetre men. (*Parliamentary History*, x. 67.)

Shortly afterwards was passed an act (which obtained the royal assent) giving liberty for importing gunpowder and saltpetre, and for making of gunpowder. The preamble asserts that the importation of gunpowder from foreign parts had of late times been against law prohibited, and the making thereof within this realm ingrossed; whereby the price of gunpowder had been excessively raised, many powder works decayed, this kingdom very much weakened and endangered, the merchants thereof much damnified, many mariners and others taken prisoners and brought into miserable captivity and slavery, many ships taken by Turkish and other pirates, and many other inconveniences had from thence ensued, and more were likely to ensue, if not timely prevented. (17 *Car. I.* c. 21.)

Lord Clarendon, in reviewing the various "important laws" of the Long Parliament to which the king assented, makes the following observations with reference to this particular act:

"'An Act for the free making Saltpetre and Gunpowder within the Kingdom:' which was a part of the prerogative; and not only considerable, as it restrained that precious and dangerous commodity from vulgar hands; but, as in truth it brought a considerable revenue to the crown, and more to those whom the crown gratified and obliged by that license. The pretence for this exemption was, 'the unjustifiable proceeding of those (or of inferior persons qualified by them) who had been trusted in that employment,' by whom, it cannot be denied, many men suffered: but the true reason was, that thereby they might be sure to have in readiness a good stock in that commodity, against the time their occasions should call upon them."—*History of Rebellion*, book iii.

On the 3rd April, 1644, the Lords and Commons passed an ordinance for the making of saltpetre, &c. This was grounded on the following allegations:

"1. The great expence of gunpowder, occasioned by the then war within his Majesty's dominions, had well near consumed the old store, and did exhaust the magazines so fast, that without a larger supply, the navy forts and the land armies could not be furnished.

"2. Foreign saltpetre was not in equal goodness with that of our own country, and the foreign gunpowder far worse conditioned and less forcible than that which is made in England.

"3. Divers foreign estates had of late prohibited the exportation of salt-peter and gunpowder out of their own dominions and countries, so that there could be but little hope or future expectation of any peter or powder to be brought into this kingdom, as in former times, which would enforce us to make use of our own materials."

From these circumstances, it was held most necessary that the digging of saltpetre and making of gunpowder should by all fit means be encouraged, at that time when it so much concerned the public safety; nevertheless, to prevent the reviving of those *oppressions and exactions* exercised upon the people, under the colourable authority of commissions granted to *salt-peter-men;* which burden had been eased since the sitting of that Parliament. To the end there might not be any pretence to interrupt the work, it was ordained that the committee of safety, their factors, workmen, and servants, should have power and authority (within prescribed hours) to search and dig for saltpetre in all pigeon-houses, stables, cellars, vaults, empty warehouses, and other outhouses, yards, and places likely to afford that earth.

The *salt-peter-men* were to level the ground and repair damage done by them; or might be compelled to do so by the deputy-lieutenants, justices of the peace, or committees of parliament.

The *salt-peter-men* were also empowered to take carts, by the known officers, for carriage of the liquor, vessels, and other utensils, from place to place, at specified prices, and under limitations as to weight and distance; and they were freed from taxes and tolls for carriages used about their works, and empowered to take outhouses, &c., for their workhouses, making satisfaction to the owners.

This ordinance was to continue for two years, from 25th March, 1644.

An ordinance of a similar character was passed 9th February, 1652, to be in force till 25th March, 1656 (*Scobell*, 231.).

By an act of the Lord Protector and Parliament, made in 1656, it was enacted that no person or persons should dig within the houses or lands of any person or persons of the commonwealth for the finding of saltpetre, nor take the carriages of any person or persons for the carrying of their materials or vessels, without their leave first obtained or had. (*Scobell*, 377.) This is the act referred to by BROCTUNA ("N. & Q.," Vol. vii., p. 434.), and by my friend MR. ISAIAH DECK ("N. & Q.," Vol. vii., p. 460.), though I am not certain that MR. DECK's inference be correct, that this act was passed in consequence of the new and uncertain process for obtaining the constituents of nitre having failed; and it is quite clear that Lord Coke could not have referred to this act. The enactment referred to is introduced by way of proviso in an act allowing the exportation of goods of English manufacture (*inter alia*, of gunpowder, when the price did not exceed 5*l.* per cwt.).

Allow me, in connexion, with this subject, to refer to Cullum's *History of Hawsted*, 1st edition, pp. 150. and 151., also to the statute 1 Jac. II. c. 8. s. 3., by which persons obtaining any letters patent for the sole making or importing gunpowder are subjected to the pains and penalties of præmunire.

C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge.

to the appointed number of churches, and at each, taking the ring of the church door in his hand, repeated the oath.

One of the most curious specimens of the practice of swearing men by that to which they attached most importance, is to be found in an Hindoo law. It says, let a judge swear a Brahmin by his veracity; a soldier by his horses, his elephants, or his arms; an agriculturist by his cows, his grain, or his money; and a Soudra by all his crimes. JOHN THRUPP.

Surbiton.

I know nothing about judicial oaths: but the origin of the form MR. BREEN states to be used by the Roman Catholics of the Continent, and the Scotch Presbyterians, may be seen in Dan. xii. 7.: "When he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever." And in Revelation x. 5, 6.: "And the angel . . . lifted up his hand to heaven, and sware by him," &c. See also Genesis xiv. 22.

MARIA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Washing Collodion Pictures — Test for Lens. — As I was indebted to the kindness of DR. DIAMOND, amongst other friends, for my original initiation into the mysteries of photography, it may appear somewhat presumptuous in me to differ from one who has had so much more experience in a point of practice. I allude to that of *washing* the collodion negative after developing, previously to fixing with the hyposulphite of soda; but, probably, the reasons I urge may have some weight. As the hyposulphite solution is intended to be used repeatedly, it appears to me not advisable to introduce into it *any free acid* (which must occur if the negative be not washed, although the quantity at each operation may be small), because it causes a decomposition of the salt, setting free *sulphurous* acid, and also sulphur; which last is slightly soluble in the hyposulphite of soda, and thus the sulphur is brought in contact with the reduced silver, and forms a sulphuret of that metal. But the change does not stop here: for, by the lapse of time, oxygen is absorbed, and thus a *sulphate of silver* is formed, and the colour changed from black to white. That sulphur is set free by the addition of an acid to the solution of hyposulphite of soda, is a fact so easily demonstrable both to eyes and nose of the operator, that no one d remain long in doubt who is desirous of ing the experiment.

A correspondent desires to know how to test coincidence or otherwise of the visual and inic foci of a combination: this is very readily omplished by the aid of a *focimeter*, which can easily made thus:

Procure a piece of stout card-board, or thin wood covered with white paper, on which draw a considerable number of fine black lines, or cover it with some fine black net (what I believe the ladies call *blond*), which may be pasted on. Cut up the whole into a dozen good-sized pieces of any convenient form, so that about four square inches of surface at least be allowed to each piece. Paste over the *net* a circular or square label about the size of a shilling, bearing a distinctly printed number one on each piece, from 1 upwards; and arrange the pieces in any convenient manner by means of wires inserted into a slip of wood; but they must be so placed that the *whole* can be seen from one point of view, although each piece must be placed so that it is *one inch* farther off from the operator than the next lowest number. Having placed the camera eight or ten feet from the cards, carefully focus to any one of the numbers, 4 or 5 for instance; and observe, not that the *number* is distinct, but that the minute lines or threads of the net are visible: then take a picture, exposing it a very short time, and the threads of the card bearing the number that was most perfectly in focus visually *ought* to be most distinct; but, if otherwise, that which is most distinct will not only show whether the lens is over or under corrected, but will indicate the *amount* of error. If under corrected, a lower number will be most distinct; if over corrected, a higher. GEO. SHADBOLT.

Test for Lenses. — I beg to submit to a COUNTRY PRACTITIONER the following very simple test for the coincidence of the chemical and visual foci of an achromatic lens:

Take a common hand-bill or other sheet of printed paper; and having stretched it on a board, place it before the lens in an oblique position, so that the plane of the board may make an angle with a vertical plane of about thirty or forty degrees. Bring any line of type about the middle of the sheet into the true visual focus, and take a copy of the sheet by collodion or otherwise. Then, if the line of type focussed upon be reproduced clearly and sharply on the plate, the lens is correct; but if any other line be found sharper than the test one, the foci disagree; and the amount of error will depend on the distance of the two lines of type one from the other on the hand-bill.

J. A. MILES.

Fakenham, Norfolk.

Improvement in Positives. — I have great pleasure in communicating to you an improvement in the process of taking positives, which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, and which ensures by far the most beautiful tints I have yet seen. I take three ounces of the hyposulphite of soda, and dissolve it in one pint of distilled or rain water; and to this I add about one or one and a half grains of pyrogallic acid, and seventy grains

chdeacon of Cashel's very accurate and ex- work, *Editions of the Bible, and Parts f, in English*, p. 75.: Oxford, 1852. R. G.

stminster Parishes (Vol. vii., p. 454.). — 0 the City and Liberties of Westminster ned the churches of St. Margaret, St. Martin- -Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. John t Savoy.

registers of burials, marriages, and christen- of St. Margaret's Church, began January 1,

Fire of London did not destroy any church stminster. MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M. A.

ristic (Vol. vii., p. 237.). — The term *hev- h*, in the first edition of the translation of *Critik*, is not given in the vocabulary ap- d to the translation; but under the word *iv* it is stated that in its meaning it stands ed to the word *euristic* (*hevristisch* in Ger- But in the second edition, published in it is remarked, under the words *evristic*, *c*, *hevristisch*, that the term should, in Sir Hamilton's opinion, be *euretic* or *heuretic;* ord *hevristisch* being an error of long stand- German philosophy. The derivation of would be from εὑρετικος.

Tissot's translation, *hevristisch* is rendered by *tique;* in Mantovani's, by *evristico;* in Born's, *uristicus*. In Krug's *Lexicon*, *hevristik* is as derived from εὑρίσκω, εὑρεῖν. The *hevristic* d, Krug remarks, is also called the *analytical*. y be added, that in the first edition of the (Riga, 1781), the word is *hevristisch*. In urth edition (Riga, 1794), published also in lifetime, it is *hevristisch*. In Rosenkranz's n (Leipzig, 1838), the word is changed into *tisch;* and also, in another edition of the same published also at Leipzig, it is written *heu- h*, and not *hevristisch*.

respect to the Leipzig edition of 1818, which now before me, the term *hevristisch*, in speak- *hevristisch* principles, is particularly alluded See page 512. line 10.) I do not find, after y inspection, this word changed, in any of litions I possess, to *empirisch*.

FRANCIS HAYWOOD.

erpool.

eole (Vol. vii., p. 381.). — The word appears a French form of the Spanish *criollo*, which dictionary of Nuñez de Taboada is defined, hijo de padres Europeos nacido en America;" t in the old dictionary of Stevens (1726) it is lated, "Son of a Spaniard and a West India an." In Brande's *Dictionary of Science*, &c., le is said to mean the descendants of whites in Mexico, South America, or the West s, the blood remaining unmixed with that of r races, &c.

Von Tschudi says, that in South America the Spaniards apply the term *Creole* not only to the human race, but also to horses, bullocks, and even to poultry. A. C. M.

Exeter.

General Monk and the University of Cambridge (Vol. vii., pp. 427. 486.).—LEICESTRIENSIS begs to thank MR. C. H. COOPER and MR. J. P. ORD for their replies to his Query on this subject. He avails himself of this, the earliest opportunity, of assuring MR. ORD of his readiness to afford him what slight information is in his power respecting the MS. in question (which only came into his possession within the last two or three months), if he will communicate with him as below.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Town Hall, Leicester.

Ecclesia Anglicana (Vol. vii., pp. 12. 440.).—I am much obliged to your correspondent W. FRASER for his answer to my Query, and the references with which he supplies me. I shall be glad to ask a still more extensive question, which will probably explain the object of the former more limited one. Is it *usual*, in any of the unreformed branches of the church on the continent, to find a similar appellation (implying distinct nationality) employed in authoritative documents, *e.g.* would it be possible to find in the title-pages of any Missal, &c., such words as "in usum Ecclesiæ Hispanicæ, Lusitanæ, Gallicanæ?" If not now, was it more customary in mediæval times, and when did it cease?

Should we be justified in saying that at *every* period of her existence, with rare exceptions, the *Anglican church*, consciously or unconsciously, maintained the theory of her nationality with greater distinctness than any of the continental churches? I fancy I have heard, though I cannot state on what authority, that this assertion might be made most truly of the Portuguese church, and should be very glad to have any light thrown on the subject by your able correspondent. Certain it is, that amongst the various complaints made against Cardinal Wiseman and the Papal aggressors, it has never been laid to their charge, that they arrogated to themselves the title of members of the *Anglican church*. G. R. M.

Gibbon's Library (Vol. vii., p. 485.).—In 1838 I purchased some of Gibbon's books at Lausanne, out of a basketful on sale at a small shop, the depôt of the Religious Tract Society! Edward Gibbon, printed on a small slip of paper, was pasted in them. A. HOLT WHITE.

Golden Bees (Vol. vii., p. 478.). — When the tomb of Childeric, father of Clovis, was opened in 1653, there were found, besides the skeletons of his horse and page, his arms, crystal orb, &c.,

; to have been pawned (if I rightly under-
ıe report in the newspapers) to a Mr.
ton of the Foreign Office, who had ad-
money to the prince to enable him to pro-
his claim to the dukedom. It has now
dered by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood
ffered for sale as part of Mr. Broughton's
'or the benefit of that gentleman's creditors.
stated in court, that on a former occasion,
ıe late Archbishop of Canterbury wished to
e it, 1500*l.* was asked for it. I was much
to H. W. for the information he gave me,
k some little interest in Philip D'Auvergne
aving heard that he was a friend of my
ther. They were, I find, both of them
in the Racehorse during Lord Mulgrave's
ry voyage to the North Pole. E. H. A.

nes on Places (Vol. vii., p. 143.).—North-
shire:

"Armston on the hill,
Polebrook in the hole,
Ashton turns the mill,
Oundle burns the coal."

ed to me by poor old drunken Jem
the sexton, many years since, when on the
ments" of Oundle Church; Oundle being
rket town for the three villages in the
quoted. BRICK.

ents' Tongues (Vol. vi., p. 340.; Vol. vii.,
).—May I be allowed to inform MR. PIN-
that the sharks' teeth (fossils), now so
tly found imbedded in this tufa rock, and
sold, are not known as "the tongues of
but, on the contrary, from time imme-
as the "tongues of St. Paul." In proof of
would refer MR. PINKERTON to the follow-
ract, which I have taken from an Italian
now in the Maltese Library; which was
ed on August 28, 1668, by Dr. Francis
nico, a native of this island, and addressed
stino Scilla of Messina. Page 5., the writer
s:

avanti de partire da questa isola dovesse farle
colta di glossopietre, *O lingue come que le chia-
li S. Paolo.*"

W. W.

a.

ecrated Roses, &c. (Vol. vii., pp. 407. 480.).
nstance of the *Golden Rose* being conferred
English baron, will be found related in
on's *History of Newenham Abbey in the
of Devon*, p. 208. J. D. S.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

t well-worn quotation, "who shall decide when
disagree," must, we should think, invariably suggest itself to the reader of every new book upon the subject of Shakspeare's text. A few months since MR. COLLIER gave to the world a volume of *Notes and Emendations from Early Manuscript Corrections in a Copy of the Folio* 1632*, which was hailed by many, ourselves among the number, as a most valuable contribution to Shakspearian literature. From this favourable view of these manuscript emendations, many whose opinions upon such matters deserve the highest respect at once avowed their dissent; and we now find that we have to add to this number MR. SINGER, who has given us the result of his examination of them in a volume entitled *The Text of Shakspeare vindicated from the Interpolations and Corruptions advocated by John Payne Collier, Esq., in his Notes and Emendations.* No one can put forth higher claims to speak with authority on any points connected with Shakspeare than MR. SINGER, who has devoted a life to the study of his writings; and none can rise from a perusal of his book without recognising in it evidence of MR. SINGER's fitness for editing the works of our great dramatist, and feeling anxious for his revised edition of them. But we think many will regret that, while pointing out the Notes and Emendations from which he dissents, MR. SINGER should not have noticed those which he regards with favour; and that, in his anxiety to vindicate the purity of Shakspeare's text from the anonymous emendator, he should have embodied that vindication in language, which, though we are quite sure it is unintentional on his part, gives his book almost a personal character, instead of one purely critical.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—*Records of the Roman Inquisition. Case of a Minorite Friar who was sentenced by S. Charles Borromeo to be walled up, and who, having escaped, was burned in effigy: edited, with an English Translation, Notes, &c., by* Rev. Richard Gibbings. Published from one of the MSS. conveyed from Rome to Paris by order of Napoleon, at the close of the last century, as a challenge to the defenders of the papacy to acknowledge its truth, or to controvert it.—*The History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles*, by Lord Mahon, Vol. III. The third volume of this new and cheaper edition of Lord Mahon's valuable history comprehends the period from 1740 to 1748.—*English Forests and Forest Trees; Historical, Legendary, and Descriptive, with numerous Illustrations.* This volume, one of the *Illustrated London Library*, is a pleasant chatty compilation on a subject which will interest many of our readers and correspondents by furnishing them with a series of notices of old forests, remarkable trees, &c., which have never before been gathered together.—*The Shakspeare Repository, edited by* J. H. Fennell, No. II. The second part of this periodical, the only one exclusively devoted to the Elizabethan writers, contains, among other interesting articles, a long one on the medical practice of Shakspeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall.

[* Since this was written we have heard that MR. COLLIER has traced back the history of his Folio 1632 for upwards of a century.—ED.]

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Notes.

CORRECTIONS ADOPTED BY POPE FROM THE DUNCES.

In Pope's "Letter to the Honourable James Craggs," dated June 15, 1711, after making some observations on Dennis's remarks on the *Essay on Criticism*, he says —

"Yet, to give this man his due, he has objected to one or two lines with reason; and I will alter them in case of another edition: I will make my enemy do me a kindness where he meant an injury, and so serve instead of a friend."

An interesting paper might be drawn up from the instances, for they are rather numerous, in which Pope followed out this very sensible rule. I do not remember seeing the following one noted. One of the heroes of the *Dunciad*, Thomas Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, was the editor of a periodical published in monthly numbers, in 8vo., of which nine only appeared, under the title of *The Comedian, or Philosophical Inquirer*, the first number being for April, and last for December, 1732. It contains some curious matter, and amongst other papers is, in No. 2., "A Letter in Prose to Mr. Alexander Pope, occasioned by his Epistle in Verse to the Earl of Burlington." It is very abusive, and was most probably written either by Cooke or Theobald. After quoting the following lines as they then stood:

"He buys for Topham drawings and designs,
For Fountain statues, and for Curio coins,
Rare monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone,
And books for Mead, and rarities for Sloane,"

the letter-writer thus unceremoniously addresses himself to the author:

"Rarities! how could'st thou be so silly as not to be particular in the rarities of Sloane, as in those of the other five persons? What knowledge, what meaning is conveyed in the word *rarities?* Are not some drawings, some statues, some coins, all monkish manuscripts, and some books, *rarities?* Could'st thou not find a trisyllable to express some parts of nature for a collection of which that learned and worthy physician is eminent? Fy, fy! correct and write —

'Rare monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone,
And books for Mead, and butterflies for Sloane.'

"Sir Hans Sloane is known to have the finest collection of butterflies in England, and perhaps in the world; and if rare monkish manuscripts are for Hearne only, how can rarities be for Sloane, unless thou specifyest what sort of rarities? O thou numskull!"—No. 2., pp. 15–16.

The correction was evidently an improvement, and therefore Pope wisely accepted the benefit, and was the channel through which it was conveyed; and the passage accordingly now stands as altered by the letter-writer. JAMES CROSSLEY.

NOTES ON SEVERAL MISUNDERSTOOD WORDS.

(*Continued from* p. 522.)

Dare, to lurk, or cause to lurk; used both transitively and intransitively. Apparently the root of *dark* and *dearn*.

"Here, quod he, it ought ynough suffice,
Five houres for to slepe upon a night:
But it were for an olde appalled wight,
As ben thise wedded men, that lie and *dare*,
As in a fourme sitteth a wery hare."

Tyrwhitt's utterly unwarranted adoption of Speght's interpretation is "*Dare*, v. Sax. to stare." The reader should always be cautious how he takes upon trust a glossarist's sly fetch to win a cheap repute for learning, and over-ride inquiry by the mysterious letters Sax. or Ang.-Sax. tacked on to his exposition of an obscure word. There is no such Saxon vocable as *dare*, to stare. Again, what more frequent blunder than to confound a secondary and derivative sense of a word with its radical and primary—indeed, sometimes to allow the former to usurp the precedence, and at length altogether oust the latter: hence it comes to pass, that we find *dare* is one while said to imply peeping and prying, another while trembling or crouching; moods and actions merely consequent or attendant upon the elementary signification of the word:

"I baue an hoby can make larkys to *dare*."
Skelton's *Magnifycence*, vol. i. p. 269. l. 1358., Dyce's edition;

on which line that able, but therein mistaken editor's note is, "*to dare*, i. e. to be terrified, to tremble" (he however also adds, it means to lurk, to lie hid, and remits his reader to a note at p. 379., where some most pertinent examples of its true and only sense are given), to which add these next:

". . . . let his grace go forward,
And *dare* vs with his cap, like larkes."
First Fol., *Henry VIII.*, Act III. Sc. 2.

"Thay questun, thay quellun,
By frythun by fellun,
The dere in the dellun,
Thay droupun and *daren*."
The Anturs of Arthur at the Tarnewathelan, St. iv. p. 3. Camden Society's Publications.

"She sprinkled vs with bitter iuice of vneou
and strake
The awke end of hir charmed rod vpon ou
and spake
Words to the former contrarie. The
charm'd, the more
Arose we vpward from the ground on
darde before."
The XIIII. Booke of Ouid's *Metamor*
p. 179. Arthur Golding's translation
don, 1587.

"Sothely it *dareth* hem weillynge this thi
heuenes weren before," &c.

And again, a little further on:

"Forsothe yee moste dere, one thing
nougt (or be not unknowen): for one da
God as a thousande yeeris, and a thousand
one day." — *Cm 3m Petre* 2., Wycliffe's transla

in the Latin Vulgate, *latet* and *lateat* resp
in the original, λανθάνει and λανθανέτω.
book is before me, I beg to furnish MR.
with the references to his usage of *ter*
tioned in Todd's *Dictionary*, but not giv
lier's *Shakspeare*, vol. iv. p. 65., note),
6th cap. of Epistle to Ephesians, *prop. in*
3rd of that to Colossians, *prop. fin.*

Die and live. — This *hysteron proteron*
means uncommon: its meaning is, of co
same as live and die, *i. e.* subsist from th
to the grave:

". . . . . Will you sterner be
Than he that *dies and lives* by bloody dro
First Fol., *As You Like It*, Act III.

All manner of whimsical and farfetche
structions have been put by the comm
upon this very homely sentence. As lon
question was, whether their wits shou
licence to go a-woolgathering or no, on
feel no great concern to interfere: but it
high time to come to Shakspeare's rescu
MR. COLLIER'S "clever" old commentato
some little variation in the letters, and n
less in the sense, reads "kills" for *dies*; b
in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II.
the same "clever" authority changes "cri
(cride I ame), said I well?" into "cu
cream, said I well?"—an alteration certa
at odds with the host's ensuing question,
well?" saving that that, to a liquorish
might seem a rather superfluous inquiry.

"With sorrow they both *die and live*
That unto richesse ber hertes yeve."
The Romaunt of the Rose, v. 578

"He is a foole, and so shall he *dye and live*,
That thinketh him wise, and yet can he no
The Ship of Fooles, fol. 67., by Alex
Barclay, 1570.

Lucan, I think, has the same expression in his *Pharsalia;* and it forms the basis of Longinus's remark on the eloquence of Demosthenes:

"Οὐκοῦν τὴν μὲν φύσιν τῶν ἐπαναφορῶν καὶ ἀσυνδέτων τύπῃ φυλάττει τῇ συνεχεῖ μεταβολῇ· οὕτως αὐτῷ καὶ ἡ τάξις ἄτακτον, καὶ ἔμπαλιν ἡ ἀταξία ποιὰν περιλαμβάνει τάξιν."

It may be said that, as Pope adopted the thought from Horace or Lucan, so a poet of the fifteenth century (such as the supposed Rowley) might have taken it from the same sources. But a comparison of the line in *The Tournament* with those in *Windsor Forest* will show that the borrowing embraces not only the thought, but the very words in which it is expressed. HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

FOLK LORE.

Legend of Llangefelach Tower.—A different version of the legend also exists in the neighbourhood, viz. that the day's work on the tower being pulled down each night by the old gentleman, who was apparently apprehensive that the sound of the bells might keep away all evil spirits, a saint, of now forgotten name, told the people that if they would stand at the church door, and throw a stone, they would succeed in building the tower on the "spot where it fell," which accordingly came to pass. CERIDWEN.

Wedding Divination.—Being lately present on the occasion of a wedding at a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, I was witness to the following custom, which seems to take rank as a genuine scrap of folk-lore. On the bride alighting from her carriage at her father's door, a plate covered with morsels of bride's cake was flung from a window of the second story upon the heads of the crowd congregated in the street below; and the divination, I was told, consists in observing the fate which attends its downfall. If it reach the ground in safety, without being broken, the omen is a most *un*favourable one. If, on the other hand, the plate be shattered to pieces (and the more the better), the auspices are looked upon as most happy. OXONIENSIS.

SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

Shakspearian Drawings.—I have very recently become possessed of some curious drawings by Hollar; those relating to Shakspeare very interesting, evidently done for one Captain John Eyre, who could himself handle the pencil well.

The inscription under one is as follows, in the writing of the said J. Eyre:

"Ye house in ye Clink Streete, Southwarke, now belonging to Master Ralph Hansome, and in ye which Master Shakspeare lodged in ye while he writed and played at ye Globe, and untill ye yeare 1600 it was at the time ye house of Grace Loveday. Will had ye two Rooms over against ye Doorway, as I will possibly show."

Size of the drawing, 12 × 7, "W. Hollar delin., 1643." It is an exterior view, beautifully executed, showing very prominently the house and a continuation of houses, forming one side of the street.

The second has the following inscription in the same hand:

"Ye portraiture of ye rooms in ye which Master Will Shakspeare lodged in Clink Streete, and which is told to us to be in ye same state as when left by himself, as stated over ye door in ye room, and on the walls were many printed verses, also a portraiture of Ben Jonson with a ruff on a pannel."

Size of the drawing $11\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$, "W. Hollar delin., 1643:" shows the interior of three sides, and the floor and ceiling, with the tables, chairs, and reading-desk; an open door shows the interior of his sleeping-room, being over the entrance door porch.

The third—

"Ye Globe, as to be seen before ye Fire in ye year 1615, when this place was burnt down. This old building," &c.

Here follows a long interesting description. It is an exterior view; size of drawing $7\frac{1}{4}$ wide × $9\frac{7}{8}$ high, "W. H. 1640."

The fourth shows the stage, on which are two actors: this drawing, $7\frac{7}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, was done by J. Eyre, 1629, and on which he gives a curious description of his accompanying Prince Charles, &c.; at this time he belonged to the Court, as he also accompanied that prince to Spain.

The fifth, done by the same hand in a *most masterly manner*, pen and ink portrait of Shakspeare, copied, as he writes, from a portrait belonging to the Earl of Essex, with interesting manuscript notice.

The sixth, done also by J. Eyre:

"Ye portraiture of one Master Ben Jonson, as on ye walls of Master Will Shakspeare's rooms in Clinke Streete, Southwarke."—J. E. 1643.

The first three, in justice to Hollar, independent of the admirers of the immortal bard and lovers of antiquities, should be engraved as "Facsimiles of the Drawings." This shall be done on my receiving the names of sixty subscribers, the amount of subscription one guinea, for which each subscriber will receive three engravings, to be paid for when delivered. P. T.

P. S.—These curious drawings may be seen at No. 1. Osnaburgh Place, New Road.

Thomas Shakspeare.—From a close examination of the documents referred to (as bearing the signature of Thomas Shakspeare) in my last com-

munication to "N. & Q.," Vol. vii., p. 405.), and from the *nature* of the *transaction* to which they relate, *my impression* is, that he was by profession a money scrivener in the town of Lutterworth; a circumstance which may possibly tend to the discovery of his family connexion (if any existed) with William Shakspeare. CHARLECOTE.

Passage in Macbeth, Act I. Sc. 5. —

" . . . . . Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,
Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, Hold, hold!"

In MR. PAYNE COLLIER'S *Notes and Emendations*, p. 407., we are informed that the old corrector substitutes *blankness* for *blanket*. The change is to me so exceedingly bad, even if made on some sort of authority (as an extinct 4to.), that I should have let it be its own executioner, had not MR. COLLIER apparently given in his adhesion to it. I now beg to offer a few obvious reasons why *blanket* is unquestionably Shakspeare's word.

In the *Rape of Lucrece*, Stanza CXV., we have a passage very nearly parallel with that in *Macbeth:*

"O night, thou furnace of foul reeking smoke,
Let not the jealous day behold thy face,
Which underneath thy *black all-hiding cloak*,
Immodestly lies martyr'd with disgrace."

In *Lucrece*, the *cloak* of night is invoked to screen a deed of adultery; in *Macbeth* the *blanket* of night is invoked to hide a murder: but the foul, reeking, smoky cloak of night, in the passage just quoted, is clearly parallel with the smoky blanket of night in *Macbeth*. The complete imagery of both passages has been happily caught by Carlyle (*Sartor Resartus*, 1841, p. 23.), who, in describing night, makes Teufelsdröckh say:

"Oh, under that *hideous coverlet of vapours, and putrefactions, and unimaginable gases*, what a fermenting-vat lies simmering and hid!"

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

"*Discourse of Reason*" (Vol. vii., p. 497.).—This phrase, "generally supposed to be peculiarly Shakspearian," which A. E. B. has indicated in his quotation from Philemon Holland, occurs also in Dr. T. Bright's *Treatise of Melancholy*, the date of which is 1586. In the third page of the dedicatory epistle there is this sentence:

"Such as are of quicke conceit, and delighted in *discourse of reason* in naturall things."

Here, then, is another authority against Gifford's proposed "emendation" of the expression as it occurs in *Hamlet*. M. D.

Minor Notes.

The MSS. of Gervase Hollis.—These were taken during the reign of Charles I., and continue down to the middle of Charles II. In Harl. MSS. 6829. will be found a most curious and valuable volume, containing the painted glass, arms, monuments, brasses, and epitaphs in the various churches and chapels, &c. throughout the county of Lincoln. The arms are all drawn in the margin in colours. Being taken before the civil war, they contain all those which were destroyed or defaced by the Parliament army. They were all copied by Gough, which he notices in his *Brit. Top.*, vol. i. p. 519., but not printed.

His genealogical collections are contained in a series of volumes marked with the letters of the alphabet, and comprehended in the Lansdowne Catalogue under No. 207. The Catalogue is very minute, and the contents of the several volumes very miscellaneous; and some of the genealogical notes are simply short memoranda, which, in order to be made available, must be wrought out from other sources. They all relate more or less to the county of Lincoln. One of these, called "Trunbut," was presented to the British Museum by Sir Joseph Banks in 1817, and will be found in Add. MSS. 6118. E. G. BALLARD.

Anagrams. — The publication of two anagrams in your Number for May 7, calls to my mind a few that were made some years ago by myself and some friends, as an experiment upon the anagrammatic resources of words and phrases. A subject was chosen, and each one of the party made an anagram, good, bad, or indifferent, out of the component letters. The following may serve as a specimen of the best of the budget that we made.

1. French Revolution.
   Violence, run forth!
2. Swedish Nightingale.
   Sing high! sweet Linda. (*q. d.* di Chamouni.)
3. Spanish Marriages.
   Rash games in Paris; or, Ah! in a miser's grasp.
4. Paradise Lost.
   Reap sad toils.
5. Paradise Regained.
   Dead respire again.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

Family Caul — Child's Caul. — The will of Sir John Offley, Knight, of Madeley Manor, Staffordshire (grandson of Sir Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor of London temp. Eliz.), proved at Doctors Commons 20th May, 1658, contains the following singular bequest:

"Item, I will and devise one Jewell done all in Gold enammelled, wherein there is a Caul that covered my face and shoulders when I first came into the world, the use thereof to my loving Daughter the Lady Eliza-

vered on the destruction of the temple of Serapis at lexandria, and the same tradition to have been atched to it." — P. 23.

The subject is very curious, and one in which I m much interested. I am anxious to refer to he original authorities for the tradition in both ses. It is known that the Mexicans worshipped he cross as the god of pain. We have the following curious account thereof in *The Pleasant Historie of the Conquest of West India, now called Neue Spayne*, translated out of the Spanish tongue by T. N., anno 1578:

"At the foote of this temple was a plotte like a churchyard, well walled and garnished with proper pinacles; in the midst whereof stoode a crosse of ten foote long, the which they adored for god of the rayne; for at all times whē they wanted rayne, they would go thither on procession deuoutely, and offered to the crosse quayles sacrificed, for to appease the wrath that the god seemed to have agaynste them: and none was so acceptable a sacrifice, as the bloud of that little birde. They used to burne certaine sweete gume, to perfume that god withall, and to besprinkle it with water; and this done, they belieued assuredly to haue rayne."—P. 41.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Moors, Kirton Lindsey.

Passage in St. James. — I hope you will not consider the following Query unsuited to your publication, and in that case I may confidently anticipate the removal of my difficulty.

In reading yesterday Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying*, I came to this passage (p. 308. Bohn's edition):

"St. James, in his epistle, notes the folly of some men, his contemporaries, who were so impatient of the event of to-morrow, or the accidents of next year, or the good or evils of old age, that they would consult astrologers and witches, oracles and devils, what should befall them the next calends — what should be the event of such a voyage — what God had written in his book concerning the success of battles, the election of emperors, &c. . . . Against this he opposes his counsel, that we should not search after forbidden records, much less by uncertain significations," &c.

Now my Query is, To what epistle of St. James does the eloquent bishop refer? If to the canonical epistle, to what part? To the words (above quoted) "forbidden records" there is a foot-note, which contains only the well-known passage in Horace, lib. i. od. xi., and two others from Propertius and Catullus. S. S. S.

"*The Temple of Truth.*"—Who was the author of an admirable work entitled *The Temple of Truth*, published in 1806 by Mawman? T. B. H.

Santa Claus.—Reading *The Wide Wide World* recalled to my mind this curious custom, which I had remarked when in America. I was then not a little surprised to find so strange a superstition lingering in puritanical New England, and which, it is needless to remark, was quite novel to me. *Santa Claus* I believe to be a corruption of *Saint Nicholas*, the tutelary saint of sailors, and consequently a great favourite with the Dutch. Probably, therefore, the custom was introduced into the western world by the compatriots of the renowned Knickerbocker.

It is unnecessary to describe the nature of the festivity, as it is so graphically pourtrayed in Miss Wetherell's, or rather Warner's work, to which I would refer those desirous of further acquaintance with the subject; the object of this Query being to learn, through some of the American or other correspondents of "N. & Q.," the original legend, as well as the period and events connected with the immigration into "The States" of that beneficent friend of Young America, *Santa Claus*.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Donnybrook Fair.—This old-established fair, so well known in every quarter of the globe, and so very injurious to the morality of those who frequent it, is said to be held by patent: but is there any patent for it in existence? If there be, why is it not produced? I am anxious to obtain information upon the subject. ABHBA.

Saffron, when brought into England.—In a footnote to Beckmann's *History of Inventions, &c.*, vol. i. p. 179. (Bohn's), is the following, purporting to be from Hakluyt, vol. ii. p. 164.:

"It is reported at Saffron Walden that a pilgrim, proposing to do good to his country, stole a head of saffron, and hid the same in his palmer's staff, which he had made hollow before on purpose, and so he brought this root into this realm, with venture of his life; for if he had been taken, by the law of the country from whence it came, he had died for the fact."

Can any of your readers throw any light upon this tradition? W. T.

Saffron Walden.

Isping Geil. — In a charter of Joanna Fossart, making a grant of lands and other possessions to the priory of Grosmont in Yorkshire, is the following passage as given in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (I quote from Bohn's edition, 1846, vol. vi. p. 1025.):

"Dedi eis insuper domos meas in Eboraco; illas scilicet quæ sunt inter domos Laurentii clerici quæ fuerunt Benedicti Judæi et *Isping Geil*, cum tota curia et omnibus pertinentiis."

Can any of your readers, and in particular any of our York antiquaries, inform me whether the "Isping Geil" mentioned in this passage is the name of a person, or of some locality in that city now obsolete? In either case I should be glad of any information as to the etymology of so singular

a designation, which may possibly have undergone some change in copying. Θ.

Humbug.—When was this word introduced into the English language? The earliest instance in which I have met with it is in one of Churchill's Poems, published about the year 1750. UNEDA.

Philadelphia.

Franklyn Household Book.—Can any reader inform me in whose keeping the Household Book of Sir John Franklyn *now* is?* Extracts were published from it in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. J. K.

James Thomson's Will.—Did the author of the *Seasons* make a will? If so, where is the original to be seen? D.

Leamington.

"*Country Parson's Advice to his Parishioners.*"—Could you inquire through your columns who the author of a book entitled *The Country Parson's Advice to his Parishioners* is? It was printed for Benjamin Tooke, at the Ship, in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1680.

I have a singular copy of this book, and know at present of no other copy. The booksellers all seem at a loss as to who the author was; some say Jeremy Taylor, others George Herbert; but my date does not allow the latter,—at least it makes it very improbable, unless it was published after his death. The book itself is like George Herbert's style, very solid and homely: it is evidently by some masterly hand. Should you be able to give me information, or get it for me, I should be obliged. I think of reprinting the book.

GEO. NUGÉE.

Senior Curate of St. Paul's, Wilton Place.

Shakspeare — Blackstone.—In Moore's *Diary*, vol. iv. p. 130., he says,—

"Mr. Duncan mentioned, that Blackstone has preserved the name of the judge to whom Shakspeare alludes in the grave-digger's argument?—

'If the water comes to the man,' &c."

Will one of your Shakspearian or legal correspondents have the kindness to name the judge so alluded to, and give a reference to th Blackstone in which he conveys this i

[* Sir John Franklyn's *Household Book* was in the possession of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, of Eden Hall, co. Cumberland, who died in 1806. Some farther extracts, consisting of about thirty items, relating to archery (not given in the *Archæologia*), will be found in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 6316. f. 30. Among other items is the following: "Oct. 20, 1642. Item, for a pound of tobacco for the Lady Glover, 12*s*." *Sir John Franklyn*, of Wilsden, co. Middlesex, was *M.P. for that* county in the beginning of the reign of *Charles I.*, and during the Civil Wars.—ED.]

Minor Queries with Answ

Turkey Cocks.—Why are Turkey co seeing they were not imported from T

[This Query did not escape the notice Pegge. He says: "The cocks whicl (ii. tit. 1.) mentions as brought from A Turkey cocks, as Salmuth there (p. 28. serves. The French accordingly call t *d'Inde*, and from *d'Inde* comes the dimin the young Turkey; as if one should say Indian fowl.' Fetching the Turkey f accords well with the common notion:

'Turkeys, carps, hops, pikarel, and
Came into England all in a year;

that is, in the reign of Henry VIII. voyages had been made to North Ameri bird abounds in an extraordinary manner. how this bird came to be called Turke latinizes it *Gallina Turcica*, and define domestic fowl brought from Turkey;' not agree with the above account from Brookes says (p. 144.), 'It was brought either from India or Africa.' And if fr it might be called *Turkey*, though but in *Anonymiana*, cent. x. 79.]

Bishop St. John.—The following curs at vol. iv. p. 84. of the Secon Ellis's *Original Letters, Illustrative History*. It is taken from the lette 326, dated London, Jan. 5, 1685-6, an "for John Ellis, Esq., Secretary of h Revenue in Ireland, Dublin:"

"The Bishop of London's fame runs vogue of the people. The London pulpit peals against Popery; and I have lately never were such eminently able men to s cures. The Lord Almoner Ely is thou upon too narrow a base now in his Maje from a late violent sermon on the 5th o I saw him yesterday at the King's Lev little notice taken of him, which the m what I heard. Our old friend the new Bis gave a smart answer to a (very well pu of his M—— with respect to him, that sh altogether formed of court-clay; but neit I shall withdraw either of our friendship such an account."

All who know this period of our his Compton and Turner; but who was John?

[An error in the transcription. In the it reads thus: "Bishp Sr Jon," and clea Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., consecrat

Bristol, Nov. 8, 1685, translated to Exeter in 1689, and to Winchester in 1707.]

Ferdinand Mendez Pinto.—

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of thee, thou liar of the first magnitude!"

Where is the original of the above to be found? Was Ferdinand Mendez Pinto a real or imaginary character? INQUIRENS.

[A famous Portuguese traveller, in no good odour for veracity. His *Travels* have been translated into most European languages, and twice published in English. A notice of Pinto will be found in Rose's *Biog. Dict.*, s. v.]

Satin.—What is the origin of the word *satin?* CAPE.

[See Ogilvie and Webster. "Fr. *satin;* W. *sidan,* satin or silk; Gr. and Lat. *sindon;* Ch. and Heb. *sedin;* Ar. *sidanah.*"]

Carrier Pigeons.—When were carrier pigeons first used in Europe? CAPE.

[Our correspondent will find some interesting notices of the early use of the carrier pigeon in Europe in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, vol. vii. p. 372., art. "COLUMBIDÆ;" and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. vi. p. 176., art. "CARRIER PIGEON."]

Replies.

"PYLADES AND CORINNA."—PSALMANAZAR AND DEFOE.

(Vol. vii., pp. 206. 305. 435. 479.)

I had forwarded for insertion a short answer to the Query as to *Pylades and Corinna* before DR. MAITLAND's communication was printed; but as it now appears more distinctly what was the object of the Query, I can address myself more directly to the point he has raised. And, in the first place, I cannot suppose that Defoe had anything to do with *Pylades and Corinna*, or the *History of Formosa*. In all Defoe's fictions there is at least some trace of the master workman; but in neither of these works in there any putting forth of his power, or any similitude to his manner or style. When the *History of Formosa* appeared (1704), he was ingrossed in politics, and was not, as far as any evidence has yet informed us, in the habit of translating or doing journeyman work for booksellers. Then the book itself is, in point of composition, far beneath Defoe, even in his most careless moods. As to *Pylades and Corinna*, Defoe died so soon after Mrs. Thomas—she died on the 3rd February, 1731, and he on the 24th April following, most probably worn out by illness—that time seems scarcely afforded for getting together and working up the materials of the two volumes published. The editor, who signs himself "Philalethes," dates his Dedication to the first volume, in which are contained the particulars about Psalmanazar, "St. John Baptist, 1731," which day would be after Defoe's death. Nor is there any ground for supposing that Defoe and Curll had much connexion as author and publisher. Curll only printed two works of Defoe, as far as I have been able to discover, the *Memoirs of Dr. Williams* (1718, 8vo.), and the *Life of Duncan Campbell* (1720, 8vo.), and for his doing so, in each case, a good reason may be given. As regards the genuineness of the correspondence in *Pylades and Corinna*, I do not see any reason to question it. Sir Edward Northey's certificate, and various little particulars in the letters themselves, entirely satisfy me that the correspondence is not a fictitious one. The anecdotes of Psalmanazar are quite in accordance with his own statements in his Life—(see particularly p. 183., *Memoirs*, 1765, 8vo.); and if they were pure fiction, is it not likely that, living in London at the time when they appeared, he would have contradicted them? In referring (Vol. vii., p. 436., "N. & Q.") to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for these anecdotes, I had not overlooked their having appeared in *Pylades and Corinna*, but had not then the latter book at hand to include it in the reference. DR. MAITLAND considers *Pylades and Corinna* "a farrago of low rubbish, utterly beneath criticism." Is not this rather too severe and sweeping a character? Unquestionably the poetry is but so-so, and of the poem the greater part might have been dispensed with; but, like all Curll's collections, it contains some matter of interest and value to those who do not despise the minutiæ of literary investigation. The Autobiography of the unfortunate authoress (Mrs. Thomas), who was only exalted by Dryden's praise to be ignominiously degraded by Pope, and "whose whole life was but one continued scene of the utmost variety of human misery," has always appeared to me an interesting and rather affecting narrative; and, besides a great many occasional notices in the correspondence, which are not without their use, there are interspersed letters from Lady Chudleigh, Norris of Bemerton, and others, which are not to be elsewhere met with, and which are worth preserving.

For Psalmanazar's character, notwithstanding his early peccadilloes, I can assure DR. MAITLAND that I have quite as high a respect as himself, even without the corroborative evidence of our great moralist, which on such a subject may be considered as perfectly conclusive. JAMES CROSSLEY.

ROBERT WAUCHOPE, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

(Vol. vii., p. 66.)

This prelate seems to have been a cadet of the family of Wauchope, of Niddry, or Niddry Marischall, in the county of Midlothian, to which family once belonged the lands of Wauchopedale in Roxburghshire. The exact date of his birth I have never been able to discover, nor which "laird of Niddrie" he was the son of. Robert was a favourite name in the family long before his time, as is evidenced by an inscription at the entry to a burial chapel belonging to the family to this effect: "This tome was Biggit Be Robert Vauchop of Niddrie Marchal, and interit heir 1387." I am at present out of reach of all books of reference, and have only a few manuscript memoranda to direct further research; and these memoranda, I am sorry to say, are not so precise in their reference to chapter and verse as they ought to be.

According to these notes, mention is made of Robert Wauchope, doctor of Sorbonne, by Leslie, bishop of Ross, in the 10th book of his *History;* by Labens, a Jesuit, in the 14th tome of his *Chronicles;* by Cardinal Pallavicino, in the 6th book of his *Hist. Conc. Trid.;* by Fra Paolo Sarpi, in his *Hist. Conc. Trid.* Archbishop Spottiswood says that he died in Paris in the year 1551, "much lamented of all the university," on his return home from one of his missions to Rome.

One of my notes, taken from the *Memoirs of Sir James Melville*, I shall transcribe, as it is suggestive of other Queries more generally interesting. The date is 1545:

"Now the ambassador met in a secret part with Oneel (?) and his associates, and heard their offers and overtures. And the patriarch of Ireland did meet him there, who was a Scotsman born, called Wauchope, and was blind of both his eyes, and yet had been divers times at Rome by post. He did great honour to the ambassadour, and conveyed him to see St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is like an old coal pit which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole."

Query 1. What was the secret object of the ambassador?

Query 2. Has St. Patrick's Purgatory any existence at the present time? D. W. S. P.

SEAL OF WILLIAM D'ALBINI.

(Vol. vii., p. 452.)

The curious article of your correspondent SENEX relative to this seal, as described and figured in Barrett's *History of Attleburgh*, has a peculiar interest as connected with the device of a *man combating* a lion.

The first time I saw this device was in a most *curious MS.* on "Memorial Trophies and Funeral Monuments, both in the old Churches of London before the Fire, and the Churches and Mansions in many of the Counties of England." The MS. is written by Henry St. George, and will be found in Lansd. MSS. 874. The arms and tombs are all elaborately and carefully drawn, with their various localities, and the epitaphs which belong to them; and the whole is accompanied with an Index of Persons, and another of Places.

At p. 28. this device of a man combating a lion is represented associated with a shield of arms of many quarterings, showing the arms and alliances of the royal family of Stuart, and is described as having formed the subject of a window in the steward's house adjoining the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In the *Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS.* is a long and interesting note on this device, with references to the various works where it may be found, to which I have had access at the Museum, and find them correct, and opening a subject for investigation of a most curious kind.

The figure of the knight, in this drawing, differs considerably from that on Dr. Barrett's seal. He is here represented on foot, dressed in the chain mail and tunic of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with a close-barred helmet, with a broad flat crown, such as was worn in France in the time of Louis IX., called St. Louis. The lion is in the act of springing upon him, and he is aiming a deadly blow at him with a ragged staff, as his sword lies broken at his feet. The figure is represented as fighting on the green sward. From a cloud over the lion proceeds an arm clothed in chain mail, and holding in the hand, suspended by a baldrick, a shield bearing the arms of France (modern*)—Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. On a scutcheon of pretence in the centre, Argent, a lion ramp. gules, debruised with a ragged staff, proper. This device forms the 1st quarter of the quarterings of the Stuart family.

In this device there is no figure of a lizard, dragon, or chimera, whichever it is, under the horse's feet, as represented in the seal of D'Albini.

I could much extend this reply, by showing the antiquity of this device, which by a long process of investigation I have traced as connected with the legendary songs of the troubadours; but I think I have said sufficient for the present, in reply to SENEX.

In addition to the above, I may mention a seal of a somewhat similar character to that of D'Albini, representing a knight on horseback, with his sword in his hand, and his shield of arms, which are also on the housings of the horse, under whose feet is the dragon: on the reverse is the

* I say *modern*, for the ancient arms of France was Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, as they are represented in old glass, when quartered with those of England in our Henries and Edwards.

But I thought it might be useful to give a general indication of the sources from which the writer drew, and therefore put in all that I could find, without the expenditure of a great deal of time. Consequently I fear that those I have omitted will not be found to be the most obvious.

I shall be glad to make a few remarks on some of the passages noticed by L.

P. 25.—Of this piece of carelessness — for which I do not the less feel that I deserved a rebuke because L. has not administered it — I had already been made aware by the kindness of a friend. I confess I had never heard of Osorius, which is perhaps no great matter for wonder; but I looked for his name both in Bayle and the catalogue of the library of the British Museum, and by some oversight missed it. I have since found it in both. I cannot help, however, remarking that this is a good example of the advantage of noting *every* deviation from the received text. Had I tacitly transposed three letters of the word in question (a small liberty compared with some that my predecessors have taken), my corruption of the text might have passed unnoticed. I have not had much experience in these things; but if the works of English writers in general have been tampered with by editors as much as I have found the *Advancement* and *Essays* of Lord Bacon to be, I fear they must have suffered great mutilation. I rather incline to think it is the case, for I have had occasion lately to compare two editions of Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*, and I find great differences in the text. All this looks suspicious.

P. 34.—I spent some time in searching for this passage in Aristotle, but I could not discover it. I did not look elsewhere.

P. 60.—In the forthcoming edition of the *Essays* I have referred to Plutarch, *Gryll.*, 1., which I incline to think is the passage Bacon had in his mind. The passage quoted from Cicero I merely meant to point out for comparison.

P. 146.—The passage quoted is from Sen. *ad Lucil.*, 52.

P. 147.—*Ad Lucil.*, 53.

P. 159.—*Ad Lucil.*, 71.

Two or three other passages from Seneca will be found without any reference. One of them, p. 13., "Quidam sunt tam umbratiles ut putent in turbido esse quicquid in luce est," I have taken some pains to hunt for, but hitherto without success. Another noticeable one, "Vita sine proposito languida et vaga est," is from *Ep. ad Lucil.*, i.

For the reference to Aristotle I am much obliged. I was anxious to trace all the quotations from Aristotle, but could not find this one.

P. 165.—I cannot answer this question. Is it possible that he was thinking of St. Augustine? In the *Confessions*, i. 25., we find the expression *abyssum erroris*.

P. 177.—No doubt Bacon had read the treatise of Sallust quoted, but my impression is that he thought the proverb had grown out of the line in Plautus.

P. 180.—I have searched again for "alimenta socordiæ," as it is quoted in the *Colours of Good and Evil*, but cannot fix upon any passage from which I can say it was taken, though there are many which might have suggested it. One at p. 19. of the *Advancement*, which I missed at first, I have since met with. It is from the *Cherson.*, p. 106.

THOMAS MARKBY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Test for a good Lens.—The generality of purchasers of photographic lenses can content themselves with merely the following rules when they buy. It ought to be achromatic, *i. e.* consisting of the usual two pieces of crown and flint glass, that its curves are the most recommended, and that it is free from bubbles: to ascertain the latter, hold the lens between the finger and thumb of the right hand, much as an egg-merchant examines an egg before a strong gas flame, and a little to the right of it; this reveals every bubble, however small, and another kind of texture like minute gossamer threads. If these are too abundant, it should not be chosen; although the best lenses are never altogether free from these defects, it is on the whole better to have one or two good-sized bubbles than any density of texture; because it follows, that every inequality will refract pencils of light out of the direction they ought to go; and as bubbles do the same thing, but as they do not refract away so much light, they are not of much consequence.

I believe if a lens is made as thin as it safely can be, it will be quicker than a thicker one. I have two precisely the same focus, and one thinner than the other; the thinner is much the quicker of the two. An apparently indifferent lens should be tried with several kinds of apertures, till it will take sharp pictures; but if no size of aperture can make it, or a small aperture takes a very long time, it is a bad lens. M. Claudet, whose long experience in the art has given him the requisite judgment, changes the diameter of his lenses often during the day; and tries occasionally, in his excellent plan, the places of the chemical focus: by this his time is always nearly the same, and the results steady. As he is always free in communicating his knowledge, he will, I think, always explain his method when he is applied to. The inexperienced photographer is often too prone to blame his lens when the failure proceeds more from the above causes. The variation of the chemical focus during a day's work is often the cause of disappointment: though it does not affect the landscape so much as the portrait operator.

If any one has a lens, the chemical and visual focus being different, his only remedy is M. Claudet's method. And this method will also prove better than any other way at present known of ascertaining whether a lens will take a sharp picture or not. If, however, any plan could be devised for making the solar spectrum visible upon a sheet of paper inside the camera, it would reduce the question of taking sharp pictures at once into a matter of certainty.

All lenses, however, should be tried by the opticians who sell them; and if they presented a specimen of their powers to a buyer, he could see in a moment what their capabilities were.

WELD TAYLOR.

Bayswater.

Photography and the Microscope (Vol. vii., p. 507.).—I beg to inform your correspondents R. I. F. and J., that in Number 3. of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* (Highley, Fleet Street) they will find three papers containing more or less information on the subject of their Query; and a plate, exhibiting two positive photographs from collodion negatives, in the same number, will give a good idea of what they may expect to attain in this branch of the art.

Practically, I know nothing of photography; but, from my acquaintance with the modern achromatic microscope, I venture to say that photography applied to this instrument will be of no farther use than as *an assistant to the draughtsman*. A reference to the plates alluded to will show how incompetent it is to produce *pictures* of microscopic objects: any one who has seen these objects under a good instrument will acknowledge that these specimens give but a very faint idea of what the microscope actually exhibits.

It is unfortunately the case, that the more perfect the instrument, the less adapted it is for producing photographic pictures; for, in those of the latest construction, the aperture of the object-glasses is carried to such an extreme, that the observer is obliged to keep his hand continually on the fine adjustment, in order to accommodate the focus to the different *planes* in which different parts of the object lie. This is the case even with so low a power as the half-inch object-glasses, those of Messrs. Powell and Lealand being of the enormous aperture of 65°; and if this is the case while looking through the instrument when this disadvantage is somewhat counteracted by the power which the eye has, to a certain degree, of adjusting itself to the object under observation, how much more inconvenient will it be found in endeavouring to focus the whole object at once on the ground glass plate, where such an accommodating power no longer exists. The smaller the aperture of the object-glasses, in reason, the better they will be adapted for photographic purposes.

Again, another peculiarity of the object-glass of the achromatic microscope gives rise to a farther difficulty; they are over-corrected for colour, the spectrum is reversed, or the violet rays are projected beyond the red: this is in order to meet the requirements of the eye-piece. But with the photographic apparatus the eye-piece is not used, so that, after the object has been brought visually into focus in the camera, a farther adjustment is necessary, in order to focus for the actinic rays, which reside in the violet end of the spectrum. This is effected by withdrawing the object-glass a little from the object, in which operation there is no guide but experience; moreover, the amount of withdrawal differs with the object-glass.

However, the inconvenience caused by over-chromatic correction may, I think, be obviated by the use of the achromatic condenser in the place of an object-glass; that kind of condenser, at least, which is supplied by the first microscopic makers. I cannot help thinking that this substitution will prove of some service: in the first place, the power of the condenser is generally equal to that of a quarter of an object-glass, which is perhaps the most generally useful of all the powers; and again, its aperture is, I think, not usually so great as that of an object-glass of the same power would be: moreover, as to correction, though it is spherically under-corrected to accommodate plate-glass under the object, yet the correction is *perfect*. The condenser is attached from its "fittings," and its application the camera would be as simple as that of an ordinary object-glass.

However, my conviction remains that of all that perseverance and science can accomplish, it never will be in the power of a photographer to produce a picture of the microscope, *equally distinct in* [illegible] unless his art can effect this, I [illegible] that his best productions can be [illegible] iliaries to the draughtsman.

I see by an advertisement [illegible] Highley supply everything [illegible] the application of photography [illegible]

—— Rectory, Hereford.

In reply to your correspondent [illegible] if he has any photographic [illegible] answer to his question "[illegible] required to a first-rate [illegible] obtain photographic microscopic [illegible] be *None*; but if not, he [illegible] else a wooden conical [illegible] besides the ordinary [illegible] of the *Microscopical* [illegible] ley & Son, Fleet Street [illegible] formation he requires [illegible]

(p. 506.) may find a solution of his difficulties rding the production of stereoscopic pictures, e following considerations. The object of ng two pictures is to present to *each eye* an e of what it sees in nature; but as the angle ended by a line, of which the pupils of the form the extremities, must differ for every nce, and for objects of varying sizes, it follows e is no *absolute* rule that can be laid down as only correct one. For *distant* views there is ature scarcely any stereoscopic effect; and in a tographic stereoscopic view the effect produced ot really a representation to the eye of the *itself*, but of a *model of such view;* and the rent size of the model will vary with the le of incidence of the two pictures, being *ller* and *nearer* as the angle increases. I be- e Professor Wheatstone recommends for land- pes 1 in 25, or about half an inch to every foot.

GEO. SHADBOLT.

Cement for Glass Baths. — In reply to numer- inquiries which have appeared in "N. & Q." lative to a good cement for making glass baths photographic purposes, I send a recipe which I ied a year or two ago from some newspaper, which seems likely to answer the purpose: I e not tried it myself, not being a photographer. Caoutchouc 15 grains, chloroform 2 ounces, stic ½ an ounce. The two first-named in- lients are to be mixed first, and after the gum dissolved, the mastic is to be added, and the ole allowed to macerate for a week. When at elasticity is desirable, more caoutchouc may added. This cement is perfectly transparent, d is to be applied with a brush cold. H. C. K.

— Rectory, Hereford.

Mr. Lyte's Mode of Printing. — All persons o have experienced disappointment in the nting of their positive pictures will feel obliged Mr. LYTE's suggestion as to the bath; but as preparation of the positive paper has also a at deal to say to the ultimate result, MR. LYTE uld confer an additional obligation if he gave treatment he adopts for this.

I have observed that the negative collodion ture exercises a good deal of influence on the imate colour of the positive, and that different llodion negatives will give different results in respect, when the paper and treatment with ch has been precisely the same. Does this cor- spond with other persons' experience? C. E. F.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Eulenspiegel or Ulenspiegel (Vol. vii., pp. 357. 416. 507.). — MR. THOMS's suggestion, and his quotation in proof thereof from the Chronicler, are farther verified by the following inscription and verses which I transcribe from an engraved portrait of the famous jester:

"Ulenspiegel.

"Ligt Begraben zu Dom in Flandern in der grosen Kirch, auf dem Grabister also Likend abgebildet. Starb A°. 1301."

These lines are above the portrait, and beneath it are the verses next following:

"Tchau *Ulenspiegeln* hier. Das Bildniss macht dich lachen:
Was wurdst du thun siehst du jhn selber Possen machen?
Zwar *Thijle* ist ein Bild und *Spiegel* dieser Welt,
Viel Bruder er verliess; Wir treiben Narretheÿen,
In dem uns dunckt, dass wir die grosten Weysen seÿen,
Drum lache deiner selbst; diss Blat dich dir vorstellt."

The portrait, evidently that of a man of large intellect, is very life-like, and full of animation. He seems to be some fifty years of age or so; he has a cap, ornamented by a large feather, on his head. He is seated in a chair, has a book in his hand, and is attired in a kind of magisterial robe bordered with fur. There is a good-humoured roguish twinkle in his eyes; and I should be inclined to call him, judging from the portrait before me, an epigrammatist rather than a mere vulgar jester. The engraving is beautifully executed: it has neither date nor place of publication, but its age may perhaps be determined by the names of the painter (Paulus Furst) and engraver (P. Troschel). The orthography is by no means of recent date. I cannot translate the verses to my own satisfaction; and should feel much obliged if you, MR. EDITOR, or MR. THOMS, would favour the readers of "N. & Q." with an English version thereof.

HENRY CAMPKIN.

Reform Club.

Lawyers' Bags (Vol. vii., pp. 85. 144.).—Colonel Landman is doubtless correct in his statement as to the colour of barristers' bags; but from the evidence of A TEMPLAR and CAUSIDICUS, we must place the change from green to red at some period anterior to the trial of Queen Caroline. In Queen Anne's time they were *green*.

"I am told, Cousin Diego, you are one of those that have undertaken to manage me, and that you have said you will carry a *green bag* yourself, rather than we shall make an end of our lawsuit: I'll teach them and you too to manage." — *The History of John Bull*, by Dr. Arbuthnot, Part I. ch. xv.

T. H. KERSLEY, B.A.

Audlem, Cheshire.

"*Nine Tailors make a Man*" (Vol. vi., pp. 390. 563.; Vol. vii., p. 165.).—The origin of this saying is to be sought for elsewhere than in England only. Le Conte de la Villemarqué, in his interest-

ing collection of Breton ballads, *Barzas-Breiz*, vol. i. p. 35., has the following passage:

"Les tailleurs, cette classe vouée au ridicule, en Bretagne, comme dans le pays de Galles, en Irlande, en Ecosse, en Allemagne et ailleurs, et qui l'était jadis chez toutes les nations guerrières, dont la vie agitée et errante s'accordait mal avec une existence casanière et paisible. Le peuple dit encore de nos jours en Bretagne, *qu'il faut neuf tailleurs pour faire un homme*, et jamais il ne prononce leur nom, sans ôter son chapeau, et sans dire: 'Sauf votre respect.'"

The saying is current also in Normandy, at least in those parts which border on Britany. Perhaps some of the readers of "N. & Q." may be able to say whether it is to be found in other parts of Europe. HONORÉ DE MAREVILLE.

Guernsey.

"*Time and I*" (Vol. vii., pp. 182. 247.). — Arbuthnot calls it a Spanish proverb. In the *History of John Bull*, we read among the titles of other imaginary chapters in the "Postscript," that of —

"Ch. XVI. Commentary upon the *Spanish* Proverb, *Time and I against any Two;* or Advice to Dogmatical Politicians, exemplified in some New Affairs between John Bull and *Lewis Baboon*."

T. H. KERSLEY, B.A.

Audlem, Cheshire.

Carr Pedigree (Vol. vii., pp. 408. 512.). — W. ST. says that William Carr married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sing, Bishop of Cork. The name is Synge, not Sing. The family name was originally Millington, and was changed to Synge by Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth, on account of the sweetness of the voice of one of the family, who was a clergyman, and the ancestor of George Synge, Bishop of Cloyne; Edward Synge, Bishop of Ross; Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam; Edward Synge, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; Nicholas Synge, Bishop of Killaloe; the late Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Archdeacon of Killala; and of the present Sir Edward Synge.

I cannot find that any of these church dignitaries had a daughter married to Wm. Carr. Nicholas Synge, Bishop of Killaloe, left a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1834, aged ninety-nine; but I cannot discover that either of the other bishops of that family had a daughter Elizabeth. GULIELMUS.

Campvere, Privileges of (Vol. vii., pp. 262. 440.). — What were these privileges, and whence was the term derived?

"Veria, quæ et Canfera, vel Campoveria potius dicitur, alterum est inter oppida hujus insulæ, muro et mœnibus clausa, situ quidem ad aquilonem obversa, et in ipso oceani littore: fossam habet, quæ Middelburgum usque extenditur, à quâ urbe leucæ ta
etc.

"Estque oppidulum satis concinnum, et
florens, maxime propter commercia navium
quæ in isto potissimum portu stare adsueve

"*Scotorum* denique, superioribus annis,
tione celebris et *Scoticarum* mercium, pr
lerum ovillorum, stapula, ut vocant, et em
cœpit."— L. Guicciardini, *Belgium* (164
pp. 67, 68.

Will J. D. S. be so good as to say
found the "Campvere privileges" refer

Haulf-naked (Vol. vii., p. 432.). — T
ture that *Half-naked* was a manor in
is verified by entries in *Cal. Rot. Pat.*,
m. 15.; and 13 Edw. I., m. 18. Also
viatio Rot. Orig., 21 Edw. III., *Rot.* 21.
latter it is spelt *Halnaked.* J

St. Ives, Hunts.

Old Picture of the Spanish Armada
p. 454.). — Although perhaps this ma
reckoned an answer to J. S. A.'s Que
head, I have to inform you that in the st
of Gaywood Church near this town, is
painting of Queen Elizabeth reviewing
at Tilbury Fort, and the Spanish fleet i
tance. It is framed, and sadly wants cl

King's Lynn.

Parochial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432., &
have in St. Margaret's parish a parochi
which is kept in a room fitted up near t
of the church in this town.

King's Lynn.

To the list of places where there are
libraries may be added Bewdley, in W
shire. There is a small library in the
School of that place, consisting, if I recoll
mainly of old divinity, under the care of
ter: though it is true, for some years,
been no master.

In the preface to the *Life of Lord Ke
ford*, by Roger North, it appears that
youngest daughter of Charles, and gran
of Dudley Lord North, dying, —

"Her library, consisting of a choice collecti
ental books, by the present Lord North and
only surviving brother, was given to the
library of Rougham in Norfolk, where i
mains."

This library then existed in 1742, the d
first edition of the work.

St. James's.

How to stain Deal (Vol. vii., p. 356.)
correspondent C. will find that a so

um in boiling turpentine is a very good stain deal to imitate oak. This must be applied old with a brush to the timbers: allowed to , then size and varnish it.

dye, however, which I always use, is a com- of raw umber and a small portion of blue- diluted to the shade required with strong solution: this must be used hot. It is that this will not require the preparatory before the application of the varnish. Com- al, ground in water, and used the same as er colour, I have found to be an excellent r roof timbers. W. H. CULLINGFORD.

hall, Gloucestershire.

r Outlawe (Vol. vii., p. 332.).—Of this who was Lord Deputy of Ireland for many of the reign of Edward III., some par- will be found in the notes to the *Proceed- ainst Dame Alice Kyteler*, edited for the n Society by Mr. Wright, p. 49. There is ly more than one misreading in the date extract communicated by the REV. H. T. OMBE: "die pasche in viiij mense anno post ultimum conquestum hibernia quarto." ot interpret "in viiij mense;" but the rest evidently be "anno *Regis Edwardi tertii* timum conquestum Hiberniæ quarto."

I ask whether this "last conquest of Ire- has been noticed by palæographers in other es? ANON.

yson (Vol. vii., p. 84.).—Will not the fol- account by Lord Bacon, in his *History of VII.*, of the marriage by proxy between ilian, King of the Romans, and the Princess f Britany, illustrate for your correspondent *l.* his last quotation from Tennyson?

"She to me
Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf,
At eight years old."

ximilian so far forth prevailed, both with the ady and with the principal persons about her, marriage was consummated by proxy, with a y at that time in these parts new. For she only publicly contracted, but stated, as a nd solemnly bedded; and after she was laid, me in Maximilian's ambassador with letters of tion, and in the presence of sundry noble per- men and women, put his leg, stripped naked nee, between the espousal sheets," &c.

TYRO.

in.

Fogie (Vol. vii., p. 354.).—MR. KEIGHT- pposes the term of *old fogie*, as applied to re old warriors," to be "of pure Irish " or "rather of Dublin birth." In this he ainly mistaken, for the word *fogie*, as ap- to old soldiers, is as well known, and was s familiarly used in Scotland, as it ever was or could have been in Ireland. The race was extinct before my day, but I understand that formerly the permanent garrisons of Edinburgh, and I believe also of Stirling, Castles, consisted of veteran companies; and I remember, when I first came to Edinburgh, of people who had seen them, still talking of "the Castle fogies."

Dr. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, defines the word "foggie or fogie," to be first, "an invalid, or garrison soldier," secondly, "a person advanced in life;" and derives it from "Su.G. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison."

This seems to me a more satisfactory derivation than MR. KEIGHTLEY's, who considers it a corruption or diminutive of *old folks*. J. L.

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Errata corrigenda.—Vol. vii., p. 356. col. 2., near the bottom, for Sir *William* Jardine, read Sir *Henry* Jardine. Sir William and Sir Henry were very different persons, though the former was probably the more generally known. Sir H. was the author of the report referred to.

Vol. vii., p. 441. col. 1. line 15, for *Lenier* read *Ferrier*. J. L.

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Anecdote of Dutens (Vol. vii., pp. 26. 390.).—

"Lord Lansdowne at breakfast mentioned of Dutens, who wrote *Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose*, and was a great antiquarian, that, on his describing once his good luck in having found (what he fancied to be) a tooth of Scipio's in Italy, some one asked him what he had done with it, upon which he answered briskly: 'What have I done with it? Le voici,' pointing to his mouth; where he had made it supplemental to a lost one of his own."—Moore's *Journal*, vol. iv. p. 271.

E. H. A.

Gloves at Fairs (Vol. vii., p. 455.).—In Hone's *Every-day Book* (vol. ii. p. 1059.) is the following paragraph:—

"EXETER LAMMAS FAIR.—The charter for this fair is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed and carried through the city on a very long pole, decorated with ribbons, flowers, &c., and attended with music, parish beadles, and the mobility. It is afterwards placed on the top of the Guildhall, and then the fair commences: on the taking down of the glove, the fair terminates.—P."

As to Crolditch, *alias* Lammas Fair, at Exeter, see Izacke's *Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter*, pp. 19, 20. C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge.

At Macclesfield, in Cheshire, a large glove was, perhaps is, always suspended from the outside of the window of the town-hall during the holding of a fair; and as long as the glove was so suspended, every one was free from arrest within the town-

ship, and, I have heard, while going and returning to and from the fair. EDWARD HAWKINS.

At Free Mart, at Portsmouth, a glove used to be hung out of the town-hall window, and no one could be arrested during the fortnight that the fair lasted. F. O. MARTIN.

Arms — Battle-axe (Vol. vii., p. 407.). — The families which bore three Dane-axes or battle-axes in their coats armorial were very numerous in ancient times. It may chance to be of service to your Querist A. C. to be informed, that those of Devonshire which displayed these bearings were the following: Dennys, Batten, Gibbes, Ledenry, Wike, Wykes, and Urey. J. D. S.

Enough (Vol. vii., p. 455.). — In Staffordshire, and I believe in the other midland counties, this word is usually pronounced *enoo*, and written *enow*. In Richardson's *Dictionary* it will be found "enough or enow;" and the etymology is evidently from the German *genug*, from the verb *genugen*, to suffice, to be enough, to content, to satisfy. The Anglo-Saxon is *genog*. I remember the burden of an old song which I frequently heard in my boyish days:

> "I know not, I care not,
> I cannot tell how to woo,
> But I'll away to the merry green woods,
> And there get nuts *enow*."

This evidently shows what the pronunciation was when it was written. J. A. H.

Enough is from the same root as the German *genug*, where the first *g* has been lost, and the latter softened and almost lost in its old English pronunciation, *enow*. The modern pronunciation is founded, as that of many other words is, upon an affected style of speech, ridiculed by Holofernes.* The word *bread*, for example, is almost universally called *bred;* but in Chaucer's poetry, and indeed now in Yorkshire, it is pronounced bré-ăd, a dissyllable. T. J. BUCKTON.

Birmingham.

In Vol. vii., p. 455. there is an inquiry respecting the change in the pronunciation of the word *enough*, and quotations are given from Waller, where the word is used, rhyming with *bow* and *plough*. But though spelt *enough*, is not the word, in both places, really *enow?* and is there not, in fact, a distinction between the two words? Does not *enough* always refer to *quantity*, and *enow* to *number:* the former, to what may be *measured;* the latter, to that which may be *counted?* In both quotations the word *enough* refers to *numbers?*

S. S. S.

* The Euphuists are probably chargeable with this corruption.

Feelings of Age (Vo
if it "is not the gene
vancing years would n
I fear not. It is a wi
what men possess that
Browne say:

"Though I think no
that could live twice, yet
live over my hours past
my dayes: not upon Cic
lived them well — but
worse. I find my grov
me how to be better, bu
confirmed vitiosity make
my confirmed age the s
youth; I committed ma
and, because I commit th
Therefore I perceive a
before the days of dotage
bath before threescore."

The annotator refers

"Quod reliquum est,
potes, honestissimè. Vi
nostrum, sed virtus nostr
nullum, nisi quod non
amisimus."— Edit. Orell

However, it seems prob
that this sentiment is r
Cicero's writings, — no
sentence.

—— Rectory, Herefor

Optical Query (Vol.
the optical Query by H
that a stronger gust
easily occasion the illus
have frequently found
the tops of chimneys.
have been confused by
blades, just as the tong
in its accentuation by p
syllables in rapid articu

Oxford.

Cross and Pile (Vo
another explanation at l
of the previous ones:

"The word *coin* itself
or head of the flattened m
head is to be understoo
which in the infancy of coi
the Latin *cuneus*, from *cu*

"This side was also ca
poll, a head, not only fro
coin or *head*, but from its
monly with some head in
verse, which, in latter
Thence the vulgarism, *cro*
land's *Specimen of an Ety*

ital Punishments (Vol. vii., pp. 52. 321.). — uthorities to which W. L. N. refers not generally accessible, he would confer a very bligation by giving the names and dates of ion of any of the individuals alluded to by ho have undergone capital punishment in untry for exercising the Roman Catholic n. Herein, it is almost needless to remark, ude such cases as those of Babington, Bal- Parsons, Garnett, Campion, Oldcorne, and , their fellows, who suffered, as every reader ory knows, for treasonable practices against vil and christian policy and government of alm. COWGILL.

mas Bonnell (Vol. vii., p. 305.). — In what as this person, about whose published *Life* . inquires, Mayor of Norwich? His name, h, does not occur in the lists of Nobbs, field, or Ewing. COWGILL.

sage in the First Part of Faust (Vol. vii., .). — MR. W. FRASER will find good illus- s of the question he has raised in his second tion for the elucidation of this passage in *bbot*, chap. 15. *ad fin.* and *note*.

w weeks after giving this reference, in an- to a question by EMDEE (see "N. & Q.," , p. 262.; Vol. ii., p. 47.), I sent in English, m not a German scholar, as an additional o EMDEE, the very same passage that MR. a has just forwarded, but it was not in- probably because its fitness as an illus- was not very evident.

intention in sending that second reply was that, as in *Christabel* and *The Abbot*, the ry and *sustained* effort required to intro- the evil spirit was of a physical, so in *Faust* of a mental character; and I confess that I ch pleased now to find my opinion sup- by the accidental testimony of another ondent.

ust, however, be allowed that the peculiar g of the passage under consideration may difficult, if not impossible, to separate the from the *magical* form in which Faust's nd to enter his room is given. Göthe's in- , probably, was to combine and illustrate

roofs of the belief in the influence of the *three* in incantation, I may refer to Virg. i. 73—78.; to a passage in Apuleius, which es the resuscitation of a corpse by Zachlas, yptian sorcerer:

pheta, sic propitiatus, herbulam quampiam ter rporis, et aliam pectori ejus imponit." — Apul. *rph.*, lib. ii. sect. 39. (Regent's Classics);

the rhyming spell that raised the White f Avenel at the Corrie nan Shian. (See *Monastery*, chaps. xi. and xvii.) C. FORBES.

Sir Josias Bodley (Vol. vii., p. 357.). — Your correspondent Y. L. will find some account of the family of Bodley in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, edit. 1810, pp. 92—105., and in Moore's *History of Devon*, vol. ii. pp. 220—227. See also "N. & Q.," Vol. iv., pp. 59. 117. 240. J. D. S.

Claret (Vol. vii., p. 237.). — The word *claret* is evidently derived directly from the French word *clairet;* which is used, even at the present day, as a generic name for the "*vins ordinaires*," of a light and thin quality, grown in the south of France. The name is never applied but to red wines; and it is very doubtful whether it takes its appellation from any place, being always used adjectively — "*vin clairet*," not *vin* de *clairet*. I am perhaps not quite correct in stating, that the word is always used as an adjective; for we sometimes find *clairet* used alone as a substantive; but I conceive that in this case the word *vin* is to be understood, as we say "du Bordeaux," "du Champagne," meaning "du vin de Bordeaux," "du vin de Champagne." *Eau clairette* is the name given to a sort of cherry-brandy; and lapidaries apply the name *clairette* to a precious stone, the colour of which is not so deep as it ought to be. This latter fact may lead one to suppose that the wine derived its name from being *clearer* and lighter in colour than the more full-bodied wines of the south. The word is constantly occurring in old drinking-songs. A song of Olivier Basselin, the minstrel of Vire, begins with these words:

> "Beau nez, dont les rubis out coûté mainte pipe
> De vin blanc et clairet."

By the way, this song is the original of one in the musical drama of *Jack Sheppard*, which many of the readers of "N. & Q." may remember, as it became rather popular at the time. It began thus:

> "Jolly nose, the bright gems that illumine thy tip,
> Were dug from the mines of Canary."

I am not aware that the plagiarism has been noticed before. HONORÉ DE MAREVILLE.

Guernsey.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

Now that the season is arriving for the sportsman, angler, yachtsman, and lover of nature to visit the wild and solitary beauties of *Gamle Norge*, nothing could be better timed than the pleasant gossiping *Month in Norway*, by J. G. Hollway, which forms this month's issue of Murray's *Railway Library;* or the splendidly illustrated *Norway and its Scenery*, comprising the *Journal of a Tour* by Edward Price, Esq., and a *Road Book for Tourists, with Hints to Anglers and Sportsmen*, edited by T. Forster, Esq., which forms the new number of Bohn's *Illustrated Library*, and

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Notes.

TOM MOORE'S FIRST!

It is now generally understood that the first poetic effusion of Thomas Moore was entrusted to a publication entitled *Anthologia Hibernica*, which held its monthly existence from Jan. 1793 to December 1794, and is now a repertorium of the spirited efforts made in Ireland in that day to establish periodical literature. The set is complete in four volumes: and being anxious to see if I could trace the "fine Roman" hand of him whom his noble poetic satirist, and after fast friend, Byron, styled the "young Catullus of his day," I went to the volumes, and give you the result.

No trace of Moore appears in the volume containing the first six months of the publication; but in the "List of Subscribers" in the second, we see "*Master* Thomas Moore;" and as we find this designation changed in the fourth volume to "*Mr.* Thomas Moore, Trinity College, Dublin!" (a boy with a black ribband in his collar, being as a collegian an "*ex officio* man!"), we may take it for ascertained that we have arrived at the well-spring of those effusions which have since flowed in such sparkling volumes among the poetry of the day.

Moore's first contribution is easily identified; for it is prefaced by a note, dated "Aungier Street, Sept. 11, 1793," which contains the usual request of insertion for "*the attempts of a youthful muse*," &c., and is signed in the semi-incognito style, "Th—m—s M—re;" the writer fearing, doubtless, lest his fond mamma should fail to recognise in *his own copy* of the periodical the performance of her little precocious Apollo.

This contribution consists of two pieces, of which we have room but for the first: which is a striking exemplification (in subject at least) of Wordsworth's aphorism, that "the child is father to the man." It is a sonnet addressed to "Zelia," "*On her charging the author with writing too much on Love!*" Who *Zelia* was — whether a lineal ancestress of Dickens's "Mrs. Harris," or some actual grown up young lady, who was teased by, and tried to check the chirpings of the little pre-

Elizabeth. I fear his memory deceived why should a man of his sound learning ls incline to vail bonnet to the dogmatist on? whose knowledge of dogs, by the st have been marvellously small, or he ver have imagined them to overtop one in a horizontal course. *Overrun*, *over-erslip*, are terms in hunting, *overtop* xcept perchance in the vocabulary of the tsman of the Alps. *Trash* occurs as a he sense above given, Act I. Sc. 2. of the "Who t'aduance, and who to *trash* for ing." I have never met with the *verb* in e elsewhere, but overtop is evermore the te term in arboriculture. To quote of that is needless. Of it metaphorically just as in Shakspeare, take the following

se three estates, which swayeth most, that in doth overtop the rest, and like a foregrown lepriveth the other of their proportion of — Andrewes' Sermons, vol. v. p. 177., *Lib. Theol.*

re not the substantive *trash* in the sense ings, at p. 542. book iii. of a *Discourse of rees*, by John Evelyn? The extract that he word is this:

ts to be every stick of three feet in length, only one stick of one foot long, to harden the binding of it; this to prevent the abuse, practised, of filling the middle part and ends and short sticks, which had been omitted in statute."

some of the statutes referred to by ay contain examples of the verb. In ime it will not be impertinent to remark, appears to be nothing more than a dia-iety of the word, namely *trouse*, is of use in this county of Hereford for trim-hedges; that it is given by Grose as a e in Warwickshire for trimming off the s branches; and lastly, that it is em-a substantive to signify shreddings by Holland, who, if I rightly remember, years head master of Coventry Grammar

led alwaies, that they be paued beneath with for want thereof, laid with green willow d for default of them, with vine cuttings, or e, so that they lie halfe a foot thicke." — teenth Booke of Plinie's *Naturall History*, 513.: London, 1634.

one denies to be a kennel term for ham-log, but it does not presently follow that ore no other signification; indeed, there e fruitful mother of confusion than ho-

---

Clamor, to curb, restrain (the tongue):

"*Clamor* your tongues, and not a word more."
The Winter's Tale, Act IV. Sc. 4.

Most judiciously does NARES reject Gifford's corruption of this word into *charm*, nor will the suffrage of the "clever" old commentator one jot contribute to dispel their diffidence of this change, whom the severe discipline of many years' study, and the daily access of accumulating knowledge, have schooled into a wholesome sense of their extreme fallibility in such matters. Without adding any comment, I now quote, for the inspection of learned and unlearned, the two ensuing extracts:

"For Critias manaced and thretened hym, that onelesse he *chaumbreed* his tongue in season, ther should ere lōg bee one oxe the fewer for hym." — *Apopthegmis of Erasmus*, translated by Nicolas Vdall, MCCCCCXLII, the First Booke, p. 10.

"From no sorte of menne in the worlde did he refrein or *chaumbre* the tauntyng of his tongue." — *Id.*, p. 76.

After so many Notes, one Query. In the second folio edition of Shakspeare (my first folio wants the whole play), I find in *Cymbeline*, Act V. Sc. 3., the next beautiful passage:

"*Post.* Still going? This is a lord: · Oh noble misery
To be ith' field, and aske what newes of me:
To-day how many would have given their honors
To have sav'd their carkasses? Tooke heele to doo't,
And yet dyed too. I in mine owne woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did heare him groane,
Nor feele him where he strooke. Being an ugly monster,
'Tis strange he hides him in fresh cups, soft beds,
Sweet words; or hath moe ministers then we
That draw his knives ith' war. Well I will finde him:
For being now a favourer to the Britaine,
No more a Britaine, I have resum'd againe
The part I came in."

In the antepenultimate line, Britaine was more than a century ago changed by Hanmer into Roman, therefore retained by Warburton, again rejected by Steevens and Johnson, once more replaced by Knight and Collier, with one of his usual happy notes by the former of the two, without comment by the latter, finally left unnoticed by Dyce. My Query then is this. What amount of obtuseness will disqualify a criticaster who itches to be tinkering and cobbling the noblest passages of thought that ever issued from mortal brain, while at the same time he stumbles and bungles in sentences of that simplicity and grammatical clearness, as not to tax the powers of a third-form schoolboy to explain? * If editors, commentators,

* In a passage from L. L. L., lately winnowed in the pages of "N. & Q.," divers attempts at elucidation (whereof not one, in my judgment, was successful)

much later than that of the book. There is ne to the author. If they are thought worthy sertion in "N. & Q.," I beg to inquire, through nedium of your columns, whether they are to und in any collection of early English poems? whether the author is known?

e ungallant sentiment of the first three stanzas vious. The fourth is not so plain; nor is its exion with the others evident, though it is en without anything to mark a separation; the word "finis" is placed below it, as if to y to the whole. I should be obliged if some of your readers would give some explanation

W. H. G.

inchester.

n [*sic*] nettylles in wynter bryngythe forthe rosses red,
d a thorne bryngythe figges naturally,
d grase berrythe appulles in every mede,
d lorrel cherrys on his crope so hye,
d okkys berrythe datys plentyusly,
d kykkys gyvythe hony in superfluans,
en put in women yower trust and confydenc.

hen whythynges walke forrestys hartyse for to chase,
d herrings in parkkys the hornnys boldly bloe,
d marlyons * . . . . hernys in morrys doo unbrace,
d gomards shut ryllyons owght of a crose boow,
d goslyngs goo a howntyng the wolf to overthrow,
d sparlyns bere sperrys and arms for defenc,
en put yn women yower trust and confydenc.

en sparrowes byld chorchys and styppyllys of a hyght,
d corlewys carry tymber yn howsys for to dyght,
ennys bere sakkys to the myll,
d symgis † bryng butter to the market to sell,
d wodcokkys were wodknyffys the crane for to kyll,
d gryffyns to goslynges doo obedienc,
n put in women yower trust and confydenc.

e imps of Chynner, ye Lydgatys pene,
h the spryght of bookkas ye goodly inspyrryd,
Ynglyshe poet, excydyng other men,
h musyk wyne yower tong yn syrryd,
roll in yower rellatyvys as a horse immyrryd,
h ooyddes penner ye are greatly in favor,
bere boys incorne, God dyld yow for yower labor.
Finis."

THE LETTERS OF ATTICUS.

e editor of the *Grenville Papers* has alluded me "very judicious and pertinent remarks in N. & Q.'" respecting the Letters of Atticus, s most of your readers will probably agree him that the authenticity of these letters is "a curious and interesting question, and one that deserves *very particular attention*," I beg to correct an error into which he and others have fallen, as to the date when Junius ceased to write under the signature Atticus. The Atticus forwarded by Junius to George Grenville on the 19th October, 1768, was, there is every reason to believe, the *last* from the pen of that writer, who was then preparing to come before the public in a more prominent character. When another correspondent adopted the signature Atticus, Woodfall gave his readers warning by inserting the following notice in the *Public Advertiser:*

"The Address to the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, signed *Atticus*, in our next. The Printer thinks it his duty to acquaint his readers that this letter is not by the same hand as some letters in this paper a little time since, under the signature *Atticus*." — *Pub. Ad.*, March 19, 1769.

The printer took the like course when writers attempted to "impose upon the public" by using the signatures Lucius and C., and then freely inserted their letters; but when the same trick was tried with Junius, the printer did not scruple to alter the signature, or reject the contribution as spurious.

The genuine Letters of Atticus have had a narrow escape lately of being laughed out of their celebrity by writers in some of our most respectable periodicals. The authenticity of these letters up to the 19th October, 1768, is now fully established. The undecided question of the authorship of Junius requires that every statement should be carefully examined, and (as far as possible) only well-authenticated facts be admitted as evidence in future.

WILLIAM CRAMP.

Minor Notes.

Irish Bishops as English Suffragans.—In compliance with the suggestion of J. M. D. in your last volume, p. 385., I abridge from *The Record* of March 17th the following particulars:

"At a recent meeting of the Archæological Society the Rev. W. Gunner stated that from a research among the archives of the bishops and of the college of Winchester, he had found that many Irish bishops, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, were merely titular bishops, bearing the titles of sees in Ireland, while they acted as suffragans to bishops in England. A Bishop of Achonry, for instance, appeared to have been frequently deputed by William of Wykeham to consecrate churches, and to perform other episcopal duties, in his diocese; and the Bishops of Achonry seemed frequently to have been suffragans of those of Winchester. No see exhibits more instances of this expatriation than Dromore, lying as it did in an unsettled and tumultuous country. Richard Messing, who succeeded to Dromore bishopric in 1408, was suffragan to the Archbishop of York; and so died at

---

Merlin's hawks.

Doubtful; but perhaps for syngies, an old name he finch.

York within a year after his appointment. His successor John became a suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and died such in 1420. Thomas Scrope, a divine from Leicestershire, was appointed by the Pope to this see in 1430: he could not live in peace with the Irish, and therefore became vicar-general to the Bishop of Norwich. Thomas Radcliffe, his successor, never lived in Ireland: 'the profits of his see did not extend to 30*l.* sterling, and for its extreme poverty it is void and desolate, and almost extincted, in so much as none will own the same, or abide therein.' Dr. Radcliffe was therefore obliged to become a suffragan to the Bishop of Durham. William, who followed him in the Dromore succession in 1500, lived in York, and was suffragan to its archbishop; and it would seem his successors were also suffragans in England, until the plantation of Ulster improved the circumstances of that province."

AN OXFORD B. C. L.

Pope and Buchanan. — I beg to suggest as a Query, whether Pope did not borrow the opening of his *Essay on Man* from that of the second book of Buchanan's Latin poem *De Sphærâ.* Let us compare them.

Buchanan:

"Jam mihi Timoleon, animo majora capaci
Concipe; nec terras semper mirare jacentes;
Excute degeneres circum mortalia curas,
Et mecum ingentes cœli spatiare per auras."

Pope:

"Awake, my St. John, leave all meaner things
To low ambition and the pride of kings;
Let us, since life can little more supply
Than just to look about us and to die,
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man."

I do not remember the comparison to have been made before. WM. EWART.

University Club.

Scarce MSS. in the British Museum. — In Cotton MSS., Titus, B 1., will be found a curious and valuable collection of papers entitled "Cromwell's Remembrances." These comprise:

1. A period from about the death of Anne Boleyn to his attainder.

2. They are very miscellaneous, consisting of memoranda of subjects for conference with the king. Notices of persons to be remembered for offices. Sale of lands. Diplomacy, and various other particulars. Notes relative to the dissolution of monasteries; their riches, revenues, and pensions to abbots, &c. The reception of Anne Cleves, and the alteration of the royal household thereupon. Privy council and parliamentary notes. Foreign alliances. Scotch and Irish affairs, consequent on the dissolution of abbeys, &c.

These curious materials for history are in the rough and confused state in which they were left by their author, and, to render them available, would require an index to the whole.

The "Remembrances" are in some degr
trated by Harl. MS. 604., which is a very
volume of monastic affairs at the dissolutic
by 605, 606, and 607. The last two belon
reign of Philip and Mary, and contain ar
account of the lands sold by them belo
the crown in the third and fourth years
reign. E. G. B

The Royal Garden at Holyrood Palace.
not help noticing a disgraceful fact, which
lately come to my knowledge. There is
ing the Palace of Holyrood, an ancient g
the old kings of Scotland: in it is a curi
dial, with Queen Mary's name on it. T
pear-tree planted by her hands, and there a
other deeply interesting traces of the ro
who little dreamed how their old statel
were to be profaned, after they themselv
laid in the dust. The garden of the Royal
is now *let* to a market gardener! Are t
true-hearted Scotchmen left, who will re
from such desecration? L. M

The Old Ship "Royal Escape." — The
ing extract from the *Norwich Mercury* of
1819, under the head of "Yarmouth Ne
probably be gratifying to your querist
Vol. vii., p. 380.:

"On the 13th inst. put into this port (Ya
having been grounded on the Barnard S
Royal Escape, government hoy, with horse
royal highness at Hanover. This vessel is
that King Charles II. made his escape in fro
helmstone."

JOSEPH

Queries.

"THE LIGHT OF BRITTAINE."

I should be glad, through the medium
& Q.," to be favoured with some partic
garding this work, and its author, Maiste
Lyte, of Lytescarie, Esq. He presented
work with his own hand to "our late so
queene and matchlesse mistresse, on the d
shee came, in royall manner, to Paule's
I shall also be glad of any information a
son, Maister Thomas Lyte, of Lytescar
"a true immitator and heyre to his fath
tues," and who

"Presented to the Majestie of King James,
excellent mappe or genealogicall table (conta
bredth and circumference of twenty large
paper), which he entitleth *Brittaines Monarchy*
ing Brute's History, and the whole successio
our nation, from the very original, with the
servation of al times, changes, and occasion
happening. This worthy worke, having co

borough and Croyland, and after attempts to carry his sacrilegious wealth from Lynn to Lincoln; but, passing the Washes, the earth in the midst of the waters opens her mouth (as for Korah and his company), and at once swallows up both carts, carriage, and horses, all his treasure, all his regalities, all his church spoil, and all the church spoilers; not one escapes to bring the king word," &c.

Is the precise spot known where this catastrophe occurred, or have any relics been since recovered to give evidence of the fact? J. SANSOM.

"*Elementa sex*," *&c.*—Perhaps one of your readers, given to such trifles, will hazard a guess at the solution, if not at the author, of the subjoined:

"Elementa sex me proferent totam tibi;
Totam hanc, lucernis si tepent fungi, vides,
Accisa senibus suppetit saltantibus,
Levetur, armis adfremunt Horatii;
Facienda res est omnibus, si fit minor,
Es, quod relinquis deinde, si subtraxeris;
Si rite tandem quæritas originem,
Ad sibilum, vix ad sonum, reverteris."

EFFIGY.

Jack and Gill—Sir Hubbard de Hoy.—Having recently amused myself by a dive into old Tusser's *Husbandrie*, the following passages suggested themselves as fitting *Queries* for your pages:

Jack and Gill.—

"Let Jack nor Gill
Fetch corn at will."

Can the "Jack and Gill" of our nursery tales be traced to an earlier date than Tusser's time?

Hobble de Hoy.—Speaking of the periods of a man's life, Tusser's advice, from the age of fourteen years to twenty-one, is to "Keep under Sir Hubbard de Hoy." Is it known whether there ever existed a personage so named, either as a legend or a myth? And if not, what is the origin of the modern term "Hobble de Hoy" as a designation for a stripling? Bailey omits it in his *Dictionary*. L. A. M.

Humphrey Hawarden.—Information is solicited respecting this individual, who was a Doctor of Laws, and living in 1494. Also, of a Justice Port, living about the same period. T. HUGHES.

Chester.

"*Populus vult decipi.*"—

"Populus / Mundus / Vulgus } vult decipi { et decipiatur, / decipiatur ergo."

Who was the author of the maxim? which is its correct form? and where is it to be found? It seems to present another curious instance of our ignorance of things with which we are familiar. I have put the question to a dozen scholars, fellows of colleges, barristers, &c. &c., and n
able to give me an answer. One
was a dictum of some Pope.

HARRY L

Sheriffs of Huntingdonshire and C
—Where can any list of the she
counties be found, *previous* to the
Fuller from the time of Henry VIII

Harris.—The Rev. William Har
presented, by Thomas Pindar, Esq., t
of Luddington, Lincolnshire, on th
1722. Mr. Harris died here in Ju
eighty-two. On his tomb is inscrib

"Illi satis licuit
Nunc veterum libris, nunc
Somno, et inertibus horis
Ducere solicitæ jucunda oblivio

A tradition of his being a wizard
the village, and I should be very gl
any particulars respecting him. Fr
tion of his will at Lincoln, it appear
the coat of the ancient family of H
ford, Devon, and that his wife's nam
a Christian name not infrequent abo
in families of the West of England a
stance, Honora, daughter of Sir R
of Bryanstone, who married Edwar
champ, and had a daughter Honora,
Sir Ferdinand Sutton; Honora, the
Conway, Esq., of Bodrhyddan, Fli
daughter of Edward Fortescue of Fa
others. W

Fulham.

Replies.

BISHOP BUTLER.

(Vol. vii., p. 528.)

"Charity thinketh no evil;" but
both surprise and regret that any o
1853, consider it a doubtful ques
Bishop Butler died in the commu
Church of England. The bishop h
in his grave more than a hundred yea
burton says truly, "How light a matt
subjects the best-established characte
picions of posterity—how ready is a
catch at a low revived slander, whi
that brought it forth saw despised a
almost in its birth."

X. Y. Z. says he would be glad
charge (originally brought forward in
He will find that it has been sifted
most full and satisfactory manner,
no less distinction than Archbishop
Bishop Halifax. The strong langua
by the archbishop, when refuting w

rear-admirals. It was proved at the trial, that, in 1809, he commanded "The Plantagenet;" but, *from the unsettled state of his mind*, the command had been given up to the first lieutenant, and that he was shortly after superseded. This, and the good character he received, were probably held to excuse the pardon.

I now come to the great case of George III. and Mr. Fawcett. I much regret that WHUNSIDE has not replied in your pages to my question (Vol. vii., p. 163.), as I could then have commented upon the facts, and his means of knowing them, with more freedom. I have a private communication from him, which is ample and candid. He objects to bring his name before the public, and I have no right to press that point. He is not *quite* certain as to the convict's name, but can procure it for me. He would rather that it should not be published, as it might give pain to a respectable family. Appreciating the objection, and having no use for it except to publish, I have declined to ask it of him.

The case occurred in 1802 or 1803, when WHUNSIDE was a pupil of Mr. Fawcett. He says:

"Occasionally Mr. Fawcett used to allow certain portions of a weekly newspaper to be read to the boys on a Saturday evening. This case was read to us, I think from the *Leeds Mercury*; and though Mr. Fawcett's name was not mentioned, we were all aware who the minister was."

Thus we have no *direct* evidence of the amount of Mr. Fawcett's communications with George III. How much of the story as it is now told was read to the boys, we do not know; but that it came to them first through a weekly paper, is rather against than for it.

We all know the tendency of good stories to pick up additions as they go. I have read that the first edition of the *Life of Loyola* was without miracles. This anecdote seems to have reached its full growth in 1823, in Pearson's *Life of W. Hey, Esq.*, and probably in the two lives of George III., published after his death, and mentioned by WHUNSIDE. Pearson, as cited in "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 276., says, that by some means the *Essay on Anger* had been recommended to the notice of George III., who would have made the author a bishop had he not been a dissenter; that he signified his wish to serve Mr. Fawcett, &c. That on the conviction of H——, Mr. Fawcett wrote to the king; and a letter soon arrived, conveying the welcome intelligence, "You may rest assured that his life is safe," &c.

It is not stated that this was "private and confidential:" if it was, Mr. Fawcett had no right to mention it; if it was not, he had no reason for concealing what was so much to his honour, and so extraordinary as the king's personal interference in a matter invariably left to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. If, however, Mr. Fawcett was silent from modesty, his biographers had no inducement to be so; yet, let us see how they state the case. The *Account of the Life, Writings, and Ministry of the late Rev. John Fawcett:* London, 1818, cited in "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 229., says:

"He was induced, *in conjunction with others*, to solicit the exercise of royal clemency in mitigating the severity of that punishment which the law denounces: and it gladdened the sympathetic feelings of his heart to know that these petitions were not unavailing; but the modesty of his character made him regret the publicity which had been given to this subject."

The fifth edition of the *Essay on Anger*, *printed for the Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge*, London, no date, has a memoir of the author. The "incident" is said not to have been circulated *in any publication by the family*; but "it was one of the secrets which obtain a wider circulation from the reserve with which one relator invariably retails it to another." That is exactly my view. Secrecy contributes to diffusion, but not to accuracy. At the risk of being thought tedious, I must copy the rest of this statement:

"Soon after the publication of this treatise, *the author took an opportunity of presenting a copy* to our late much revered sovereign; whose ear was always accessible to merit, however obscure the individual in whom it was found. Contrary to the fate of most publications laid at the feet of royalty, it was diligently perused and admired; and a communication of this approbation was afterwards made known to the author. It happened some time afterwards, a relative of one of his friends was convicted of a capital crime, for which he was left for execution. Application was instantly made for an extension of royal favour in his behalf; and, among others, one was made by Mr. Fawcett: and his majesty, *no doubt recollecting the pleasure he had derived from the perusal of his* Essay on Anger, *and believing that he would not recommend an improper person to royal favour*, was most graciously pleased to answer the prayer of the petition; but *as to precisely how far the name of Mr. Fawcett might have contributed to this successful application must await the great disclosures of a future judgment.*"

The reader will sift this jumble of inferences and facts, and perhaps will not go so far as to have "no doubt."

WHUNSIDE tells me, that about 1807 he employed a bookbinder from Halifax; who, on hearing that he had been a pupil of Mr. Fawcett, said he had seen two copies of the *Essay on Anger*, most beautifully bound, to be sent to the king.

The conclusion to which I come is, that Mr. Fawcett sent a copy of the *Essay on Anger* to the king; that the receipt of it was acknowledged, possibly in some way more complimentary than the ordinary circular; that a young man was convicted of forgery; that Mr. Fawcett and others petitioned for his pardon, and that he was par-

self to an opinion of its inferiority or superiority to that of our forefathers. I beg also to protest against Mr. Keightley's wish to banish *mythical* from our vocabulary. It may be *hybrid*, but equally so are *critical*, *grammatical*, *musical*, *physical*, *poetical*, with a long string of et ceteras.

Charles Thiriold.

"INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE UNION, BY THE WEDNESDAY CLUB IN FRIDAY STREET."

(Vol. vii., pp. 261. 409.)

This very able and valuable work, as to which your correspondent inquires, was written by Wm. Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England and the Darien scheme; a great and memorable name, but which, to the discredit of British biography, will be sought for in vain in Chalmers's or our other biographical dictionaries. The book above noticed appears to be a continuation of another tract by the same author, entitled *An Inquiry into the Reasonableness and Consequences of an Union with Scotland, containing a brief Deduction of what hath been done, designed, or proposed in the Matter of the Union during the last Age, a Scheme of an Union as accommodated to the present Circumstances of the two Nations, also States of the respective Revenues, Debts, Weights, Measures, Taxes, and Impositions, and of other Facts of moment: with Observations thereupon, as communicated to Laurence Philips, Esq., near York:* London, printed and sold by R. Bragg, 1706, 8vo., 160 pages. This was preceded by an earlier tract by the same author: *Conferences on the Public Debts, by the Wednesday's Club in Friday Street:* London, 1695, 4to. The last is noticed, with a short account of the author, by Mr. M'Culloch (*Lib. of Political Economy*, p. 159.), but he has not mentioned the two other works previously adverted to. In all of them the author adopts the form of a report of the proceedings of a club; but, without attempting to deny the actual existence of a Wednesday's club in Friday Street (the designation he assumes for it), nothing can be more clear to any one who reads the three tracts than that the conversations, proceedings, and personages mentioned are all the creatures of his own fertile invention, and made use of, more conveniently to bring out his facts, arguments, and statements. The dramatic form he gives them makes even the dry details of finance amusing; and abounding, as they do, in information and thought, these works may always be consulted with profit and pleasure. The *Inquiry into the State of the Union*, 1717, 8vo., for which Walpole is said to have furnished some of the materials, was answered, but rather feebly, in an anonymous pamphlet entitled *Wednesday Club Law; or the Injustice, Dishonour, and Ill Policy of breaking into Parliamentary Contracts fo*
printed for E. Smith, 17
author of this pamphlet
Mr. Broome. Those who
of the financial questions
treated with equal force
similar views, by a great c
whose pamphlet came o
read *Fair Payment no Sp*
ations on the Unreasonabl
ceive back Money lent on
Necessity of setting the Na
portable Burthen of Debt
of the great Advantage and
to Trade and to the Land
the Poor, by having these
off: London, printed an
Meadows and Roberts, 17
is one of the pamphlets w
sometimes erroneously ass
on external and internal
dently attributed to Defo
countably escaped the noti

UNPUBLISHED EPIGRAM

(Vol. vii.,

The lines which your co
attributes to Sir Walter S
English inscription which
Outremer, p. 66., and thus

"I subjoin this relic of old
It is copied from a book wh
and of which I have but a s
poem. In describing the an
Stratford-upon-Avon, the w
account of a very old painti
the poem which served as it
no longer visible, having bee
church:

"'Against the west wall
side of the arch, was painted t
à Becket, while kneeling at
in Canterbury Cathedral.
of an angel, probably St. M
scroll, upon which were seve
being an allegory of mortalit

The lines given at p. 498
be taken from the two f
stand third and fourth in t

"*Erth apon erth wynnys cast*
Then seth erth unto erth thy
When erth apon erth hath
Then schall erth for erth s

"Erth goth apon erth as ma
Lyke as erth apon erth ne
Erth goth apon erth as gels
And yet schall erth unto erth

Q. 24. What are the benefits, &c.

"Jam recense paucis quinam fructus dignam Eucharistæ sumptionem sequantur?

Principio quidem virtute escæ hujus confirmamur in fide, munimur adversus peccata, ad bonorum operum studium excitamur, et ad charitatem inflammamur. Hinc vero per eam incorporamur adjungimurque capiti nostro Christo, ut unum cum ipso constituamus corpus," &c.

Q. 25. What is required, &c.

"Quonam pacto dignè sumitur Eucharistia?

Digna sumptio, omnium primum requirit, ut homo peccata sua agnoscat ex animo ob ea verè doleat — ac firmum etiam animo concipiat amplius non peccandi propositum. Deinde exigit etiam digna sumptio, ut communicaturus simultatem omnem odiumque animo eximat: reconcilietur læso, et charitatis contra viscera induat. Postremo vero et fides cum primis in sumente requiritur . . . . ut credat corpus Christi pro se esse traditum mortem, et sanguinem ejus in remissionem peccatorum suorum vere effusum," &c.

I fear the unavoidable length of the previous extracts will be against the insertion of the full title of the book, and one remark. The title is,—

"Catechismus brevis et Catholicus in gratiam Juventutis conscriptus, Autore Iacobo Schœppero, Ecclesiasta Tremoniano. Cui accessit Pium diurnarum precum Enchiridion, ex quo pueri toto die cum Deo colloqui discant. Antverpiæ, apud Ioan. Bellerum ad insigne Falconis, 1555."

My remark is, that some of the coincidences above enumerated are at least singular, though they do not perhaps *prove* that the compiler of the *Church Catechism*, in the places referred to, had them before him. B. H. C.

JACOB BOBART, ETC.

(Vol. vii., p. 428.)

Of old Jacob Bobart, who originally came from Brunswick, Granger (*Biog. Hist.*, vol. v. p. 287., edit. 1824) gives us the following account:

"Jacob Bobart, a German, whom Plot styles 'an excellent gardener and botanist,' was, by the Earl of Danby, founder of the physic-garden at Oxford, appointed the first keeper of it. He was author of *Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxoniensis, scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus:* Oxon. 1648, 8vo. One singularity I have heard of him from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that on rejoicing days he used to have his beard tagged with silver. The same gentleman informed me, that there is a portrait of him in the possession of one of the corporation at Woodstock. He died the 4th of February, 1679, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had two sons, Tillemant and Jacob, who both belonged to the physic-garden. It appears that the latter succeeded him in his office."

There is a very fine print of the elder Bobart, now extremely scarce, "D. Loggan del., M. Burghers, sculp." It is a qu
Beneath the head, which
distich:

"Thou German prince of
Thousands of subjects g

In John Evelyn's *Diar*
1664, is the following ent

"Next to Wadham, and
were two large locust-trees,
trees), and some rare plant
Bobart."

The editor of the last
part of Granger's note, a
trait, adds:

"There is a small whole-
of *Vertumnus*, a poem on th
dressed in a long vest, wi
family was bred up at colle
his studies for the professio
of the Oxford coaches (his
years with great credit. In
an accident; and in 1814, fr
quired by his good conduc
University to the place of o

Vertumnus, the poem
note, was addressed to M
by Dr. Evans. It is a l
botanical knowledge of th
from it that Jacob, the yo
Siccus (a collection of pl
and kept dry in a book) i

"Thy *Hortus Siccus* .
In tomes twice ten, t
By thee compiled at

The broadsides about
quires are of the greates
were the production of Ed
of *Festivious Notes on D*
may be seen in the Ashm
press-marks Nos. 423. an
any other repository of a

Among the Ashmolean
is a poem of 110 lines "
and ever-flourishing Spr
fatigable Centrys of the
I apprehend, is a MS. co
mentioned by your corres

I shall merely add, the
were personal friends of
that, in all probability, am
much curious and minut
obtained.

"IT

(Vol. vii.,

I was somewhat surpris
"N. & Q.," two instances

nexion with that interesting branch of literature called *Books of Emblems*. To these it shall be my endeavour to reply.

First. Some years ago I made particular inquiry from the surviving relatives of the late Rev. William Beloe, whether among his manuscripts there had been found any "Treatise on Emblems," or any notices which had a bearing on the subject? They informed me that they had made search, but without success.

Second. Of Thomas Combe, mentioned by Meres in his *Palladis Tamia*, I have been unable to learn anything.

Third. It appears certain that Bunyan never published any *Book of Emblems*, whatever may have been hawked under his name; nor can I find, in the Account of his Life and Writings just published in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, or in any preceding edition of his works, that such a production was ever contemplated by him.

Fourth. In the extensive and valuable "English Books of Emblems" furnished (chiefly from his own library) by Mr. Corser, he mentions R. Burton's *Choice Emblems, Divine and Moral; or Delights for the Ingenious, &c.*, 12mo. 1721. Perhaps my learned and accomplished friend may not be aware that *Burton* is an *assumed* name, placed in the title-pages of several cheap books which appeared at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, but which were thought to have been written by a Mr. Nathaniel Crouch, a bookseller, who sold them. I have a sixth edition of these "choice emblems," dated 1732, which was then sold for "two shillings bound." The work is merely a collection of fifty emblems, taken, without acknowledgment, from George Wither, the copper-plate engravings being poor copies from those of Depasse. To this sixth edition there is prefixed a portrait of K. Charles I., with eight pages of sympathising verses.

Mr. Corser's list of English works is very complete. I possess, however, an unpublished manuscript translation of Alciato into English verse. It is of the time of James I., and possesses much merit; but it has unfortunately been mutilated.

I also possess the following:

"Amorum Emblemata figuris æneis incisa studio Othonis Væni, Batavo-Lugdunensis. Emblemes of Love, with verses in Latin, English, and Italian, obl. 4to.: Antverpiæ, 1608."

Prefixed is an English dedication "to the most Honourable and Worthy Brothers William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomerie, Patrons of Learning and Chevalrie," whose coat of arms also is given.

"The Doctrine of Morality, or a View of Human Life according to the Stoic Philosophy, &c. A translation, by T. M. Gibbs, from the French of M. De *Gomberville*, with 103 copper plates by Daret, folio: *London, 1721.*"

To each engraving are appended quot[illegible] from Horace, &c., with English translations [illegible] both engravings and quotations have been p[illegible] (without the least acknowledgment) fro[illegible] Veen's *Horatia Emblemata*.

It must be admitted that a comprehensiv[illegible] on European Books of Emblems, illustrat[illegible] fac-similes of the various engravings, &[illegible] great desideratum in modern literature. [illegible] highly flattered by the kind commendation[illegible] Mr. Corser has bestowed upon my two s[illegible] tempts towards such a work, and by his [illegible] raging me to proceed "to enlarge and c[illegible] the same. Now, I do not altogether d[illegible] *enlarging* it. But when my excellent fr[illegible] forward a proposal to *complete* it, he [illegible] informed that my library alone contai[illegible] 250 volumes strictly emblematical, and [illegible] during the sixteenth and seventeenth [illegible] By far the greater part of these are in [illegible] carry forward a work of such magnitu[illegible] thing like *completion* must therefore [illegible] wished for than expected. Jo[illegible]

West Dingle, near Liverpool.

Allow me to add the following to M[illegible] list:

"The Christian's Divine Amusement, [illegible] Emblems and Hieroglyphicks on a great [illegible] Subjects, Moral and Divine, in four boo[illegible] late Rev. Mr. J. Jones. Embellished wit[illegible] beautiful emblematical cuts, 12mo. pp. 191 [illegible] 1764."

I know not who the Rev. Mr. J. wa[illegible] but his book is the old one of Francis Quarles. The author, or rather adapter, attacks and demolishes the fable as a method of instruction, and would substitute the emblems. In remodelling Quarles, Mr. Jones makes the following alterations, or improvements:—Instead of the Latin motto under each cut, he presents us with four lines of English verse, which contain a general explanation of the emblem. The page facing the cut he divides into two parts or sections of odes and hymns suited to common psalmody, and the moral, or application, also in a poetical dress.

A prose work belonging to the class under notice is an

"Emblematical Representation of the Paradise of God; showing the Nature of Spiritual Industry, in the similitude of a Garden well ordered, dressed, and kept. London, 1779."

The author of this was a visionary Scots gardener named Alexander Clark, who had been favoured with a special manifestation of divine glory, "by which," he says, "(to my own astonishment) I was enabled to see through every profound passage of Scripture, and to spiritualise every material thing;" but he belongs to my fanatical rath[illegible]

ny emblematical shelf, and may be worth
e Note hereafter.

the name of Farlie, or Fairlie, Mr. Corser
the titles of two distinct books; they are
ore me, and divide themselves thus:

ychnocæsia, sive Moralia Facvm Emblemata.
Moral Emblems. Authore Roberto Farlæo,
ritanno. 12mo.: London, Th. Cotes for M.
1638."

ing fifty-eight emblems in Latin and En-
ach with a cut, with a dedication in Latin
Earl of Ancrum, and one in English to his
s. There are also complimentary verses
Hooper, Christ. Drayton, Mr. Povey, Thos.
ne, and Edm. Coleman.

Kalendarium Humanæ Vitæ. The Kalendar
's Life. Authore R. F., S.-B. 12mo.: Lon-
W. Hope, 1638."

Latin dedication to his patron the Earl of
m. The book contains verses upon the vari-
ges of man's life, under the heads of Spring,
er, Autumn, and Winter; again subdivided
oralisations upon the months, as correspond-
th the periods of life, as "August, or Man's
," &c. This has also a variety of curious
nd both have engraved emblematical titles,
ter bearing on its face "G. Glover fecit."

en book-rarities were in more request, these
ostly little volumes; and I shall be glad if
your correspondents can direct me where
any notice of Robert Fairlie, the author of
the most interesting of the emblematical

J. O.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

following paper, which has been kindly com-
ed to us by Mr. Pollock at the request of
mond, describes a process which deserves the
attention of our photographic friends, for the
and uniformity of its results.]

LLOCK'S DIRECTIONS FOR OBTAINING POSITIVE
OTOGRAPHS UPON ALBUMENISED PAPER.

paper should be carefully chosen, by hold-
every sheet to the light, and only those
which are homogeneous in appearance and
m spots should be kept for use.

albumen should be obtained from new-laid
gs; twenty-four is a convenient number to
a time: these will yield twenty-four ounces
men, to which should be added six ounces
lled water (making thirty ounces in all) and
r cent. of chloride of ammonium, viz. one
and a quarter.

albumen water and chloride should be
d with a silver fork for several minutes,
n put into a narrow tall jar, and allowed to
r not less than two days (forty-eight hours).
In cool weather it will keep well for eight days, at the end of which time the upper half of the albumen is to be poured off into a shallow vessel, rather larger than the sheets of paper intended to be albumenised.

To put the Albumen on the Paper.—Take a sheet by two opposite corners; turn one up; place the sheet boldly on the albumen, the centre first coming in contact with the albumen; lower the corners of the paper, gradually carefully excluding the air. Let the sheet so placed remain four minutes: then take it by the turned up corner, and rip it from the albumen quickly, so as to carry up a quantity of the albumen with it. Let it drain for a minute or two, moving it so as not to allow the albumen to run in streaks; pin it to a piece of tape; and, when dry, pass a very hot iron over the back. This ends the albumenising process.

To make the Paper sensitive.—Place the albumenised side downwards, for four minutes, on the surface of a solution of nitrate of silver, of the strength of ninety grains to the ounce of distilled water; pin it up by one corner to dry, and keep it between pieces of blotting-paper. This must be done by yellow light, or the light of a candle.

To print from the Negative.—The simplest apparatus to have is a number of pieces of plate-glass a quarter of an inch thick, colourless, about twelve inches by ten in size.

The sensitive paper is to be placed on one of the plates of glass, sensitive side upwards, and the negative is to be placed firmly upon it, collodion side downwards; and a second glass plate is then to be placed on the negative, and the whole arrangement exposed to the light. The time for exposure is from three minutes to an hour. With a little practice the negative can be lifted up, and the positive viewed from time to time, without any risk of displacement.

The best rule is to print the lightest shade on the positive very decidedly darker than it would be wished that it should remain permanently.

To fix the Positive.—On removing it from the pressure frame, place it in a bath made as follows:

Water - - - - -	6 oz.
Hyposulphite of soda - - -	1 oz.
Nitrate of silver solution, 50 grs. to oz. - - - - -	15 minims.
Iodide of silver, dissolved in a saturated solution of hypo. -	10 minims.
Chloride of gold - - -	2 grains.
Chloride of silver (blackened by light) - - - - -	5 grains.
Acetic acid - - - -	2 drops.

Mix these: let them stand some hours; and filter before use. If the chloride of silver is omitted, the bath will do very well, but will very much improve with age, as it will acquire chloride of silver from the positives placed in it.

The time to leave the positive in the fixing bath varies from one hour to twelve. To get good black and white tints, the average time is five or six hours. When the desired tint is obtained, remove it into a bath composed of

Water - - - -	6 oz.
Hypo. - - - -	1 oz.

Leave in this for half an hour, and then keep it in running water for several hours. If the water is hot, the time of soaking may be lessened: boiling water is objectionable. Nearly dry the positive between sheets of clean blotting-paper, and finish it by passing a very hot iron over it.

General Remarks.—The albumenised paper will keep any length of time in a dry place.

When made sensitive, as directed, it will keep three days, always supposing that it is both prepared and kept most carefully excluded from white light. If, instead of a solution of nitrate of silver of ninety grains to the ounce, a weaker one be used, to make the paper sensitive, it will keep when sensitive a much longer time,—with a thirty-grain solution, a fortnight, or sometimes even a month; but then it does not give a positive of the same force and tone as that obtained with the stronger solution.

After the fixing bath has done its day's work, it should be poured back into the bottle from which it came, and the bottle be filled up from the finishing bath; and so the bath is kept always of the same quantity; and by adding from time to time chloride of gold, it is kept of the same quality.

The nitrate of silver and chloride of silver will never have to be renewed. The iodide of silver should be added as at first, viz. ten drops for about every two hundred positives fixed; and the acetic acid, viz. two drops for about every four hundred.

In a bath of twenty-four ounces, as many as thirty positives, five inches by four, may be placed at one time: but the dark tints will then appear very slowly and gradually.

To insure a good positive, next to having a good negative, it is most important to print of the right depth, neither too much nor too little. Great attention should be paid to this: for the finest tints are only to be obtained in positives exposed exactly the right time.

Positives printed in a bright sun quickly are always better than those obtained by longer exposure without sun. H. P.

21. Maddox Street, Regent Street.

Test for Lenses.—In applying the methods recommended in your last Number for the purpose of testing lenses, there is one precaution absolutely necessary to be taken, but which all your correspondents have omitted to point out. The operator must take care that his *focussing-glass* is placed *at precisely* the same distance from the lens as the *collodionised* glass is. To insure this, my is to place a piece of ground glass in frame, which is afterwards to receive th dionised glass, and to obtain the focus of on that; then to put in the proposed pl obtain an impression as described by Ma BOLT. In this way I secure myself from believe is often a source of fallacy in these ments, and am sure that I give the le trial.

Washing Collodion Pictures.—I ha offered to your readers an opinion in pho without having *bonâ fide* tested it, to th my ability; and however correct my fr SHADBOLT may be, chemically and the I am convinced that in practice so good never obtained in a positive collodio which has been washed, as in one whic instantly fixed with the old saturated hyposulphite of soda. The unpleasan tained upon positive collodion picture to be much dependent upon the frequen in the proofs. When a collodion pictur perly treated, it surpasses in pleasing ef other photograph. H. W. L

Replies to Minor Queries.

Cremonas (Vol. vii., p. 501.).—A disc account of the violins and basses by Italian makers, showing, in every asce instance, the date of manufacture, and forming to some extent a chronological as it were, of the works of each master, indeed, a curious and interesting ach Such a task, involving much consultatio and examination of instruments, calls f eye-sight and larger opportunities tha sessed by me; but I shall rejoice if th pressed by your correspondent H. C. found to have stirred up some compe gator. Time and accident are gradua to the fine instruments in questio *sibylline* intensity of value; and th omitted now, may become impossi Let us not fear, however, that thos patterns of excelling art," the Am and Guarneri fiddles, will eventually worthy issue, and "die, and leav copy." Provision to the contrar already been made; Monsieur ta'en order for't," that is to say, i which at present look very like f of the renowned classic proto the confident predictions of th continuing to stand the test of t

My authority for 1664 as th Antonio Stradivari, is a livi Monsieur Fétis, who has not

But what are we to say to the actual fact of the same legend being found in the valleys of Afghánistán?

Masson, in his *Narrative*, &c. (iii. 297.), when speaking of the Tájiks of Lúghmân, says, —

"They have the following amusing story: In times of yore, ere the natives were acquainted with the arts of husbandry, the Shaitán, or Devil, appeared amongst them, and, winning their confidence, recommended them to sow their lands. They consented, it being farther agreed that the Devil was to be a *sherík*, or partner, with them. The lands were accordingly sown with turnips, carrots, beet, onions, and such vegetables whose value consists in the roots. When the crops were mature the Shaitán appeared, and generously asked the assembled agriculturists if they would receive for their share what was above ground or what was below. Admiring the vivid green hue of the tops, they unanimously replied that they would accept what was above ground. They were directed to remove their portion, when the Devil and his attendants dug up the roots and carried them away. The next year he again came and entered into partnership. The lands were now sown with wheat and other grains, whose value lies in their seed-spikes. In due time, as the crops had ripened, he convened the husbandmen, putting the same question to them as he did the preceding year. Resolved not to be deceived as before, they chose for their share what was below ground; on which the Devil immediately set to work and collected the harvest, leaving them to dig up the worthless roots. Having experienced that they were not a match for the Devil, they grew weary of his friendship; and it fortunately turned out that, on departing with his wheat, he took the road from Lúghmân to Báríkâb, which is proverbially intricate, and where he lost his road, and has never been heard of or seen since."

Surely here is simple coincidence, for there could scarcely ever have been any communication between such distant regions in remote times, and the legend has hardly been carried to Afghánistán by Europeans. There is, as will be observed, a difference in the character of the legends. In the Oriental one it is the Devil who outwits the peasants. This perhaps arises from the higher character of the Shaitán (the ancient Akriman) than that of the Troll or the mediæval Devil.

THOS. KEIGHTLEY.

SHAKSPEARE READINGS, NO. VIII.

I have to announce the detection of an important misprint, which completely restores sense, point, and antithesis to a sorely tormented passage in *King Lear;* and which proves at the same time that the corrector of MR. COLLIER'S folio, in this instance at least, is undeniably in error. Here, as elsewhere (whether by anticipation or imitation I shall not take upon me to decide), he has fallen into just the same mistake as the rest of the commentators: indeed it is startling to observe how regularly he suspects every passage that they have suspected, and how invariably he treats them in the same spirit of emendation (some places of course excepted, where his courage soars far beyond theirs; such as the memorable "curds and cream," "on a table of green frieze," &c.).

I say that the error of "the old corrector," in this instance, is *undeniable*, because the misprint I am about to expose, like the egg-problem of Columbus, when once shown, demonstrates itself: so that any attempt to support it by argument would be absurd, because superfluous.

There are two verbs, one in every-day use, the other obsolete, which, although of nearly opposite significations, and of very dissimilar sound, nevertheless differ only in the mutual exchange of place in two letters: these verbs are *secure* and *recuse*; the first implying *assurance*, the second *want of assurance*, or refusal. Hence any sentence would receive an opposite meaning from one of these verbs to what it would from the other.

Let us now refer to the opening scene of the Fourth Act of *King Lear*, where the old man offers his services to Gloster, who has been deprived of his eyes:

"*Old Man.* You cannot see your way.
Gloster. I have no way, and therefore want no eyes;
I stumbled when I saw: full oft 'tis seen
Our means *secure* us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities."

Here one would suppose that the obvious opposition between *means* and *defects* would have preserved these words from being tampered with; and that, on the other hand, the *absence* of opposition between *secure* and *commodious* would have directed attention to the real error. But, to all the worretting has been about *means;* and the unfortunate word has been twisted in all manner of ways, until finally "the old corrector" informs us that "the printer read *wants* 'means,' and hence the blunder!"

Now, mark the perfect antithesis the passage receives from the change of *secure* into *recuse*:

"Full oft 'tis seen
Our means recuse us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities."

I trust I may be left in the quiet possession of whatever merit is due to this restoration. Some other of my humble *auxilia* have, before now, been coolly appropriated, with the most innocent air possible, without the slightest acknowledgment. One instance is afforded in MR. KEIGHTLEY'S communication to "N. & Q.," Vol. vii., p. 136., where that gentleman not only repeats the explanation I had previously given of the same passage, but does me the honour of requoting the same line of Shakspeare with which I had supported it.

I did not think it worth noticing at the time, should I now, were it not that MR. KEIGHT

me that the connexion said to exist between the heart and the third finger refers to that finger of the *right* hand, and not, as we suppose, to the third finger of the *left* hand. He added, that the English are the only nation who place the ring on the left hand. I do not find that this latter statement is borne out by what I have seen of the ladies of continental Europe; and I suppose it was an hallucination in my worthy informant.

I must leave to better scholars in the Italian language than I am, to say whether "Lo Sposalizio" means "Betrothal" or "Marriage:" certainly this latter is the ordinary signification.

I have a sort of floating idea that I once heard that at the ceremony of "Betrothal," now, I believe, rarely if ever practised, it was customary to place the ring on the right hand. I am by no means clear where I gleaned this notion.

G. BRINDLEY ACWORTH.

Brompton.

"*To the Lords of Convention.*"—Where can I find the *whole* of the ballad beginning—

"To the Lords of Convention 'twas Claverh'se that spoke;"

and also the name of the author? L. EVANS.

Richard Candishe, M.P.—Pennant (*Tour in Wales*, vol. ii. p. 48.) prints the epitaph of "Richard Candishe, Esq., of a good family in Suffolk," who was M.P. for Denbigh in 1572, as it appears on his monument in Hornsey Church. Who was this Richard Candishe? The epitaph says he was "derived from noble parentage;" but the arms on the monument are not those of the noble House of Cavendish, which sprung from the parish of that name in Suffolk. The arms of Richard Candishe are given as "three piles wavy gules in a field argent; the crest, a fox's head erased azure."

BURIENSIS.

Alphabetical Arrangement.—Can any one favour me with a reference to any work treating of the date of the collection and arrangement in the present form of the alphabet, either English, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew? or what is the earliest instance of their being used to represent numerals? A. H. C.

Saying of Pascal.—In which of his works is Pascal's saying, "I have not time to write more briefly," to be found; and what are the words in the original? W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Irish Characters on the Stage.—Would any of the contributors to "N. & Q." oblige me with this information? Who, or how many, of the old English dramatists introduced Irishmen into their *dramatis personæ?* Did Ben Jonson? Shadwell *did.* What others? PHILODIBLION.

Family of Milton's Widow.—Your correspondent CRANMORE, in his article on the "Rev. John Paget" ("N. & Q.," Vol. v., p. 327.), writes thus: "Dr. Nathan Paget was an intimate friend of Milton and cousin to the poet's fourth (no doubt meaning his third) wife, Elizabeth Minshall, of whose family descent, which appears to be rather obscure, I may at another time communicate some particulars."

Now, as more than a year has elapsed since the article referred to appeared in your valuable columns, without the subject of Elizabeth Minshall's descent having been farther noticed, I hope your correspondent will pardon my soliciting him to supply the information he possesses relative thereto, which cannot fail proving interesting to every admirer of our great poet. V. M.

Table-moving.—Was not Bacon acquainted with this phenomenon? I find in his *Sylva Sylvarum*, art. MOTION:

"Whenever a solid is pressed, there is an inward tumult of the parts thereof, tending to deliver themselves from the compression: and this is the cause of all violent motion. It is very strange that this motion has never been observed and inquired into; as being the most common and chief origin of all mechanical operations.

"This motion operates first in a round by way of proof and trial, which way to deliver itself, and then in progression where it finds the deliverance easiest."

C. K. P.

Newport, Essex.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Form of Petition, &c.—May I request the insertion of a Query, requesting some of your readers to supply the *ellipsis* in the form with which petitions to Parliament are required to be closed, viz.: "And your petitioners will ever pray, &c." To me, I confess, there appears to be something like impiety in its use in its present unmeaning state. Would a petition be rendered informal by any addition which would make it more comprehensible?

C. W. B.

[The ellipsis appears to have varied according to circumstances: hence we find, in an original petition addressed to the Privy Council (apparently temp. Jac. I.), the concluding formula given at length thus:—"And yor sup^ll, as in all dutie bounden, shall daylie pray for your good L^ps." Another petition, presented to Charles I. at Newark, A.D. 1641, closes thus: "And your petitioners will ever pray for your Majesty's long and happy reign over us." Another, from the Mayor and Aldermen of London, in the same year: "And the petitioners, as in all duty bound, shall pray for your Majesty's most long and happy reign." Again in the same year, the petition of the Lay-Catholic Recusants of England to the Commons closes thus: "And for so great a charity your humble petitioners

shall ever (as in duty bound) pray for your continual prosperity and eternal happiness." We do not believe that any petition would be rendered informal by such addition as would make it more comprehensible.]

Bibliography.—I am about to publish a brochure entitled *Notes on Books: with Hints to Readers, Authors, and Publishers;* and as I intend to give a list of the most useful bibliographical works, I shall feel much obliged to any one who will furnish me with a list of the various *Printers' Grammars*, and of such works as the following: *The Author's Printing and Publishing Assistant; comprising Explanations of the Process of Printing, Preparation and Calculation of MSS., Paper, Type, Binding, Typographical Marks, &c.* 12mo., Lond. 1840. I have met with Stower's *Printers' Grammar*, London, 1808. MARICONDA.

[The following Printers' Grammars may be advantageously consulted; 1. Hansard's *Typographia; an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing*, royal 8vo. 1825. 2. Johnson's *Typographia; or the Printers' Instructor*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1824. 3. Savage's *Dictionary of the Art of Printing*, 8vo. 1841, the most useful of this class of works. 4. Timperley's *Dictionary of Printers and Printing*, royal 8vo. 1839. Stower also published *The Compositors' and Pressmen's Guide to the Art of Printing*, royal 12mo. 1808; and *The Printer's Price Book*, 8vo. 1814.]

Peter Francius and De Wilde.—In a little work on my shelf, with the following title,

"Petri Francii specimen eloquentiæ exterioris ad orationem M. T. Ciceronis pro A. Licin. Archiâ accommodatum. Amstelædami, apud Henr. Wetstenium CIↃ DC XCVII.,"

occurs the following brief MS. note, after the text of the speech for Archias:

"Orationem hanc pro Archia sub Dno Petro Francio memoriter recitavi Wilhelmus de Wilde in Athenæi auditorio Majore, a.d. xviii kal. Januarias, anⁱ 1699."

The volume is 12mo., containing about 200 pp.; the text of the speech occupying nearly 42 pp.

Who was Peter Francius? Did De Wilde ever distinguish himself? D.

[Peter Francius, a celebrated Greek and Latin poet, was born in 1645 at Amsterdam, afterwards studied at Leyden, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws at Angers. In 1674, the magistrates of Amsterdam appointed him Professor of History and Rhetoric, which office he held till his death in 1704. See *Biographie Universelle.*]

Work by Bishop Ken.—

"A Crown of Glory the Reward of the Righteous; being Meditations on the Vicissitude and Uncertainty of all Sublunary Enjoyments. To which is added, a Manual of Devotions for Times of Trouble and Affliction: also Meditations and Prayers before, at, and after receiving the Holy Communion; with some General Rules for our Daily Practice. Composed for the use of a Noble Family, by the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Kenn, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*"

I find the above in a list of "books printed for Arthur, Betterworth, &c.," at the end of the 7th edition of Horneck's *Crucified Jesus:* London, 1727. I do not remember to have seen any notice of this work in the recent biographies of the saintly prelate to whom it is here attributed. E. H. A.

[This work originally appeared under the following title: *The Royal Sufferer; a Manual of Meditations and Devotions, written for the use of a Royal though afflicted Family*, by T. K., D.D., 1669; and was afterwards published with the above title. It has been rejected as spurious by the Rev. J. T. Round, the editor of *The Prose Works of Bishop Ken*, 1838.]

Eugene Aram's Comparative Lexicon.—This talented criminal is said to have left behind him collections for a dictionary of the Celtic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, comprising a list of about 3000 words, which he considered them to possess in common. Was this ever published? and where are any notices of his works to be found? E. S. TAYLOR.

[The following notice of Eugene Aram's Lexicon occurs in a letter written by Dr. Samuel Pegge to Dr. Philipps, dated Feb. 18, 1760: "One Eugene Aram was executed at York last year for a murder. He has done something, being a scholar and a schoolmaster, towards a Lexicon on a new plan. Hearing of this, I sent for the pamphlet, which contained some account of his life, and the specimen of a Lexicon. He goes to the Celtic, the Irish, and the British languages, as well as others; and there are things in the specimen that will amuse a lover of etymologies." (*Gent. Mag.*, 1789, p. 905.) Aram left behind him an Essay relative to his intended work, from which some extracts are given in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, s. v. The Lexicon does not appear to have been printed.]

Drimtaidhvrickhillichattan.—I should feel obliged through the medium of "N. & Q.," to be informed of the whereabouts of a locality in Scotland with the above euphonious name. ALPHA.

[Drimtaidhvrickhillichattan is situated in the island of Mull, and county of Argyle.]

Coins of Europe.—Where can I find the fullest and most accurate tables showing the relative value of the coins in use in different parts of Europe? ALPHA.

[Consult Tate's *Manual of Foreign Exchanges*, and the art. COINS in M'Culloch's *Dictionary of Commerce.*]

General Benedict Arnold.—Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." inform me where General Arnold is buried? After the failure of his attempt to deliver up West Point to the English, he escaped, went to England, and never returned to his native

country. I have heard that he died about forty years ago, near Brompton, England; and would be glad to have the date of his death, and any inscription which may be on his tomb. W. B. R.

Philadelphia.

[General Arnold died 14th June, 1801, in the sixty-first year of his age. His remains were interred on the 21st at Brompton.]

Replies.

PARISH REGISTERS.—RIGHT OF SEARCH.

In Vol. iv., p. 473. a Query on this subject is inserted, to which, in Vol. v., p. 37., Mr. Chadwick replied.

The question, one of great importance to the genealogist, has recently been the subject of judicial decision, in the case of Steele *v.* Williams, reported in the 17th volume of the *Jurist*, p. 464. (the Number for Saturday, 28th May).

At the opening of the argument, the Court of Exchequer decided that the fees, &c. are regulated by the 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86., "An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," which in the 35th section enacts—

"That every rector, vicar, curate, and every registrar, registering officer, and secretary, who shall have the keeping, for the time being, of any register book of births, deaths, or marriages, shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made of any register book in his keeping, and shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same, on payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, for every search extending over a period not more than one year, the sum of 1*s.*, and 6*d.* additional for every additional year; and the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every single certificate."

Mr. Chadwick seemed to consider this section only applied to "civil registration;" but this view is, I apprehend, now quite untenable.

The case was, whether a parish clerk had a right to charge 2*s.* 6*d.*, where the party searching the register did not require "certified copies," but only made his own extracts; *and it is decided he has no such right.*

Mr. Baron Parke in his judgment says:

"I think this payment was not voluntary, because the defendant" [the parish clerk] "told the plaintiff, that if he did not pay him for certificates, in all cases in which he wanted to make extracts, he should not make a search at all. *I think the plaintiff had at all events a right to make a search, and during that time make himself master, as he best might, of the contents of the book, and could not be prevented from so doing by the clerk* in whose custody they were; who in the present case insisted that if he wanted copies he must have certificates with the signature of the incumbent. For the 1*s.* he paid, the applicant had a right to look at all the names in one year. He had no right to remain an unreasonable time looking at the book; nor perhaps, strictly speaking, was the parish clerk bound to put it into his hands at all: for the clerk has a right to superintend everything done, and might fairly say to a man, 'Your hands are dirty: keep them in your pockets.' The applicant could therefore only exercise his right of search during a reasonable time, and make extracts that way. *If a man insists on taking himself a copy of anything in the books, that case is not provided for by the statute:* but if he requires a copy certified by the clergyman, then he must pay an additional fee for it.

"It was consequently *an illegal act* in the defendant to insist that the plaintiff should pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for each entry in the book, of which he might choose to make an extract," &c.

Mr. Baron Martin says:

"With respect to the statute, counsel (Mr. Robinson) says, because taking extracts is not mentioned in the statute, it is competent for a parish clerk to take an extra payment for allowing them to be made. When a man is allowed by statute to receive money, it is as it were, by virtue of a contract that the statute makes for him, and he cannot make a contract for a different sum. The defendant here is bound by the entirety of the statute; *he may be paid for a search,* OR *for a certified copy,* BUT THERE IS NO INTERMEDIATE COURSE."

This decision will, I hope, have the effect of removing the difficulties so often experienced in making searches for genealogical purposes. At all events, the person making such search can now *safely* make his own notes, none daring *lawfully* to make him afraid. I have to apologise for the length of this letter. G. Brindley Acworth.

12. King's Bench Walk, Temple.

THE HONOURABLE MISS E. ST. LEGER, A FREEMASON.

(Vol. iv., p. 234.)

There is an inquiry in Vol. iv., p. 234., as to whether there is any truth in the story, that the Honourable Miss E. St. Leger was made a freemason; and as no account of the circumstances has yet appeared in your pages, I send you the following statement, which has been extracted from *The Patrician.* Apart from its value as a record of this singular fact, it contains other particulars which you may deem worthy of preservation in "N. & Q."

"The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was the only female who was ever initiated into the ancient and honourable mystery of Freemasonry. How she obtained this honour we shall lay before our readers, having obtained the only genuine information from the best sources.

"Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous mason, held a warrant, and occasionally opened Lodge at Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; and it is said that never were the masonic duties more rigidly performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant.

"It appears that previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of masonry, Miss St. Leger,

1553; Mary on Tuesday, November 17, 1558; Elizabeth on Tuesday, March 24, 1603.

JOHN BOOKER.

Prestwich.

It is a saying in Norwich,—

"When three daws are seen on St. Peter's vane together,
Then we are sure to have bad weather."

I think the observation is tolerably correct.

ANON.

SCOTCHMEN IN POLAND.

(Vol. vii., p. 475.)

In the debates about a union with Scotland in 1606, the "multiplicities of the Scots in Polonia" formed one of the arguments of the opposing party, who thought that England was likely to be overrun in a similar fashion. According to Wilson (*Hist. of James I.*, p. 34.), the naturalisation of the Scots—

"Was opposed by divers strong and modest arguments. Among which they brought in the comparison of Abraham and Lot, whose families joining, they grew to difference, and to those words, 'Vade tu ad dextram, et ego ad sinistram.' It was answered, That speech brought the captivity of the one; they having disjoined their strength. The party opposing said, If we admit them into our liberties, we shall be overrun with them; as cattle, naturally, pent up by a slight hedge, will over it into a better soil; and a tree taken from a barren place will thrive to excessive and exuberant branches in a better,—witness the *multiplicities of the Scots in Polonia.*

"To which it was answered, That if they had not means, place, custom, and employment (not like beasts, but men), they would starve in a plentiful soil, though they came into it. And what springtide and confluence of that nation have housed and familied themselves among us, these four years of the king's reign? And they will never live so meanly here as they do in Polonia; for they had rather discover their poverty abroad than at home."

This last "answerer" was Lord Bacon. In his speech "Of general Naturalisation" (*Works*, vol. v. p. 52.), he asserts that the "multiplication of Scots in Polonia" must of necessity be imputed

"To some special accident of time and place that draws them thither; for you see plainly before your eyes, that in Germany, which is much nearer, and in France, where they are invited with privileges, and with this very privilege of naturalisation, yet no such number can be found; so as it cannot either be nearness of place, or privilege of person, that is the cause."

What these "special accidents" were, it would be interesting to ascertain. Large bodies of men were levied in Scotland during the latter half of the sixteenth century, for the service of Sweden, and employed in the Polish wars. Can these have turned merchants, or induced others to follow them? In 1573, Charles de Mornay brought 5000 Scots to Sweden. In 1576, whilst they were serving in Livonia, a quarrel broke out between them and a body of Germans also in the Swedish pay, and 1500 Scots were cut down. (*Geiger*, ch. xii.)

I believe MR. CUNNINGHAM will find some notices of Scottish merchants in Poland in Lithgow's *Travels*, which I have not at present by me.

RICHARD JOHN KING.

MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.

(Vol. vii., p. 528.)

Sir Richard Newton was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1438 to 1444, and died Dec. 13th, 1444, and was buried in a chapel of Bristol Cathedral. (Collins's *Baronage*, vol. iii. p. 145.) He assumed the name of Newton, instead of Caradoc, from Newton in Powysland. (Collinson's *Somersetshire*, East Harptrie); and, as Camden, p. 60., says, the Newtons "freely own themselves to be of Welsh extraction, and not long ago to have been called Caradocks." These Caradocs were descended from the ancient kings of Wales. Sir Richard Newton was twice married: 1. to a daughter of Newton, of Crossland; and 2. to Emmett, daughter of John Harvey, of London, according to a MS. in the British Museum; but, according to Somersetshire and Gloucestershire Visitations, to Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Perrott, of Islington. He had issue by both marriages, and from the second descended Sir John Newton, who was created a baronet 12 Car. II., and died in 1661. The baronetcy was limited in remainder, at its creation, to John Newton, of Hather, in Lincolnshire, and he became the second baronet. There are several pedigrees tracing the descent from Sir Richard to the first baronet; but I have not yet seen the descent to the second baronet, though there can be no doubt that he was also descended from Sir Richard, otherwise the baronetcy could not have been limited to him; and probably he was the next male heir of the first baronet, as that is the usual mode of limiting titles. In the Heralds' College there is a pedigree of Sir Isaac Newton, signed by himself, in which he traces his descent to the brother of the ancestor of the second baronet. It should seem, therefore, that Sir Isaac was himself descended from the Chief Justice. It would confer a great obligation on the writer if any of your readers could afford any assistance to clear up the pedigree of the second baronet.

As to the representatives of Sir Richard, I doubt whether his heir is discoverable, although there are many descendants now living, who trace their descent through females.

C. S. G.

Now I should imagine both Lescarbot and Champlain, knowing nothing of the language, and probably having very bad interpreters, must have made a great mistake in supposing the Gaspésiens called themselves Canadians, for I have questioned several intelligent Mic-macs on the subject, and they have invariably told me that they call themselves "Ulnookh" or "Elnouiek," "*Ninen elnouiek!—We are Men.*" But Mic-mac? "O, Mic-mac all same as Ulnookh." The latter word strictly means Indian-man, and cannot be applied to a white. Mic-mac is the name of their tribe, and, they insist upon it, always has been. Again, Kanata is said to be an Iroquois word, and, consequently, not likely to have been in use amongst a tribe of the Lenape family, which the Mic-macs are. It does not appear that we have any authority for supposing the country was ever called Canada by the Indians themselves.

It is curious enough that as Canada was said to derive from an exclamation, "Acá nada!" so the capital has been made to take its name from another; "Quel bec!" cried one of Champlain's Norman followers, on beholding Cape Diamond. As in the former case, however, so in this, we have evidence of more probable sources of the name, which I will enumerate as briefly as possible. The first, and a very probable one, is the fact, that the strait between Quebec and St. Levi side of the river, was called in the Algonquin language "Quebeio," *i. e.* a narrowing,—a most descriptive appellation, for in ascending the river its breadth suddenly diminishes here from about two miles to fourteen or fifteen hundred yards from shore to shore.

The little river St. Charles, which flows into the St. Lawrence on the northern side of the promontory, is called in the Indian language (Algonquin?) Kabir or Koubac, significant of its tortuous course, and it is from this, according to La Potherie, that the city derives its name of Quebec.

Mr. Hawkins, in his *Picture of Quebec, &c.*, 1834, denies the Indian origin of the word, since, as he says, there is no analogous sound to it in any of their languages; and he assumes a Norman origin for it on the strength of "Bec" being always used by the Normans to designate a promontory in the first place; and secondly, because the word Quebec is actually found upon a seal of the Earl of Suffolk, of historical celebrity temp. Hen. V. and VI., which Mr. Hawkins supposes to have been the name of some town, castle, or barony in Normandy.

Such are the pros and cons, upon which I do not presume to offer any opinion; only I would observe, that if there are no analogous sounds in *the Indian languages*, whence come Kennebec and *other similar* names? A. C. M.

Exeter.

Surely in the "inscription on a seal (1420), in which the Earl of Suffolk is styled 'Domine [?] de Hamburg et de Quebec,'" the last word must be a misprint for *Lubec*, the sister city of Hamburg. Mr. Hawkins's etymology seems to rest on no more substantial foundation than an error of the press in the work, whichever that may be, from which he quotes. Jaidee.

SELLING A WIFE.

(Vol. vii., p. 429.)

The popular idea that a man may legally dispose of his wife, by exposing her for sale in a public market, may not improbably have arisen from the correlation of the terms *buying* and *selling*. Your correspondent V. T. Sternberg need not be reminded how almost universal was the custom among ancient nations of purchasing wives; and he will admit that it appears natural that the commodity which has been obtained "per æs et libram"—to use the phrase of the old Roman law touching matrimony—is transferable to another for a similar consideration, whenever it may have become useless or disagreeable to its original purchaser. However this may be, the custom is ancient, and moreover appears to have obtained, to some extent, among the higher orders of society. Of this an instance may be found in Grimaldi's *Origines Genealogiæ*, pp. 22, 23. (London, 1828, 4to.) The deed, by which the transaction was sought to be legalized, runs as follows:

"To all good Christians to whom this writ shall come, John de Camoys, son and heir of Sir Ralph de Camoys, greeting: Know me to have delivered, and yielded up of my own free will, to Sir William de Paynel, Knight, my wife Margaret de Camoys, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Gatesden; and likewise to have given and granted to the said Sir William, and to have made over and quit-claimed all goods and chattels which the said Margaret has or may have, or which I may claim in her right; so that neither I, nor any one in my name, shall at any time hereafter be able to claim any right to the said Margaret, or to her goods and chattels, or their pertinents. And I consent and grant, and by this writ declare, that the said Margaret shall abide and remain with the said Sir William during his pleasure. In witness of which I have placed my seal to this deed, before these witnesses: Thomas de Depeston, John de Ferrings, William de Icomba, Henry le Biroun, Stephen Chamberlayne, Walter le Blound, Gilbert de Batecumbe, Robert de Bosco, and others."

This matter came under the cognisance of Parliament in 1302, when the grant was pronounced to be invalid.

Now, we may fondly believe that this transaction which occurred five hundred and fifty years ago was characteristic alone of that dark and distant period, and that no parallel can be found in modern

Its derivation is directly from the Saxon *genoh*, but the root is found in many other languages, as the German, Dutch, Danish, &c. B. H. C.

Mr. Wright supposes there has been a change in the pronunciation of this word, and inquires when it took place. Now, if my conjecture be correct, there may have been no change, and these are two words, — not one pronounced differently. Both the instances quoted by him are in conformity with my opinion, viz. that where the sense is "a sufficient *quantity*," either in substance, quality, or action, we should make use of *enough;* yet where a sufficient *number* is intended, we should pronounce and write *enow*. I recollect (being a native of Suffolk) that I was laughed at by the boys of a school in a western county, nearly seventy years ago: but I was not then laughed out of my word, nor am I likely now to be argued out of it.

P.S.—I see that Johnson's *Dictionary* gives the same statement about *enough* and *enow*. This answer is therefore superfluous. Johnson gives numerous instances of the use of *enow* from our best authors. H. C. R.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Wilkinson's Mode of levelling Cameras.— As you have done me the honour to notice my simple invention for levelling cameras, which I have since had an opportunity of trying in the open air for a week, and find to succeed perfectly, I wish to correct some errors which appeared in the *Photographic Journal*, from which you copied my remarks, and which arose from the notes being taken down from my verbal observations. The first part is perfectly correct; but after l. 2. col. 2. "N. & Q." (Vol. vii., p. 462.) it should read thus:

"The other perpendicular is then sought for; the back or front of the camera being raised or lowered until the thread cuts the perpendicular lines drawn upon the sides of the camera. By this means a perfectly horizontal plane is obtained, as true as with the best spirit-levels, and in less time. By tying three knots in the silk at twelve inches distance from the one bullet and from each other, we have a measure for stereoscopic pictures; and by making the thread thirty-nine inches and two-tenths long from one bullet to the centre of the other, we obtain a pendulum vibrating seconds, which is useful in taking portraits; as it will continue vibrating for ten minutes, if one bullet be merely hung over any point of suspension."

Thus we obtain a levelling instrument, a chronometer, and a measure of distances, at a cost considerably under one penny.

The above will more fully explain to your correspondent Φ. (Vol. vii., p. 505.) my reasons for the length of thread stated; and with respect to the diagonal lines on the ground glass, it is not material what may be the distance of the principal object, whether six feet or six hundred: for if the cross lines, or any other lines drawn on the glass cut the central object in the picture at any particular part — for example, the window of any particular house, or the branch of any tree, — then the camera may be removed to higher or lower ground, several feet or inches, to the right or to the left, and the same lines be made to cut the same objects, previously noted; the elevation will then be the same, which completes all that is required.

In most stereoscopic pictures, the distances are too wide. For a portrait, two inches and a half to three inches, at nine or twelve feet distant, is enough; and for landscapes much less is required than is generally given, for no very great accuracy is necessary. Three feet, at three hundred yards, is quite enough; and four to six feet, at a mile, will do very well. Let experiment determine: for every photographer must learn his profession or amusement; there is no royal road to be depended on. But a small aperture, a quarter of an inch diameter, may be considered a good practical size for a lens of three and a quarter inches, depending on light and time: the smaller the aperture, the longer the time; and no rules can be given by any one who does not know the size and quality of the lenses employed. Every one can make a few trials for himself, and find it out; which will be more satisfactory than any instructions derived from books or correspondence. I obtain all the information I can from every source, then try, and judge for myself. At worst, you only spoil a few sheets of paper, and gain experience.

I perfectly agree with Dr. Diamond, that it is much better not to wash the collodion pictures after developing; but pour on about one drachm of sat. sol. hypo. at once, and then, when clear, plenty of water; and let water rest on the surface for an hour or more, before setting on edge to dry. Henry Wilkinson

Collodion Negative.— Can you inform me how a collodion negative may be made? that is, how you can ensure the negative being always of a strong *enough character to print from.* This is rarely the case. P. M.

Developing Collodion Process.— I use to develope my collodion pictures M. Martin's plan, *i. e.* a solution of common copperas made a little acid with sulphuric acid. This answers very well, and gives to the pictures, after they have been exposed an hour or two to the atmosphere, a silver-like appearance: but this copperas solution seems to destroy the *glass* for using *a second time*, inasmuch as a haziness is cast upon the glass, and its former enamel seems lost, not to be regained even by using acids. The hyposulphite also seems to be affected by this manner of developing the pic-

easily traceable. Isabella Markham, one of the six ladies, married Sir John Harington himself.

On referring to Lodge's *Illustrations*, I find the Lord John Grey one of those noblemen appointed to attend Queen Elizabeth on her *entrée* from Hatfield to London on her accession, so that his daughter may well have been one of her maids of honour; yet from comparison of dates I think she can scarce have been the wife of Henry Denny.

A. B. R.

Belmont.

Sir John Fleming (Vol. vii., p. 356.).—If CARET can obtain access to the pedigree of the Flemings of Rydal Hall, Westmoreland, I anticipate he will find that this Sir John was the third son of Sir Michael le Fleming, who came over at the instance of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, to assist King William in his conquest of England. I may add that the Rydal family, honoured with a baronetcy, Oct. 4, 1704, bear for their arms—"Gules, a fret argent."

T. HUGHES.

Chester.

Life (Vol. vii., p. 429.).—Campbell, in his lines entitled *A Dream*, writes:

> "Hast thou felt, poor self-deceiver!
> Life's career so void of pain,
> As to wish its fitful fever
> New begun again?"

Though everybody knows the line—

> "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well"—

I think Campbell might have acknowledged his adoption of the words by marking them, and might have improved his own lines (with all deference be it said) if he had written—

> "Hast thou felt, poor self-deceiver!
> *Thy* career so void of pain,
> As to wish 'life's fitful fever'
> New begun again?"

F. JAMES.

"I would not live my days over again if I could command them by a wish, for the snares of life are greater than the fears of death." (Penn's father, the Admiral.)

Penn himself said, that if he had to live his life over again, he could serve God, his neighbour, and himself better than he had done. Considering the history of the father and son's respective lives (and of those I before alluded to), though the latter's remarks may appear presumptuous, which showed the most *wisdom* is an open question. Does not H. C. K.'s professional experience enable him to give a more certain opinion of ordinary men's feelings than is expressed in "I fear not?" A. C.

Family of Kelway (Vol. vii., p. 529.).—In reply to the Query as to this family in "N. & Q." of May 28, I beg to mention that in MS. F. 9. in the Heraldic MSS. in Queen's College library, Oxford, is a pedigree of the family of Kelway of Shereborne, co. Dorset, and White Parish, Wilts.

The arms are beautifully tricked. There is a bordure engrailed to the Kelway coat. With it are these quarterings: 2, a leopard's face g. entre five birds close s., three in chief, two in base. 3, az. a camel statant arg. Crest, on a wreath arg. and g. a cock arg. crested, beaked, wattled, az.

D. P.

Sir G. Browne, Bart. (Vol. vii., p. 528.).—The particulars given by NEWBURY, while introducing his Query, are extremely vague and inaccurate. In the first place, the individual he styles *Sir* George Browne, *Bart.*, was in reality simple George Browne, *Esq.*, of Caversham, Oxon, and Wickham, Kent. This gentleman, who would have been a valuable acquisition to any nascent colony, married Elizabeth (*not* Eleanor), second daughter of Sir Richard Blount, of Maple Durham, and had by her nineteen children, pretty evenly divided as to sex: for I read that of the daughters, three at least died young; other three became nuns; and one married —— Yates, Esq., a Berkshire gentleman. Of the sons, three, as NEWBURY relates, fell gloriously fighting for Charles, their sovereign. Neither of these latter were married: indeed, the only sons who ventured at all into the bonds of wedlock were George, the heir, and John, a younger brother. George married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield, Knt., a Popish recusant, and left two daughters, his co-heiresses. John, his brother, created a baronet May 19th, 1665, married Mrs. Bradley, a widow, and had issue three sons and three daughters. The sons, Anthony, John, and George, inherited the baronetcy in succession, the two former dying bachelors: the third son, Sir George, married his sister-in-law, Gertrude Morley, and left three sons, the first of whom, Sir John, succeeded his father; and with him the baronetcy became dormant, if not indeed extinct.

T. HUGHES.

Chester.

Americanisms, so called (Vol. vi., p. 554.; Vol. vii., p. 51.).—Thurley Bottom, near Great Marlow, dear to "the Fancy," may be added to the list of J. S.'s.

F. JAMES.

Sir Gilbert Gerard (Vol. v., pp. 511. 571.; Vol. vi., p. 441.).—Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls temp. Queen Elizabeth, died on the 4th of February, and was interred on the 6th of March, 1592 (Old Style), in Ashley Church, in Staffordshire. The style most probably led Dugdale into the error noticed by your learned correspondent MR. FOSS, in his last communication to "N. & Q.," relative to the probate of Sir Gilbert Gerard's will. I beg to forward you an extract taken from the Parish Register of Ashley, which,

"*Wanderings of Memory*" (Vol. vii., p. 527.).—The author of *Wanderings of Memory*, published by subscription at Lincoln in 1815, 12mo. pp. 151., was a young man "in his apprenticeship," of the name of A. G. Jewitt. He dedicates the book to his father, Mr. Arthur Jewitt, Kimberworth School, Yorkshire. Nearly the whole of the embellishments were engraved by a younger brother of the author, "who at the time had not attained his sixteenth year, and who had not the opportunity of profiting by any regular instructions."

There are some good lines in the poem, but not enough to rescue it from that fate which poetical mediocrity is irreversibly doomed to.

JAS. CROSSLEY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

The reputation which Mr. Finlay has acquired by his *History of Greece*, and his *Greece under the Romans*, will unquestionably be increased by his newly published *History of the Byzantine Empire from* DCCXVI. *to* MLVII. The subject is one of great interest to the scholar; and the manner in which Mr. Finlay has traced the progress of the eastern Roman empire through an eventful period of three centuries and a half, and while doing so enriched his pages with constant reference to the original historians, has certainly enabled him to accomplish the object which he has avowedly had in view, namely, that of making his work serve not only as a popular history, but also as an index for scholars who may be more familiar with classic literature than with the Byzantine writers.

We understand that Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with that appreciation of the beautiful and the useful for which they are distinguished, have shown their opinion of the value of photography by becoming the Patrons of the *Photographic Society*.

The *Camden Society* is about to put to press a work which will be of great value to our topographical writers, as well as to historians generally, namely, *The Extent of the Estates of the Hospitalers in England, taken under the direction of Prior Philip de Thame*, A.D. 1338. The original MS. is at Malta; and though the transcript of it was made by a most competent hand, we have reason to believe that our correspondent at La Valetta (W. W.) would be doing good service both to the Society and to the world of letters, and one which would be most acceptable to the Transcriber, if he could find it convenient to revise the proof sheets with the original document.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—*Cyclopædia Bibliographica, a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature.* Part IX. of this useful Library Companion extends from *Göthe* to *Matthew Henry.*—*Reynard the Fox, after the German Version of Göthe, with Illustrations, by J. Wolf.* Part VI. contains Chap. VI. The Relapse.—Messrs. Longman have added to their *Traveller's Library* (in two parts) an interesting and cleverly written account of our *Coal Mines, and those who live in them*, which gives a graphic picture of the places and persons to whom we are all for so many months indebted for our greatest comfort.—Mr. Bohn continues his good work of supplying excellent books at moderate prices. We are this month indebted to him for publishing in his *Scientific Library* the third volume of Miss Ross' excellent translation of Humboldt's *Personal Narrative of his Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of America*, which is enriched with a very copious index. In his *Classical Library* he has given us *Translations of Terence and Phædrus*; and in his *Antiquarian Library*, the second volume of what, in spite of the lacuna pointed out by one of our correspondents, we must pronounce a most useful work for the mere English reader, the second volume of Mr. Riley's translation of *Roger de Hoveden's Annals of English History*, which completes the work. Probably, however, the volume which Mr. Bohn has just published in his *Standard Library* is the one which will excite most interest. It is issued as a continuation of Coxe's *History of the House of Austria*, and consists (for the most part) of a translation of Count Hartig's *Genesis of the Revolution in Austria.*

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

KING ON ROMAN COINS.
LORD LANSDOWNE'S WORKS. Vol. I. Tonson, 1736.
JAMES BAKER'S PICTURESQUE GUIDE TO THE LOCAL BEAUTIES OF WALES. Vol. I. 4to. 1794.
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Vol. II. 4to. 1832.
WALKER'S PARTICLES. 8vo. old calf, 1683.
WARNER'S SERMONS. 2 Vols. Longman, about 1818.
AUTHOR'S PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSISTANT. 12mo., cloth, 1842.
SANDERS' HISTORY OF SHENSTONE IN STAFFORDSHIRE. J. Nichols, London, 1794. Two Copies.
LOMBARDI (PETRI) SENTENTIARUM, Lib. IV. Any good edition.
HERBERT'S CAROLINA THRENODIA. 8vo. 1702.
THEOBALD'S SHAKSPEARE RESTORED. 4to. 1726.
SERMONS BY THE REV. ROBERT WAKE, M.A. 1704, 1713, &c.
HISTORY OF ANCIENT WILTS, by SIR R. C. HOARE. The last three Parts.

*** *Correspondents sending Lists of Books Wanted are requested to send their names.*

*** Letters, stating particulars and lowest price, carriage free, to be sent to MR. BELL, Publisher of "NOTES AND QUERIES," 186. Fleet Street.

Notices to Correspondents.

D. A. A. *will find an answer to his Query, "Was St. Patrick ever in Ireland?" in our* 5th Vol., p. 561., *from the pen of that accomplished scholar, the* REV. DR. ROCK.

We have to apologise to many of our Shakspearian correspondents for the delay which has taken place in the insertion of their communications. A. E. B. *will perceive that we have complied with his request in substituting for immediate publication the paper he sent this week, instead of one by him which has been in type for two or three weeks.*

The coincident communications from two correspondents on Falstaff's death,—MR. SINGER'S *valuable emendation of a passage in* Romeo and Juliet,—*and* MR. BLINK'S *and* MR. RAWLINSON'S *respective communications, shall have our earliest attention.*

We are also compelled to postpone our usual replies to Photographic Querists.

MR. MERRITT'S *Photographic specimens are very satisfactory. There can be no doubt that, with perseverance, he will accomplish everything that can be desired in this useful and pleasing art.*

"NOTES AND QUERIES" *is published at noon on Friday, so that the Country Booksellers may receive Copies in that night's parcel and deliver them to their Subscribers on the Saturday.*

famine *clem* thee." While in the region of conjecture, I will add that *coasting*, in *Troilus and Cressida* (Act IV. Sc. 5.), is, in my opinion, simply *accosting*, lopped in the usual way by aphæresis; and that "the still-peering air" in *All's Well that Ends Well* (Act III. Sc. 2.), is, by the same figure, "the still-appearing air," *i. e.* the air that appears still and silent, but that yet "*sings* with piercing."

One conjecture more, and I have done. I do not like altering the text without absolute necessity; but there was always a puzzle to me in this passage:

> "Where I find him, were it
> At home, upon my brother's guard, even there,
> Against the hospitable canon, would I
> Wash my fierce hand in 's blood."
>
> *Coriol.*, Act I. Sc. 10.

Why should Aufidius speak thus of a brother who is not mentioned anywhere else in the play or in Plutarch? It struck me one day that Shakspeare *might* have written, "Upon my household hearth;" and on looking into North's *Plutarch*, I found that when Coriolanus went to the house of Aufidius, "he got him up straight to *the chimney-hearth*, and sate him downe." The poet who adhered so faithfully to his *Plutarch* may have wished to preserve this image, and, *chimney* not being a very poetic word, may have substituted *household*, or some equivalent term. Again I say this is all but conjecture. THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

P. S.—It is really very annoying to have to reply to unhandsome and unjust accusations. The REV. MR. ARROWSMITH first transposes two lines of Shakspeare, and then, by notes of admiration, holds me up as a mere simpleton; and then A. E. B. charges me with having pirated from him my explanation of a passage in *Love's Labour's Lost*, Act V. Sc. 2. Let any one compare his (in "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 297.) with mine (Vol. vii., p. 136.), and he will see the utter falseness of the assertion. *He* makes *contents* the nom. to *dies*, taken in its ordinary sense (rather an unusual concord). *I* take *dyes* in the sense of tinges, imbues with, and make it governed of *zeal*. But perhaps it is to the full-stop at *presents* that the "that's my thunder!" applies. I answer, that that was a necessary consequence of the sense in which I had taken *dies*, and that *their* must then refer to *things* maugre MR. ARROWSMITH. And when he says that I "do him the honour of requoting the line with which he had supported it," I merely observe that it is the line immediately following, and that I have eyes and senses as well as A. E. B.

A. E. B. deceives himself, if he thinks that literary fame is to be acquired in this way. I do not much approve either of the manner in which, at least to my apprehension, in his opening paragraph, he seems to insinuate a charge of forgery against MR. COLLIER. Finally, I can tell him that he need not crow and clap his wings s his emendation of the passage in *Lear* mistake not, few indeed will receive it be nuts to him and MR. ARROWSMITH that they have succeeded in driving my of the "N. & Q."

RED HAIR A REPROACH.

I do not know the why or the wherefo every part of England I have visited, the to be a deep-rooted prejudice in the e million against people with red hair. whether truly or not must remain a assigns to Absalom's hair a reddish ti Judas, the traitorous disciple, is ever pai locks of the same unhappy colour. Sh too, seems to have been embued with morbid feeling of distrust for those on w less heads the invidious mark appeared play of *As You Like It*, he makes Rosalin pettishly complaining of her lover's tar coming to her) say to Celia:

> "*Ros.* His very hair is of the dissembling
> *Celia.* Something browner than Judas'."

It will be apparent from this quotation England, at any rate, the prejudice spok not of very recent development; and th not yet vanished before the intellectual pr our race, will, I think, be painfully e many a bearer of this unenviable distinc seems to be generally supposed, by those bour the doctrine, that red-headed peopl semblers, deceitful, and, in fact, not to be like others whose hair is of a different co I may add, that I myself know persons that account alone, never admit into the any whose hair is thus objectionable. I *pen coch* (red head) is a term of reproach sally applied to all who come under the and if such a wight should by any chanc himself in a scrape, it is the signal at o regular tirade against all who have the m to possess hair of the same fiery colour.

I cannot bring myself to believe that any really valid foundation for this preju certainly, if not, it were indeed a pity superstitious feeling thus engendered once and for ever banished from the men T.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS, 17

Daily Courant, Jan. 9, 1714:

> "Rome, Dec. 16.—The famous painter, ratta, died some days ago, in the ninetieth age."

The Post Boy, Jan. 12–14, 1714.—*relating to Winchester.*—In the *Post*

Greek, prevalent among housebreakers and pickpockets; though a great deal of that is traceable to the Rommany or gipsy language, and other sufficiently odd sources: but I allude more particularly to phrases used by even educated men—such as "a regular mull," "bosh," "just the cheese," &c. The first has already been proved an importation from our Anglo-Indian friends in the pages of "N. & Q."; and I have been informed that the other two are also exotics from the land of the Qui-Hies. *Bosh*, used by us in the sense of "nonsense," "rubbish," is a Persian word, meaning "dirt;" and *cheese*, a corruption of a Hindostani word denoting "thing:" which is exactly the sense of the expression I have quoted. "Just the cheese," "quite the cheese," *i. e.* just the thing I require, quite *comme il faut*, &c.

Probably some of your correspondents could furnish other examples. E. S. TAYLOR.

"*Quem Deus vult perdere.*"—In Croker's *Johnson*, vol. v. p. 60., the phrase, "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," is stated to be from a Greek *iambic* of Euripides:

"Ὃν θεὸς θέλει ἀπολέσαι πρῶτ' ἀποφρεναι."

This statement is made first by Mr. John Pitts, late Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks*, to Mr. Richard How of Aspley, Beds, and is taken for granted successively by Boswell, Malone, and Croker. But no such Greek is, in fact, to be found in Euripides; the words conveying a like sentiment are,—

"Ὅταν δὲ Δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσύνῃ κακὰ,
Τὸν νοῦν ἔβλαψε πρώτον."

The cause of this classical blunder of so many eminent annotators is, that these words are not to be found in the usual college and school editions of Euripides. The edition from which the above correct extract is made is in ten volumes, published at Padua in 1743–53, with an Italian translation in verse by P. Carmeli, and is to be found in vol. x. p. 268. as the 436–7th verses of the *Tragedie incerte*, the meaning of which he thus gives in prose: "Quando vogliono gli Dei far perire alcuno, gli toglie la mente." T. J. BUCKTON.

Lichfield.

P. S.—In Croker's *Johnson*, vol. iv. p. 170., the phrase "*Omnia* mea mecum porto" is incorrectly quoted from *Val. Max.* vii. 2., instead of "*Bona* mea mecum porto."

White Roses.—The paragraph quoted from "an old newspaper," dated Saturday, June 15th, 1723, alludes to the commemoration of the birthday of King James VIII. (the 10th of June), which was the Monday mentioned as that before th on which the newspaper was published. ful adherents of the House of Stuart sh loyalty by wearing the white rose (its ing badge) on the 10th of June, whe way was left them of declaring their the exiled family; and, from my own I can affirm that there still exist some would think that day desecrated unless a white rose, or, when that is not to be a cockade of white ribbon, in token of ration for the memory of him of whose the anniversary. L.

* This gentleman is wrong in saying *demento* is of no authority, as it is found in Lactantius. (See Facciolati.)

Queries.

"MERK LANDS" AND "URES."—NO ANTIQUITIES.

In Shetland, at the present day, all sessments are levied, and divisions made, to the number of merk lands in a pa arable lands were anciently, under the N law, rated as *merks*,—a merk containing These merks are quite indefinite as to e is, indeed, clear that the ancient denom *merk land* had not reference to superfic of surface, but was a denomination of va in which was included the proportio surrounding commonty or *scattald*. M are of different values, as sixpenny, twelvepenny,—a twelvepenny merk merly at least, been considered equal penny merks; and in some old deeds described as thirty merks sixpenny, fifteen merks twelvepenny land. All have, however, for a very long period, be and all privileges apportioned, according without relation to whether they were twelvepenny. The ancient rentals of contain about fourteen thousand merks and it will be noticed that, however much inclosed land be increased by additional ments, the number of merks ought to be stationary. The valued rent, divided a the merk lands, would make a merk lan land equal to 2*l.* Scots of valued rent. only one or two places of Scotland pro merks are in use,—Stirling and Dunf think. As these two places were the residences of our ancient Scottish kings sible this plan of estimating land may hav there, to equalise and make better under arrangements relating to land entered in the kings of Norway and Scotland. Po of the correspondents of "N. & Q." is may be able to throw some light on t It was stated some time ago that Dr. M fessor in the University of Christiana, sented to the Society of Northern Arch

glad to authenticate. It appears to represent Charles II. at the Hague in 1660.

The foreground is occupied by groups of figures in the costume of the period. In the distance is seen a street in perspective, down which the royal carriage is proceeding, drawn by six horses. On one side is a row of horses, on the other an avenue of trees. To the right of this is a canal, on the bank of which a battery of seven guns is firing a salute. The opposite bank is occupied by public buildings.

In the air a figure of Fame holds a shield charged with the royal arms of England, surrounded by a garter, without the motto. Five cherubs in various positions are dispersed around, holding respectively a globe, a laurel crown, palm branches, &c., and a crowned shield bearing a lion rampant, and a second with a stork, whose beak holds a serpent.

A portion of the zodiacal circle, containing Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, marks, I suppose, the month in which the event took place.

E. S. TAYLOR.

Hall-close, Silverstone, Northamptonshire. — Adjoining the church-yard is a greensward field called "Hall-close," which is more likely to be the site of the mansion visited by the early kings of England, when hunting in Whittlebury Forest, than the one mentioned by Bridges in his History of the county. About 1798, whilst digging here, a fire-place containing ashes was discovered; also many large wrought freestones.

The well, close by, still retains the name of Hall-well; and there are other things in the immediate vicinity which favour the supposition; but can an extract from an old MS., as a will, deed, indenture, &c., be supplied to confirm it?

H. T. WAKE.

Stepney.

Junius's Letters to Wilkes. — Where are the original letters addressed by Junius to Mr. Wilkes? The editor of the *Grenville Papers* says, "It is uncertain in whose custody the letters now remain, many unsuccessful attempts having been *recently* made to ascertain the place of their deposit."

D. G.

The Reformer's Elm.—What was the origin of the name of "The Reformer's Elm?" Where and what was it?

C. M. T.

Oare.

How to take Paint off old Oak.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of some way to take paint off old oak?

F. M. MIDDLETON.

Minor Queries with Answe

Cadenus and Vanessa. —What an ferred to in the lines in Swift's "C Vanessa," —

> "He proves as sure as GOD's in Glos
> That Moses was a grand impostor;
> That all his miracles were tricks,"

V

Tor-Mohun.

[These lines occur in the Dean's verses "C of Dr. Swift," and refer to Thomas Woolst brated heterodox divine, who, as stated in a in Scott's edition, "for want of bread hat treatises, in the most blasphemous manne to turn our Saviour's miracles in ridicule."]

Boom.—Is there an English verb acti and what is the precise meaning of it? Scott uses the participle:

> "The bittern *booming* from the sedgy sh
> *Lady of the Lake*, ca

[Richardson defines BOOM, v., applied a Chaucer, and *bump* by Dryden, to the noise tern, and quotes from Cotton's *Night's Que*

> "Philomel chants it whilst it bleeds,
> The bittern *booms* it in the reeds," &

"*A Letter to a Member of Parliament* was the author of *A Letter to a Memb liament, occasioned by a Letter to a C Man:* W. Rogers, London, 1697? W

Tor-Mohun.

[Attributed to Mr. Wright, a gentleman who maintains the same opinions with Dr.

Ancient Chessmen.—I should be glad through the medium of "N. & Q.," so culars relative to the sixty-four che fourteen draughtsmen, made of walrus t in the Isle of Lewis in Scotland, and n 94. Mediæval Collection of the British M

H

[See *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 203., for article, entitled "Historical Remarks on th tion of the Game of Chess into Europe, ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Frederick Madden, Esq., F.R.S., in a Lette to Henry Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary."]

Gathrgiana.—In a work entitled *Sel at the Old Bailey* is an account of the execution of Robert Hallum, for murd year 1731. Narrating the execution of nal, and mentioning some papers whi prepared, the writer says: "We will n reader's patience with transcribing the in which we can see nothing more than place phrases and unmeaning Gathrgia

up his excellencies, *Mens bona regnum possidet*—My mind to me a kingdom is:" of Richard Cœur de Lion, "The motto of *Dieu et mon droit* is attributed to him; ascribing the victory he had at Gisors against the French, not to himself, but to God and His might." EIRIONNACH.

☞ Cardinal Carafa seems to have been the author of the above memorable dictum. Dr. John Prideaux thus alludes to the circumstance:

"Cardinalis (ut ferunt) quidam μετὰ πολλῆς φανταsίας Lutetiam aliquando ingrediens, cum instant importunius turbæ ut benedictionem impertiret: *Quandoquidem* (inquit) *hic populus vult decipi, decipiatur in nomine Diaboli.*"—*Lectiones Novem*, p. 54.: Oxoniæ, 1625, 4to.

I must also quote from Dr. Jackson:

"Do all the learned of that religion in heart approve that commonly reported saying of Leo X., '*Quantum profuit nobis fabula Christi*,' and yet resolve (as Cardinal Carafa did, *Quoniam populus iste vult decipi, decipiatur*) to puzzle the people in their credulity?"—*Works*, vol. i. p. 585.: Lond. 1673, fol.

The margin directs me to the following passage in Thuanus:

"Inde Carafa Lutetiam regni metropolim tanquam Pontificis legatus solita pompa ingreditur, ubi cum signum crucis, ut fit, ederet, verborum, quæ proferri mos est, loco, ferunt eum, ut erat securo de numine animo et summus religionis derisor, occursante passim populo et in genua ad ipsius conspectum procumbente, sæpius secreta murmuratione hæc verba ingeminasse: *Quandoquidem populus iste vult decipi, decipiatur.*"—*Histor.*, lib. xvii., ad ann. 1556, vol. i. p. 521.: Genevæ, 1626, fol.

ROBERT GIBBINGS.

LATIN—LATINER.

(Vol. vii., p. 423.)

Latin was likewise used for the language or song of birds:

"E cantino gli angelli
Ciascuno in suo *Latino*."
Dante, canzone i.

"This faire kinges doughter Canace,
That on hire finger bare the queinte ring,
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,
And coude answere him in his *leden* again,
Hath understonden what this faucon seyd."
Chaucer, *The Squieres Tale*, 10746.

Chaucer, it will be observed, uses the Anglo-Saxon form of the word. *Leden* was employed by the Anglo-Saxons in the sense of language generally, as well as to express the Latin tongue.

In the German version of Sir Tristram, Latin is also used for the song of birds, and is so explained by Ziemann:

"*Latin*, Latein; für jede fremde eigenthümliche *Sprache*, selbst für den *Vogelgesang*. Tristan und Isolt, 17365."—Ziemann, *Mittelhochdeutsches Wörterbuch.*

Spenser, who was a great imitator o probably derives the word *leden* or *l* him:

"Thereto he was expert in prophecie
And could the *ledden* of the gods u
The Faerie Queene, book iv. ch.

"And those that do to Cynthia expoun
The *ledden* of straunge languages in e
Colin C

In the last passage, perhaps, *meaning*, best expresses the sense. *Ledden* may one of the words which led Ben Jonso Spenser with "affecting the ancients." I find it employed by one of his cote Fairfax:

"With party-colour'd plumes and purple
A wond'rous bird among the rest ther
That in plain speech sung love-lays loud
Her *leden* was like human language t
Fairfax's *Tasso*, book x

The expression *lede*, *in lede*, which occurs in Sir Tristram, may also have the Anglo-Saxon form of the word *Lati* Scott, in his Glossary, explains it: "*L In language*, an expletive, synonymou *you*." The following are a few of the which it is found:

"Monestow neuer in *lede*
Nought lain."—Fytte
"In *lede* is nought to layn,
He set him by his side."—Fytte
"Bothe busked that night,
To Beliagog in *lede*."—Fytte iii.

It is not necessary to descant on thie dog-Latin, *Latin de Cuisine*, &c.; but I glad to learn when dog-Latin first appe language.

Lincoln.

JACK.

(Vol. vii., p. 326.)

The list of *Jacks* supplied by your corr JOHN JACKSON is amusing and curiou additions towards a complete collectio be altogether unacceptable or unworthy

Supple (usually pronounced souple) *J* ible cane; *Jack* by the hedge, a plant (*cordifolium*); the *jacks* of a harpsichord engine to raise ponderous bodies (Bail the male of birds of sport (Ditto); *Jack* a joint twice dressed (Ditto, from Cha pan, used by barbers (Ditto); *jack*, a fr by sawyers. I have also noted *Jack*-la a-nod, but cannot give their authority o

cording to St. Paul (Rom. iii. 27.), for their salvation. T. J. BUCKTON.

Birmingham.

FAITHFULL TEATE.

(Vol. vii., p. 529.)

The *Ter Tria* *, about which your correspondent J. S. inquires, is neither a rare nor a very valuable book; and if his copy has cost him more than some three and sixpence, it is a poor investment of capital. Mine, which is of the second edition, 1669, has the following book-note:

"The worthy Faithfull Teate indulges himself in the then prevailing bad taste of *anagramising* his name: see the result after the title. A better play upon his name is that of Jo. Chishull, who, in lashing the prophane wits of the day, and eulogising the author, has the following comical allusion thereto:

'Let all wise-hearted sav'ring things divine
Come suck this TEAT that yields both milk and wine,
Loe depths where elephants may swim, yet here
The weakest lamb of Christ wades without fear.'"

The *Ter Tria* was originally published in 1658; its author, F. T., was the father of the better known Nahum Tate, the co-translator of the last authorised version of the Psalms, — a *Teat* which, following the metaphor of Mr. Chishull, has nourished not a few generations of the godly, but now, like a sucked orange, thrown aside for the more juicy productions of our modern Psalmists. Old Teate (or Tate, as the junior would have it) is styled in this book, "preacher at Sudbury." He seems subsequently to have removed to Ireland, where his son Nahum, the laureat, was born.

J. O.

PARVISE.

(Vol. viii., p. 528.)

Parvise seems to have been a porch, used as a school or place for disputation. The *parvise* mentioned in the Oxford "Little-Go" (Responsions) Testamur is alluded to in Bishop Cooper's book against Private Mass (published by the Parker Society). He ridicules his opponent's arguments as worthy of "a sophister in the parvyse schools." The Serjeant-at-law, in Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, had been often at the *parvise*. In some notes on this character in a number of the *Penny Magazine* for 1840 or 1841, it is farther remarked that the choristers of Norwich Cathedral were formerly taught in the *parvise*, *i. e.* porch. The chamber over a porch in some churches may have been the school meant. Instances of this arrangement were to be found at Doncaster Church (where it was used as a library), and at Sherborne Abbey Church. The porch here was Norman, and the chamber Third Pointed; and at the restoration lately effected the pitch of the roof was raised, and the chamber removed.

B. A. OXON.

Oxford University.

I believe that the *parvisus*, or *paradisus* of the Responsions Testamur, is the *pro-scholium* of the divinity school, otherwise called the "pig-market," from its site having been so occupied up to the year 1554. This is said to be the locality in which the Responsions were formerly held.

It is ordered by the statutes, tit. vi.,—

"Quod priusquam quis ad Gradum Baccalaureatus in Artibus admittatur, in Parviso semel Quæstionibus Magistrorum Scholarum respondeat."

However, they go on to direct, "Locus hisce Responsionibus assignetur Schola Metaphysicæ;" and there they are at present held. (See the Glossary to Tyrwhitt's *Chaucer*; and also Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, ad voc. "Parvise.")

CHEVERELLE.

The term *parvise*, though used in somewhat different senses by old writers, appears to mean strictly a *porch* or *antechamber*. Your correspondent OXONIENSIS will find in Parker's Glossary ample information respecting this word, with references to various writers, showing the different meanings which have been attached to it. "Responsions," or the preliminary examinations at Oxford, are said to be held *in parviso*; that is, in the porch, as it were, or antechamber before the schools, which are the scene of the greater examinations for the degree. H. C. K.

If your correspondent will refer to the word *Parvisium*, in the Glossary at the end of Watt's edition of Matthew Paris, he will find a good deal of information. To this I will add that the word is now in use in Belgium in another sense. I saw some years since, and again last summer, in a street leading out of the Grande Place, by one side of the Halle at Bruges, on a house, this notice,—

"IN PERVISE
VERKOOPT MEN DRANK."

D. P.

Begbrook.

THE CŒNACULUM OF LIONARDO DA VINCI.

(Vol. vii., pp. 524, 525.)

MR. SMIRKE's paper, questioning the received opinion as to the points of time and circumstance

* "Ter Tria; or the Doctrine of the Three Sacred Persons: Father, Son, and Spirit. Principal Graces: Faith, Hope, and Love. Main Duties: Prayer, Hearing, and Meditation. Summarily digested for the Pleasure and Profit of the pious and ingenious Reader. By F. T. Tria sunt omnia."

expressed in this celebrated fresco, contains the following sentence:

"The work in question is now so generally accessible, through the medium of *accurate* engravings, that any one may easily exercise his own judgment on the matter."

Having within no very distant period spent an hour or two in examining the original, with copies lying close at hand for the purposes of comparison, allow me to offer you a few impressions of which, while fresh, I "made a note" in an interleaved copy of Bishop Burnet's curious *Tour in Italy*, which served me as a journal while abroad. Burnet mentions the Dominican Convent at Milan as in his day "very rich." My note is as follows:

"The Dominican convent is now suppressed. It is a cavalry barracks: dragoons have displaced Dominicans. There is a fine cupola to the church, the work of Bramante: in the salle or refectory of this convent was discovered, since Burnet's time, under a coat of wash or plaster, the celebrated fresco of Lionardo da Vinci, now so well known to the world by plates and copies, better finished than the original ever was, in all probability; certainly better than it is now, after abuse, neglect, damp, and, worst of all, *restoring*, have done their joint work upon it. A visit to this fresco disenchants one wonderfully. It is better to be satisfied with the fine engravings, and let the original live in its ideal excellence. The copyists have taken some liberties, of which these strike me as the chief:

"First, The Saviour's head is put more on one side, in what I would call a more languishing position than its actual one.

"Second, the expression of the figure seated at his left hand is quite changed. In the copies it is a grave, serious, fine face: in the original, though now indistinct, it evidently expressed 'open-mouthed horror' at the declaration, 'One of you shall betray me.'

"Third, Judas in all copies is identified not only by the held bag of money, but by the overturned saltcellar at his elbow. This last is not in the original.

"The whole fresco, though now as well kept as may be, seems spoiling fast. There is a Crucifixion at the other end of the same hall, in much better preservation, though of the same date; and the doorway which the tasteful Dominicans cut in the wall, through the bottom of the painting, is, though blocked up, still quite visible. It is but too probable that the monks valued the absurd and hideous frescoes in the cloisters outside, representing Saint Dominic's miracles! and the Virgin fishing souls out of purgatory with a rosary, beyond Lionardo's great work."

So far my original note, written without supposing that the received idea, as to the subject of the picture, had ever been questioned. In reference to the question raised, however, I will briefly say, that, as recollection serves me, it would require a well-sustained criticism to convince me that the two disciples at the Saviour's right hand were not designed to express the point of action described in the 23rd and 24th verses of chapter xiii. of St. John's Gospel. Possibly MR. SMIRKE might favour us with the argument of his MSS. on the group. A. B. R.

Belmont.

FONT INSCRIPTIONS.

(Vol. vii., p. 408.)

I have in my note-book the following entries:—

Kiddington, Oxon.:

"This sacred Font Saint Edward first receaved,
From womb to grace, from grace to glory went
His virtuous life. To this fayre isle beqveth'd.
Prase . . . . and to vs bvt lent.
Let this remaine the trophies of his fame;
A King baptized from hence a Saint became.

"This Fonte came from the King's Chapell in Islip."

Newark, round the base in black letter:

"Suis . Natis . sunt . Deo . hoc . Fonte . Renati . erunt."

On a pillar adjoining the font is a brass tablet with this inscription:

"This Font was demolished by the Rebels, May 9, 1646, and rebuilt by the charity of Nicholas Ridley in 1660."

Kirton, Lincoln:

"Orate pro aia Alauni Burton qui fontem istum fieri fec. A.D. MCCCCV."

Clee, Lincoln:

"The Font is formed of two cylindrical parts, one placed upon the other, over which, in the shaft of the circular column, is inlaid a small piece of marble, with a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, referring to the time of King Richard, and stating it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, by Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1192."

The above are extracts from books, not copied by me from the fonts. F. B. RELTON.

At Threckingham, Lincolnshire, round the base of the font —

"Ave Maria gratia . p . d . t."

At Little Billing, Northamptonshire, —

"Wilberthus artifex atq; cementarius hunc fabricavit, quisquis suum venit mergere corpus procul dubio capit."

J. P., Jun.

To the list of these should be added the early English font at Keysoe, Beds., noticed in the *Ecclesiologist*, vol. i. p. 124., and figured in Van Voorst's *Baptismal Fonts*. It bears the legend in Norman French:

✠ "Trestui: ke par hici passerui
Pur le alme Warel prieui;
Ke Deu par sa grace
Verrey merei li face. Am̄."

Or, in modern French:

"Restez: qui par ici passerez
Pour l'âme de Warel priez:
Que Dieu par sa grace
Vraie merci lui fasse. Amen."

CHEVERELLS.

BURN AT CROYDON.

(Vol. vii., pp. 238. 393.)

The bourne at Croydon is one of the most remarkable of those intermitting springs which issue from the upper part of the chalk strata after long-continued rains.

All porous earth-beds are reservoirs of water, and give out their supplies more or less copiously according to their states of engorgement; and at higher or lower levels, as they are more or less replenished by rain. Rain percolates through the chalk rapidly at all times, it being greatly fissured and cavernous, and finds vent at the bottom of the hills, in ordinary seasons, in the perennial springs which issue there, at the top of the chalk marl, or of the galt (the clay so called) which underlies the chalk. But when long-continued rains have filled the fissures and caverns, and the chinks and crannies of the ordinary vents below are unequal to the drainage, the reservoir as it were overflows, and the superfluity exudes from the valleys and gullies of the upper surface; and these occasional sources continue to flow till the equilibrium is restored, and the perennial vents suffice to carry off the annual supply. Some approach to the full engorgement here spoken of takes place annually in many parts of the chalk districts, where springs break out after the autumnal and winter rains, and run themselves dry again in the course of a few months, or maybe have intermissions of a year or two, when the average falls are short. Thence it is we have so many "Winterbournes" in the counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset; as Winterbourne-basset, Winterbourne-gunner, Winterbourne-stoke, &c. (Vide Lewis's *Topog. Dict.*) The highest sources of the Test, Itchen, and some other of our southern rivers which take their rise in the chalk, are often dry for months, and their channels void of water for miles; failing altogether when the rains do not fill the neighbouring strata to repletion.

In the case of long intermissions, such as occur to the Croydon bourne, it is not wonderful that the sudden appearance of waters in considerable force, where none are usually seen to flow, should give rise to superstitious dread of coming evils. Indeed, the coincidence of the running of the bourne, a wet summer, a worse sowing-season, and a wet cold spring, may well inspire evil forebodings, and give a colourable pretext for such apprehensions as are often entertained on the occurrence of any unusual natural phenomenon. These intermittent rivulets have no affinity, as your correspondent E. G. R. supposes, to subterraneous rivers. The nearest approach to this kind of stream is to be found in the Mole, which sometimes sinks away, and leaves its channel dry between Dorking and Leatherhead, being absorbed into fissures in the chalk, and again discharged; these fissures being insufficient to receive its waters in times of more copious supply. The subterraneous rivers of more mountainous countries are also not to be included in the same category. They have a history of their own, to enlarge on which is not the business of this Note: but it may not be irrelevant to turn the attention for a moment to the use of the word *bourne* or *burn*. The former mode of spelling and pronouncing it appears to prevail in the south, and the latter in the north of England and in Scotland; both alike from the same source as the *brun* or *brunen* of Germany. The perennial bourne so often affords a convenient natural geographical boundary, and a convenient line of territorial division, that by an easy metonymy it has established itself in our language in either sense, signifying streamlet or boundary-line, —as witness the well-known lines:

"That undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns."—*Shakspeare.*

"I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every bosky bourn from side to side."—*Milton.*

M.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Vol. vii., pp. 406. 488, 489.)

The opinion of your correspondents, that instances of persons having more than one Christian name before the last century are, at least, very rare, is borne out by the learned Camden, who, however, enables me to adduce two earlier instances of polyonomy than those cited by J. J. H.:

"Two Christian names," says he (*Remaines concerning Britaine*, p. 44.), "are rare in England, and I onely remember now his majesty, who was named Charles James, and the prince his sonne Henry Frederic; and among private men, Thomas Maria Wingfield, and Sir Thomas Posthumous Hobby."

The custom must have been still rare at the end of the eighteenth century, for, as we are informed by Moore in a note to his *Fudge Family in Paris* (Letter IV.):

"The late Lord C. (Castlereagh?) of Ireland had a curious theory about names; he held that every man with *three* names was a Jacobin. His instances in Ireland were numerous; Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Theobald Wolfe Tone, James Napper Tandy, John Philpot Curran, &c.: and in England he produced examples, Charles James Fox, Richard Brinsley S

strange colour (the varieties of which are almost without number in this country of the sun); and it has now been extended to every article of wearing apparel of an unfashionable or peculiar shape. A negro woman, appearing with a blue umbrella, has been followed by half a dozen black boys with the cry of "Entêté parasol!" and in order to get rid of the annoyance she had to shut the umbrella and continue her way under the broiling sun. But the term is not always used in derision. A few days ago, a young girl of colour, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, was passing along, when some bystanders began to rally her with the word "Entêté." The girl, perceiving that she was the object of their notice, turned round, and in an attitude of conscious irreproachableness, retorted with the challenge in Creole French, "Qui entêté ça?" But the smiles with which she was greeted showed her (what she had already partly suspected) that their cries of "Entêté" were intended rather to compliment her on the style of her dress.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN OF GAUNT.

(Vol. vii., p. 41.)

I am gratified to see that MR. HARDY's documentary researches have confirmed my conjectures as to the erroneous date assigned for the death of the first husband of Jane Beaufort. Perhaps it may be in his power also to rectify a chronological error, which has crept into the account usually given of the family into which one of her sons married. The Peerages all place the death of the last Lord Fauconberg of the original family in 1376, not observing that this date would make his daughter and heiress married to William Nevill, second son of the Earl of Westmoreland and Countess Joane, twenty-five years at the lowest computation; or, if we take the date which they assign for the death of Lord Ferrers of Wemme, forty years older than her husband,—a difference this, which, although perhaps it might not prove an insuperable impediment to marriage where the lady was a great heiress, would undoubtedly put a bar on all hopes of issue: whereas it stands on record that they had a family.

I must take this opportunity of complaining of the manner in which many, if not all these Peerages, are compiled: copying each others' errors, however obvious, without a word of doubt or an attempt to rectify them; though MR. HARDY's communication, above mentioned, shows that the materials for doing so, in many cases, exist if properly sought. Not to mention minor errors, they sometimes crowd into a given time more generations than could have possibly existed, and sometimes make the generations of a length that has not been witnessed since the patriarchal ages. As instances of the former may be mentioned, the pedigree of the Ferrerses, Earls of Derby (in which eight successions from father to son are given between 1137 and 1265), and those of the Netterville and Tracy families: and of the latter, the pedigree of the Fitzwarines, which gives only four generations between the Conquest and 1314; and that of the Clanricarde family. It is strange that Mr. Burke, who appears to claim descent from the latter, did not take more pains to rectify a point so nearly concerning him; instead of making, as he does in his Peerage, one of the family to have held the title (MacWilliam Eighter) and estates for 105 years!—an absurdity rendered still more glaring by this long-lived gentleman's father having possessed them fifty-four years before him, and his son for fifty-six years after him. If such can be supposed true, the Countess of Desmond's longevity was not so unusual after all.

J. S. WARDEN.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(Vol. vii., p. 407.)

May I be allowed to inform your correspondent R. L. P. that he is in error, when supposing that the English knights were deprived of their property by Queen Elizabeth, as it was done by act of parliament in the year 1534, and during the reign of Henry VIII.

For the information sought by your correspondent R. L. P., I would refer him to the following extract taken from Sutherland's *History of the Knights of Malta*, vol. ii. pp. 114, 115.:

"To increase the despondency of L'Isle Adam [the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem], Henry VIII. of England having come to an open rupture with the Pope, in consequence of the Pontiff's steady refusal to countenance the divorcement of Catherine of Arragon his queen, commenced a fierce and bloody persecution against all persons in his dominions, who persisted in adhering to the Holy See. In these circumstances, the Knights of St. John, who held themselves bound to acknowledge the Pope as their superior at whatever hazard, did not long escape his ire. The power of the Order, composed as it was of the chivalry of the nation, while the Prior of London sat in parliament on an equality with the first baron of the realm, for a time deterred him from openly proscribing it; but at length his wrath burst forth in an ungovernable flame. The knights Ingley, Adrian Forrest, Adrian Fortescu, and Marmaduke Bolton, refusing to abjure their faith, perished on the scaffold. Thomas Mytton and Edward Waldegrave died in a dungeon; and Richard and James Bell, John Noel, and many others, abandoned their country for ever, and sought an asylum at Malta*, completely stripped

* I have sought in vain among the records of the Order at this island to find any mention made of those

1638. Upon it are several impalements by *dimidiation*. Sandford (whose book seems to me to be strangely over-valued) gives no explanation of them. No doubt they were copied from the original tomb.

In Part II. of the *Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford*, at p. 178., is figured an impalement by *dimidiation* existing at Stanton Harcourt, in the north transept of the church, in a brass on a piece of blue marble. The writer of the *Guide* supposes this bearing to be some union of Harcourt and Beke, in consequence of a will of John Lord Beke, and to be commemorative of the son of Sir Richard Harcourt and Margaret Beke. It is in fact commemorative of those persons themselves. Harcourt, two bars, is dimidiated, and meets Beke, a cross moline or ancrée. The figure thus produced is a strange one, but perfectly intelligible when the practice of impaling by dimidiation is recollected. I know no modern instance of this method of impaling. I doubt if any can be found since the time of Henry VIII. D. P.

Begbrook.

Worth (Vol. vii., p. 584.).— At one time, and in one locality, this word seems to have denoted manure; as appears by the following preamble to the statute 7 Jac. I. cap. 18.:

"Whereas the sea-sand, by long triall and experience, hath bin found to be very profitable for the bettering of land, and especially for the increase of corne and tillage, within the counties of Devon and Cornwall, where the inhabitants have not commonly used any other *worth*, for the bettering of their arable grounds and pastures."

I am not aware of any other instance of the use of this word in this sense. C. H. Cooper.

Cambridge.

"*Elementa sex*," *&c.* (Vol. vii., p. 572.).— The answer to the Latin riddle propounded by your correspondent Effigy, seems to be the word *putres*; divided into *utres*, *tres*, *res*, *es*, and the letter *s*.

The allusion in *putres* is to Virgil, *Georgic*, i. 392.; and in *utres* probably to *Georgic*, ii. 384.: the rest is patent enough.

I send this response to save others from the trouble of seeking an answer, and being disappointed at their profitless labours. If I may venture a guess at its author, I should be inclined to ascribe it to some idle schoolboy, or perhaps schoolmaster, who deserved to be whipped for their pains. C. W. B.

"*A Diasii 'Salve,'*" *&c.* (Vol. vii., p. 571.).— The deliverance desired in these words is from treachery, similar to that which was exhibited by the fratricide Alfonso Diaz toward his brother Juan. (Vid. Senarclæi *Historiam Actiones et Monimenta Martyrum*, [Genevæ], 1560; *Histoire des Ma* 168., ed. 1597; M'Crie's *Reform* pp. 181—188., Edinb. 1829.)

The "A Gallorum 'Venite,'" to the singing of the "Venite, exul on the occasion of the massacre mew.

Meaning of "Claret" (Vol. vii. —Old Bartholomew Glanville, the ciscan, gives a recipe for claret in *Proprietatibus Rerum*, Argent., cap. 56., which proves it to be of is generally supposed:

"Claretum ex vino et melle et sp est confectum . . . . . Unde a vino contrahit fortitudinem ciebus autem retinet aromaticitatem melle dulcedinem mutuat et saporem.

—— Rectory, Hereford.

"*The Temple of Truth*" (Vol. The author of this work, accordin was the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, stone, Surrey.

Dublin.

Wellborne Family (Vol. vii., p. lowing is from the *Town and Co* for 1772:

"*Deaths.*—Mr. Richard Wellborn Street, descended in a direct male line son of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicest in King Henry III.'s time, and ma sister."

There is now a family of the na residing in Doncaster.

Devonianisms (Vol. vii., p. 544.). dent in Devonshire, I frequently me similar in character to those quote but what at first struck me as n common conversation, was the use, of the little preposition *to*. Whe whereabouts of an individual, De another, "Where is he *to?*" The is, "*To* London," "*To* Plymouth," may be. The Cheshire clowns, on murder the word *at*, in just the sa inappropriate manner.

The indiscriminate use of the ter describing the cover of a book, fancy, peculiarly Devonian. Wh bound in cloth, vellum, or morocc *forrell* in Devonshire parlance. I ever, that the word, in its present must have originated from *forrell*, by the trade to designate an inferio

"*Pille*, pile; that side of the coin which bears the head. Cross or pile, a game."—*A Dictionary of the Norman French Language*, by Robert Kelham of Lincoln's Inn: London, 1779, 8vo., p. 183. Φ.

Old Fogie (Vol. vii., pp. 354. 559.).—J. L., who writes from Edinburgh, denies the Irish origin of this appellation, because he says it was used of the "veteran companies" who garrisoned the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling. My mother, who was born in 1759, often told me that she never had heard any other name for the old men in the Royal Hospital, in the vicinity of which she passed her early days. It was therefore a well-known name a century ago in Dublin, and consequently was in use long before; probably from the building of the hospital in the reign of Charles II. Can J. L. trace the Scotch term as far back as that? Scotch or Irish, however, I maintain that my derivation is the right one. J. L. says he prefers that of Dr. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, who "derives it from Su.-G. *Fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison." In thus preferring a Scottish authority, J. L. shows himself to be a true Scot; but he must allow me to ask him, is he acquainted with the Swedish language? (for that is what is meant by the mysterious Su.-G.) And if so, is he not aware that *Fogde* is the same as the German *Vogt*, and signifies governor, judge, steward, &c., never merely a military commandant; and what on earth has that to do with battered old soldiers?

I may as well take this opportunity of replying to another of your Caledonian correspondents, respecting the origin of the word *nugget*. The Persian derivation is simply ridiculous, as the word was *not* first used in Australia. I am then perfectly well aware that this term has long been in use in Scotland and the north of Ireland as *i. q.* lump, as a *nugget* of bread, of sugar, &c. But an *ingot* is a lump also: and the derivation is so simple and natural, that in any case I am disposed to regard it as the true one. May not the Yankee term have been made independently of the British one? THOS. KEIGHTLEY.

Another odd Mistake (Vol. vii., p. 405.). — On page 102. of *Last Glimpses of Convocation*, by A. J. Joyce, 1853, I read of "the defiance thrown out to Henry III. by his barons, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*." I have never read of any such defiance, expressed in any such language, anywhere else. W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Spontaneous Combustion (Vol. vii., pp. 286. 440.). — I have somewhere read an account of a drunkard whose body was so saturated with alcohol, that being bled in a fever, and the lamp near him having been overthrown, the blood caught fire, and burst into a blaze: the account added, that he was so startled by this occurrence, covery he reformed thoroughly, an life to a good old age. Where is found, and is the fact related phys It seems to bear on the question combustion.

Tor-Mohun.

Erroneous Forms of Speech (Vol. E. G. R. will find, on farther inq in the wrong as regards the mode speaking *mangold-wurzel*. The su cussed in the *Gardeners' Chro* There (p. 204.) your corresponder authority of "a German," that *m* beet or leaf-beet: and that *mangel* or pretended emendation of the co appellation, and most probably of E Such a thing as *mangel-wurzel* is the Continent; and the best auth this country, all use *mangold-wurz*

P. S.—Since writing the abov MR. FRERE's note on the same su p. 463.). The substitution of *man* ginal *mangold*, was probably an att some vulgar error in orthography; a word of some significance for one as Dr. Lindley has said, "If we a name, we ought to take it as we fi may be its imperfections."

Ecclesia Anglicana (Vol. vii., 535.).—I gladly set down for G. lowing instances of the use of "E cana;" they are quotations occurri *Analysis Consiliorum*: he will find the same work as translated by Da

"Ex *Gallicanæ Ecclesiæ* usu, Jul Archiepiscopos mittendæ sunt, e quor suffraganeos Episcopos perferuntur."— tom. ii. p. 228.

"*Gallicana Ecclesia* a disciplinæ quadringentos aut quingentos annos in quam aliæ defendit, Romanæque curiæ tius resistat."—Fleurius, *Sermo super canæ Libertatibus*.

I have not time to search for th ples which he wants; though I have but they would easily be found. Church has been, I consider, a mo church than many; but, in mediæ most intimate connexion with Ron stroy, though it impaired, the nat church. The church of Spain is, one of the most national of the ch munion with Rome.

Tor-Mohun.

Gloves at Fairs (Vol. vii., p. 455.) saw, a few years ago, the shape of a

during the fair at the common ground of Southampton, and was told, that while it was there debtors were free from arrest within the town.

ANON.

In returning my thanks to your correspondents who have given instances of this custom, allow me to add that a friend has called my attention to the fact that Mattishall *Gant*, or fair, takes place in Rogation or *Gang week*, and probably takes its name from the latter word. Forby says that there are probably few instances of the use of this word, and I am not aware of any other than the one he gives, viz. Mattishall *Gant*. E. G. R.

Popular Sayings.—The Sparrows at Lindholme (Vol. vii., p. 234.).—The sparrows at Lindholme have made themselves scarce here, under the following circumstances:—William of Lindholme seems to have united in himself the characters of hermit and wizard. When a boy, his parents, on going to Wroot Feast, hard by, left him to keep the sparrows from the corn; at which he was so enraged that he took up an enormous stone, and threw it at the house to which they were gone, but from throwing it too high it fell on the other side. After he had done this he went to the feast, and when scolded for it, said he had fastened up all the sparrows in the barn; where they were found, on the return home, all dead, except a few which were turned white. (Vide Stonehouse's *History of the Isle of Axholme*.)

As for the "Doncaster Daggers" and "Hatfield Rats," also inquired after, I have no information, although those places are in the same neighbourhood. W. H. L.

Effects of the Vox Regalis of the Queen Bee (Vol. vii., p. 499.).—Dr. Bevan, than whom there is probably no better authority on apiarian matters, discredits this statement of Huber. No other naturalist appears to have witnessed these wonderful effects. Dr. Bevan however states, that when the queen is

"Piping, prior to the issue of an after-swarm, the bees that are near her remain still, with a slight inclination of their heads, but whether impressed by fear or not seems doubtful."—Bevan *On the Honey Bee*, p. 18.

CHEVERELLS.

Seneca and St. Paul (Vol. vii., p. 500.).—

"The fourteen letters of Seneca to Paul, *which are printed* in the old editions of Seneca, are apocryphal."—Dr. W. Smith's *Dict. of Mythology*, &c.

"SENECA, Opera, 1475, fol. The second part contains only his letters, and *begins with the correspondence of St. Paul and Seneca*."—Ebert's *Bibl. Dict.*

B. H. C.

Hurrah (Vol. vi., p. 54.; Vol. vii., p. 595.).—Wace's *Chronicle of the Norman Conquest*, as it appears in Mr. Edgar Taylor's translation, pp. 21, 22., mentions the war-cries of the various knights at the battle of Val des Dunes. Duke William cries "Dex aie," and Raol Tesson "*Tur aie*;" on which there is a note that M. Pluquet reads "Thor aide," which he considers may have been derived from the ancient Northmen. Surely this is the origin of our modern *hurrah*; and if so, perhaps the earliest mention of our English war-cry.

J. F. M.

Purlieu (Vol. vii., p. 477.).—The etymology of this word which Dr. Johnson adopted is that which many others have approved of. The only other derivation which appears to have been suggested is from *perambulatio*. Blount, *Law Dict.*, s. voc., thus explains:

"*Purlue* or *Purlieu* (from the Fr. *pur*, i.e. *purus*, and *lieu*, locus) is all that ground near any forest, which being made forest by Henry II., Richard I., or King John, were, by *perambulation*, granted by Henry III., severed again from the same, and became *purlue*, i.e. pure and free from the laws and ordinances of the forest. Manwood, par. 2., For. Laws, cap. 20.; see the statute 33 Edw. I. stat. 5. And the perambulation, whereby the *purlieu* is deafforested, is called *pourallee*, i.e. *perambulatio*. 4 Inst. fol. 303."

(See also Lye, Cowel, Skinner, and especially Minshæus.) B. H. C.

Bell Inscriptions (Vol. vi., p. 554.).—In Weever's *Ancient Funeral Monuments* (London, 1631) are the following inscriptions:

"En ego campana nunquam denuncio vana;
Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum.
Defunctos plango, vivos voco, fulmina frango.
Vox mea, vox vitæ, voco vos ad sacra, venite,
Sanctos collaudo, tonitrus fugo, funera claudo."

"Funera plango, fulgura frango, Sabbatha pango,
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos."

There is also an old inscription for a "holy water" vessel:

"Hujus aquæ tactus depellit Demonis actus.
Asperget vos Deus cum omnibus sanctis suis ad vitam æternam.
Sex operantur aqua benedicta.
Cor mundat, Accidiam fugat, venalia tollit,
Auget opem, removetque hostem, phantasmata pellit."

At page 848. there is a beautiful specimen of an old font in the church of East Winch, in the diocese of Norwich. CLERICUS (D).

Dublin.

Quotation from Juvenal (Vol. vii., pp. 166. 321.).—My copy of this poet being unfortunately without notes, I was not aware that there was authority for "abest" in this passage; but my argument still remains much the same, as regards quoters

having retained for their own convenience a reading which most editors have rejected. I observe that Gifford, in his translation, takes *habes* as the basis of his version in both the passages mentioned.

May I ask if it is from misquotation, or variation in the copies, that an even more hackneyed quotation is never given as I find it printed, Sat. 2. v. 83.: "Nemo repente *venit* turpissimus?"

J. S. WARDEN.

Lord Clarendon and the Tubwoman (Vol. vii., pp. 133. 211.). — Your correspondent L. has not proved this story to be fabulous: it has usually been told of the wife of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, great-grandmother of the two queens, and, for anything we know yet of *her* family, it may be quite true.

J. S. WARDEN.

Rathe (Vol. vii., p. 512.). — I can corroborate the assertion of ANON., that this word is still in use in Sussex, though by no means frequently. Not long since I heard an old woman say, "My gaeffer (meaning her husband) got up quite *rathe* this morning."

In the case of the early apple it is generally pronounced *ratheripe*.

See also Cooper's excellent *Sussex Glossary*, 2nd edit. 1853.

M.

Old Booty's Case (Vol. iii., p. 40.). — The most authentic report of this case is, I think, in one of the London Gazettes for 1687 or 1688. I read the report in one of these at the British Museum several years ago. It purported to be given only a few days after the trial had taken place.

H. T. RILEY.

Miscellaneous.

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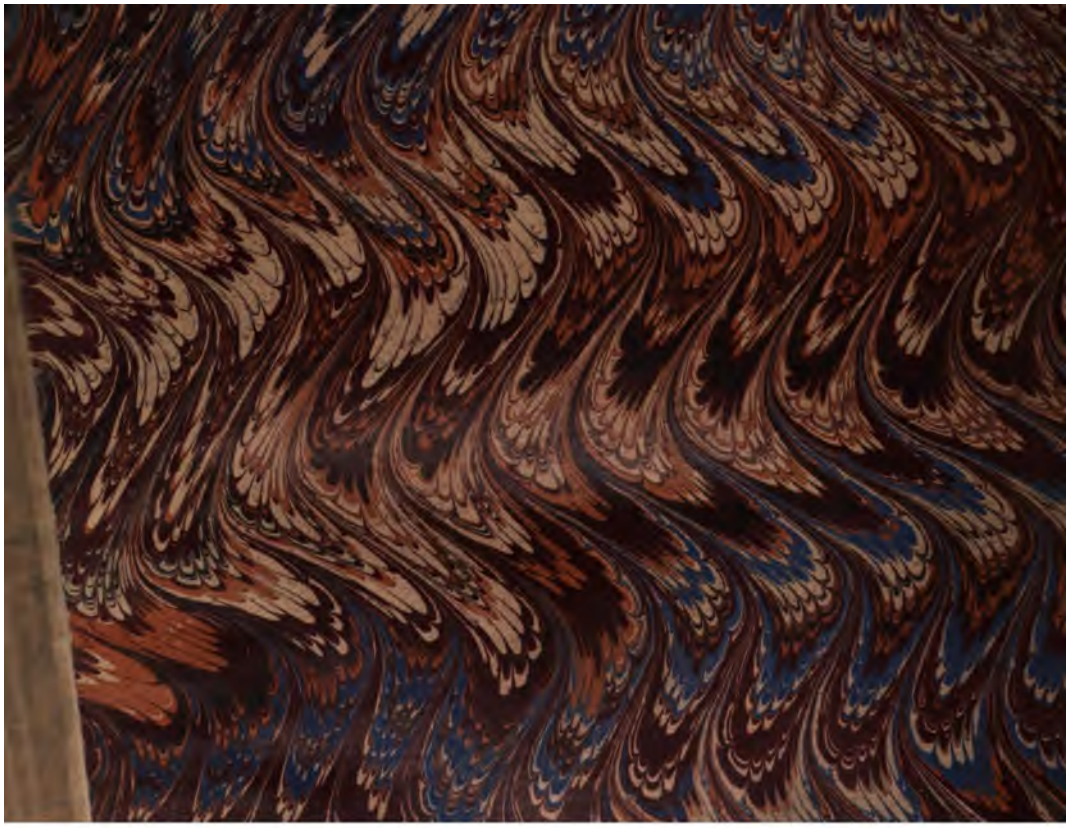

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